The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII........NO. 7065. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1874.--TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION GIVEN A REVISORY POWER OF THE EXPENDITURES—THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The House to-day concluded action on the Indian Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and it was reported to the House, and the previous question ordered. It will therefore be entirely finished on Monday. The bill has not been much changed from the form in which it was presented to the House by the Appropriation Committee. Many important amendments were offered and discussed and voted down. The Indian Peace Commission are again given a revisory power of the expenditures under the bill, but on this provision another vote will be taken, and it may be stricken out, so that the sole responsibility will rest upon the Secretary of the Interior, where it properly belongs. One important amendment adopted prevents any Government officer from having any kind of interest, direct or indirect, in Indian contracts.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

The disgraceful political muddle in Arkansas is causing intense disgust in Congressional and official circles in Washington, and some decisive action is soon expected from the Government unless a compromise is voluntarily effected between the factions which will prevent at least the further effusion of blood. The general conversation favors the declaration of martial law in the State, if legal grounds could be found for such a proceeding. The representatives of the Arkansas factions are getting frightened at the prospect before them, and are stirring to make some compromise which will remove any necessity for Federal interference.

THE HOWARD COURT-MARTIAL.

The Howard court-martial rendered a verdict to-day which acquits Gen. Howard of all the charges on which he was tried, and the verdict is unanimous except on three of the charges.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

Secretary Richardson to-day returned from his Southern trip, much improved in health.

LIBEL SUIT BY DON PIATT.

Col. Don Piatt to-day entered suit against Mortimer D. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, for an alleged libel recently published by him in the Zanesville *Courier*, charging Piatt, as editor of the *Capital*, with blackmailing, and as manufacturing out of whole cloth what he knows to be false, &c. Piatt claims damages in the sum of $20,000.

SIGNAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The Signal Office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi has fallen three inches at St. Paul, risen slightly from La Crosse to Warsaw, and fallen thence to New-Orleans, except at Helena, where a rise of four inches is reported. During the week ending yesterday the total fall at St. Paul has been one foot, at Memphis and Vicksburg three inches, and at New-Orleans two inches. While at Helena it has risen two feet, and at St. Louis ten inches. The Missouri continues falling at all stations except Boonville, where it has risen four inches. The Ohio has fallen at all stations except Paducah, where it has risen five inches, which is due to the influence of the Tennessee. During the week the total fall at Pittsburg has been three feet and nine inches; at Cincinnati, eighteen feet, and at Louisville, eleven feet. The Red River has fallen thirteen inches at Shreveport, making a total fall during the week of two feet and a half. The Arkansas, Cumberland, Allegheny, and Monongahela, continue falling steadily. No rain-fall during the day at any of the stations within the watersheds of the rivers named.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have agreed to recommend the enactment of a law which shall require prepayment of postage on all newspapers and other printed matter. Postmaster General Creswell was present at the committee meeting to-day to assist in perfecting the details of the bill. It will provide for the prepayment of postage by the pound, probably at the rate of two cents per pound for newspapers and periodicals mailed regularly by publishers, who can thus put up and prepay large packages without the trouble of separately stamping the publications destined for the same office.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST MR. KEMBLE, OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Gen. Milroy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, who was removed at the instance of Indian Inspector Kemble, but afterward reinstated, has preferred accusations against Mr. Kemble, charging him with writing libels in the press against him (Milroy) and other officials. Mr. Kemble utterly denies the authorship of any such articles, and the Indian Bureau considers the charges trivial and unworthy of notice.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

Secretary Richardson resumed his duties at the Treasury Department to-day, and is looking in excellent health.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were:

Currency, $7,977,097; special deposits of legal tender for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,745,000; coin, $89,031,885, including $35,255,600 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The Howard Court of Inquiry adjourned *sine die* this afternoon. The decision of the court and the proceedings in the case will now go to the Judge Advocate General for review, after which they will be presented to the President for executive action.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing division for the week ending to-day was $357,000; shipments, $709,800; shipments of notes, $1,017,500; amount of bonds held by the Treasurer for national bank circulation, $409,530,800, and for public deposits, $16,535,200. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $675,207; for the month, $4,683,463; for the fiscal year, $86,538,047. The outstanding national bank circulation is $348,858,508.

THE SUFFERERS IN LOUISIANA.

STATEMENT FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 9.—The Relief Committee to-day submitted the following:

To Gov. Kellogg:

In accordance with your request this morning, we submit the following information: From the 23d of April to the 8th of May, (fifteen days,) we shipped to the overflowed districts 852,000 rations of breadstuffs and 353,000 of meat, of which the Government supplied 162,000 of breadstuffs and 118,000 of meat. The shipments made in excess of the receipts from the Government proceed from private contributions. We have been far from supplying the demands on us. We estimate, from the best information we can gather, the number of sufferers in Louisiana alone at 56,500 persons. The calls are increasing as the distress becomes greater from the exhaustion of the supplies in the hands of the people at the time of the overflow.

(Signed,) DUNCAN J. KENNER, Chairman.

MAMMOTH FOSSILS FOUND.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., May 9.—In digging for further remains of the mastodon found on Edward Whiteman's farm, near the village, a second tusk was exhumed, which measured 9 feet 2 inches in length, and 24 inches in circumference, but a considerable portion of it crumbled soon after its exposure to the air. Other discoveries were a part of the lower bone of a leg, part of a rib, a nearly-complete vertebra, and a third tooth. The piece of leg-bone is 35 inches long, 10 inches thick at the upper end, and 9 inches at the lower end, and weighs 28 pounds. The piece of a rib is 38 inches long and 3½ inches wide. The vertebra, apart from its connections, is 4 inches thick. The tooth is smaller than the two found previously, which were each about 7 by 4½ inches, the largest weighing 5 pounds and 3 ounces. It is estimated that the leg-bones complete measured about 8 feet in length, and that the animal was about 14 feet high. All the remains found up to this time were from three to six feet below the surface, and about eight cubic yards of earth were removed to obtain them. The excavation will be continued on Monday next under the supervision of Dr. F. M. Perine, of Dansville, in whose charge the work and the remains have been placed by Mr. Whiteman.

THE VETOED CURRENCY BILL.

SENATOR MORTON CORRECTS MISAPPREHENSIONS REGARDING THE BILL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—The *Journal* this morning published a letter from Senator Morton, correcting misapprehensions regarding the vetoed Currency bill. He denies that the bill authorizes the new emission of United States notes. A section of the bill, he says, fixes the maximum amount of United States notes at $400,000,000. By the act of June 30, 1864, it was declared that the United States notes in circulation should not exceed $400,000,000. On March 4, 1868, an act was passed forbidding further reduction of United States notes, the amount then outstanding being $356,000,000. The difference between this amount and $400,000,000. viz., $44,000,000, the successive Secretaries of the Treasury and the President have assumed the right to reissue at their discretion. This right to reissue has been denied by many lawyers, in Congress and out of it. The first section of the bill, therefore, declares the law to be what the President and Secretaries have assumed it to be. It was the wish of the friends of the bill that the $44,000,000 reserve should be put in circulation. The other section of the bill, authorizing the increase of bank-note circulation to $46,000,000, to be distributed among the States having less than their proportion upon the basis of the act of 1865, was the first step that had been taken toward resumption of specie payment by Congress. This amount was $30,000,000 short of equalizing the distribution under the act of 1865.

New-England States were entitled to less than forty millions, but received one hundred and ten millions, and the other Eastern States had an excess of nearly twelve millions. Most of the friends of the bill desired the restriction taken off as to the amount and locality of the circulation, so that the people should be left free to establish national banks wherever and whenever their local necessities demanded them. That this bill would have produced some contraction of the stock market in New-York is true, but it is well understood that the reserves of the Southern and Western banks kept in New-York have been used by New-York banks almost exclusively upon call to dealers in stocks, and have thus stimulated an unwholesome speculation, and have been of very little benefit to the mercantile or manufacturing communities. This bill in effect required banks outside of the redemption cities to keep three-fourths of their reserve at home, and would have drawn some millions from the stock market in New York, which would strengthen the banks to which they belonged and would have produced contraction in a quarter where contraction would do no harm.

Of the act requiring the United States to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of its notes in coin, no one denied the binding force of that pledge, but the question as to the practicable period remains as open as upon the day it was passed.

That the Government is pledged to redeem its legal-tender notes in coin, and proposes to do so, should ever be kept in view; yet that period may not be deemed practicable when there is great stagnation in business, much labor unemployed, the revenues largely falling off, and much distress and suffering in every part of the country.

CANADA.

SERIOUS LOSS BY THE ICE BRIDGE—SEVERAL STEAMERS LOST AND MANY DAMAGED.

QUEBEC, May 9.—The loss caused by the ice-bridge shove yesterday cannot yet be ascertained, but will, at the lowest calculation, exceed $500,000. The Dominion Government are the heaviest losers. The following are the particulars of the disasters so far as can be ascertained: The Government steamer Napoleon III., had her side stove in and machinery injured, and is full of ice. The steamer Druid was was canted over and otherwise damaged. The St. Lawrence Tow-boat Company's steamer Napoleon III., is a total wreck. The Mersey canted over on a pontoon. The Canada and Shandon were but slightly injured. The Quebec and Lower Port Company's steam-ship Georgia had a hole stove in her side, and is nearly full of water. The steam-ship Hadji appears to be all right, and is lying on top of a tug-boat. The Miramichi has a portion of her upper works carried away at the bow, her stern davits and paddle-box broken, and her wheel smashed. The Secret has her paddle-box and wheel damaged, decks ripped up, and otherwise injured, but not seriously. All the Gulf port steamers are insured in Great Britain. The steamer Castor, the property of G. Smith, of Montreal, sunk and is a total loss. The steamer Royal sunk and is a total loss. The walking-beam of the steamer Providence was broken in two. The steamer Rescue sunk and will probably be a total loss. The steamer Conqueror Number One's wheels are broken. The steamer Belle Chashe's wheels are injured. The steamer Hector's wheels and upper works are badly broken, and she is filling with water. The schooner Willing is sunk and will be a total loss. The schooner Hermeone is badly damaged. The ice commenced to pile up at Roche's Cove, then at Hall's booms, where it tore away part of the pier, and at Dinning's it carried away the Norwegian bark Harold Harfager, and also sunk steamers and schooners. From there it bore down on Blair's booms, carrying them away, sinking and damaging all the vessels that were in the booms, and piling some of them on top of others.

BUSH FIRES IN THE VICINITY OF OWEN SOUND.

OWEN SOUND, May 9.—Bush fires are burning in this vicinity, and threaten destruction to a large amount of property. Three separate fires occurred in the village to-day, but each was confined to the house in which it originated.

THE FISHING TRADE.

ARRIVALS FROM THE FISHERIES AND SALES OF FISH.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 9.—Fifty-three arrivals have been reported during the week, forty-nine from George's Bank, with an aggregate catch of 1,089,000 pounds of codfish; and four from Grand and Western Banks, two with halibut and two with salt codfish—aggregate halibut, 60,000 pounds: codfish, 215,000.

Bank fish are in fair demand, with sales of $4 to $4 12½ per quintal for the new catch.

Demand for halibut light, and prices lower. One trip sold to-day at 5 cents for white, and 2¾ cents for gray, with but few bids.

George's halibut has been in good receipt. Sales of several small lots at from 6 to 8 cents per pound.

No arrivals of fresh mackerel here as yet. Smoked halibut, 11 cents per pound; cod-oil, 58 cents per gallon.

The bankers have had very rough weather the past month. Four men have been lost, and some of the vessels have sustained losses of anchors, cables, trawl, gear, dories, &c.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—The Governor has appointed John Winslow, of Brooklyn, District Attorney for Kings County, in place of Thomas H. Rodman, resigned.

WOODS ON FIRE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 9.—Large fires are raging in the woods on the line of the Lake Superior Railroad, at North Branch and Pine City, with a pretty high wind. An immense destruction of property and standing timber is inevitable. Fires are also reported on the line of the West Wisconsin Railroad, which has delayed trains.

ANARCHY IN ARKANSAS.

MORE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF LITTLE ROCK.

A SKIRMISH—SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED—THE FEDERAL TROOPS ON HAND—MORE BLOODSHED THREATENING.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 9.—At 8:30 o'clock this morning several colored men were passing around the corner of Main and Markham streets toward the City Hall, where the regulars are. Baxter's pickets were stationed on the opposite corner. Summerhill, who gave up the Judges, was near the negroes. It is said that Baxter's men are so incensed against him that they threatened to shoot him on sight. Just as he was turning the corner, a Baxter man on the same side of Main street drew a revolver and fired, it is supposed at Summerhill. A picket across the street then fired. Summerhill and the negroes ran around the corner, the former firing a revolver as he went. The negroes made a stand just in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, which is situated at the corner of Main and Markham streets. One of them drew a revolver and fired all of the barrels at the Baxter men. At the next volley he was shot in the head with a charge of buckshot, and fell on his face dead.

Meantime Baxter's men rushed out of the houses inside their lines and fired, the fire was returned by the Brooks men on the street. About forty shots were fired, and one man killed, named Tom Williams, from Lewisburg, one of Brooks' recruiting Sergeants.

On the first fire the regulars rushed out and formed in two lines across Markham street, while others brought out a hose-truck, and with boxes, cord-wood, &c., formed a barricade, and about twenty feet behind this they erected another of boxes, wood, &c. An orderly was sent to the arsenal for artillery, and in a few moments it came rattling down the street and it is now posted about fifteen yards from the second barricade, on the side of the street.

The regulars have also put up barricades and earth-works between the buildings on open alleys and spaces down to the river bank, and are now busy perfecting their barricades, which are now guarded. Other soldiers are lying near, with guns by their sides. Their works command Markham street on either way toward Baxter's lines or the State-house. It is not known what may turn up at any moment. Baxter's men did not get a train last night, as they found the regulars there before them. Both bodies came back, the regulars leaving a squad behind to protect the railroad building.

The following is from a letter to Special Agent Edgarton from the Arkansas River Route Agent, Ronan, dated Pine Bluff: Mr. Ronan states that, on the 6th inst., while the steamer Belle of Texas was coming up the river at Cumming's, a posse of King White's men came on board, and while he was attending to the mail at Cooper's Post Office a number of the band cocked their revolvers, shoved them in his face, and ejected him from the cabin. Ive Richards, United States Deputy Marshal, in attempting to protect Ronan, was beaten on the head with revolvers, and knocked down the steps out of the cabin. Richards escaped to the woods on the bank to save his life. Ronan wants to resign if there is no protection in the State for the United States mail or the agents. Special Agent Edgarton has notified the Postmaster General of the facts.

Baxter's pickets allow no one to pass this morning unless passed by the Sergeant of the guard.

At 11 A. M. two Baxterites on horseback rode down to the drug store inside their lines. A couple of negroes were standing together, and one of them drew a pistol and shot twice at the horsemen, who returned the fire, wounding the negro that fired in the leg. Both of them were captured.

THE CITY IN A STATE OF SIEGE—THE STREETS BARRICADED—THE CLERGY CALLING FOR GENERAL PRAYER-MEETINGS—MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE ARRIVING.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 9.—About one hour after the firing this morning, in which one of Brooks' colored troops was killed at the intersection of Main and Markham streets, about twenty shots were fired in the southern portion of the city. As three of Brooks' colored men were out recruiting, they were encountered by a party of Baxterites, and a fight ensued. About twenty shots were fired, but no one was hurt. The Brooksites were captured and brought to the guard-house.

Capt. Welch's company, which escaped from the steamer Hattie, yesterday, arrived safely in the Baxter camp to-day, amid the wildest cheering.

During the day the Federal troops have not only fortified Markham street, in front of the City Hall, but Elm street in the rear, with dry-goods boxes, and have thrown up temporary earthworks still in the rear of that, on the bank of the river. The Baxter side this evening fixed a barricade extending from Elm street to the river fronting on Main street.

Since 10 o'clock this morning the Baxter forces have permitted no one to pass in or out of their lines without a pass, and guards have been placed for several squares around the Anthony House, and as far down as Rock street. The cartel between the opposing forces came to an end at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, by a notice from Gen. Catterson, of the Brooks forces. The body of Capt. Sam Houston, who was killed yesterday on the steamer Hattie, was buried at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The funeral was largely attended. The United States flag in front of Gov. Baxter's head-quarters is now draped in mourning. Trains on the Fort Smith Railroad have been stopped by the Brooks men to prevent members of the Legislature and troops for Baxter from coming to this city.

All the stores were closed to-day. There is no attempt to do any business. Women and children living in the vicinity of the State-house have moved away. The ministers of the city have called on the people to unite in services to-morrow to God, to avoid bloodshed and to see that the right prevails. All armed men found in the Metropolitan Hotel, yesterday, were moved out, and Col. Rose placed a guard at the hotel.

Nearly enough members of the Legislature have arrived to make a quorum in both Houses. Arrangements have been made for the Legislature to meet in one of the Town Halls outside of the limits of the State house. Gov. Baxter has received several companies to-day to reinforce him, and now has a considerable force in the city.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES BETWEEN MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK CUT DOWN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 9.—At 9:05 o'clock this morning the Little Rock wires went down, and it is now impossible to communicate with the city either direct or by way of St. Louis or New-Orleans. At the last accounts fighting was going on, and the supposition is that the lines all have been cut or the telegraph office seized. Capt. Sam Houston, who was killed yesterday above Little Rock, was formerly Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats at this port.

THE QUESTION OF FEDERAL INTERFERENCE—A SETTLEMENT EARNESTLY DESIRED—THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING HOW TO ACT.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The serious breaches of the peace reported from Arkansas have impelled the representatives of the two sides who are in this city, to seek some means of effecting a compromise of their troubles, and for this purpose they called together at the Bureau of Justice to-day and had a conference with the Attorney General. They are now in consultation and hope to devise a plan to which both sides will agree as a settlement of the pending difficulty.

It is further desired by them that in case the negotiations result in an arrangement it shall have the approval of the Government, in which case it will be agreed upon as a decision to which all parties will be required to submit. Should the different attorneys fail to agree, the Attorney General may declare his opinion in the case, but up to this time no intimation has been given by him as to what that will be. He says the question has been one of a most perplexing character, and it is very certain the Government officials who have been so persistently appealed to will be glad if the representatives of the factions will effect a settlement of the feud.

LAST DAY OF THE BOSTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

A VARIED PROGRAMME FOR THE AFTERNOON—PAINE'S ORATORIO OF "ST. PETER" IN THE EVENING—THE WORK A FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 9.—The concert given this afternoon by the Handel and Haydn Society was the last of the series of afternoon performances, which have been a very enjoyable part of the present festival. The programme of to-day was more noticeable for its happy selection of favorites than for any novelty presented. Indeed, the most important feature of the performance, the Lenore symphony of Raff, was given here several times last Winter by Thomas' orchestra, and its weird and unmistakably characteristic music has given it a fast hold upon our people. But if the pieces performed were somewhat familiar to the audience, they were none the less cordially received. If these concerts have been productive of no other good result, the demonstrative enthusiasm which they have awakened from an unusually tame Boston audience is in itself worthy the time and cost required to give them.

The Music Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and every piece performed received a hearty, and in this case, it must be said, a merited applause. Mozart's overture to the "Magic Flute," which was the first piece on the programme, was followed by the "Shadow Song," from "Dinorah." Mrs H. M. Smith, who sang this, has perhaps at this time a better soprano voice than any of our Boston vocalists. It is clear and full, and on the upper registers remarkably strong, as was shown to-day by the contrast afforded in the singing of Miss Edith Wynne, who was, unfortunately, in very bad voice, the climate and the excessive demands of the past week having told heavily upon her. Her notes were husky, and at times uncertain, so that our Boston favorite did not suffer by the comparison. Mr. Myron W. Whitney sang the "Inquesta Tomba" of Beethoven, and for an encore a song he has often sung before, "I am a Roamer." To those who have known Mr. Whitney for some years it is gratifying to notice the improvement he is constantly making. It is impossible that he will ever shake off a certain heavy coldness incident to his temperament, but for classical or religious music Boston critics consider that this is not a great detriment; and during the present festival, in which he has been severely tried, he has proved himself to be equal to any emergency.

The rest of the programme included Schumann's overture to "Genovera;" the charming little scherzo, "La Reine Mab, ou La Fée Des Songes," and Wagner's "Kaiser March."

EVENING PERFORMANCE—PAINE'S ORATORIO OF ST. PETER.

The oratorio of "St. Peter" which was given at the Music Hall to-night, has been held from the first to be one of the main features of the Handel and Haydn festival. It is essentially an outgrowth of the musical spirit of Boston, which, more than any other city in the country, has protected and fostered the growth of this type of musical education. More than this, the oratorio is the work of a man as nearly Bostonian in ideas and sentiments as one can be who was not born here. As Mr. Paine holds the position of Professor of Music at Harvard University, it is needless to say that the influence derived from that quarter had no light weight in exciting public anticipation. "St. Peter," as your readers will probably remember, was performed some time since at Portland, which is Mr. Paine's native city; but the disadvantages under which it was given make the performance an unfair test of the musical merits of the oratorio. Judgment was, therefore, reserved by those interested in matters of this kind until it could be brought out under more favorable auspices. Certainly in this respect it would have been difficult to have improved on the circumstances under which it was given this evening. Mr. J. Houston West, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Mr. Nelson Varley, and Mr. J. F. Rudolphson, who took the solo parts, are well known throughout the country for the careful, conscientious, and appreciative manner in which they render oratorio music, while as to the chorus, they have been drilled for years past in the music of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn. Surely, Mr. Paine could not have desired a better opportunity, and in saying that "St. Peter," if not a failure, is at least so near mediocrity that it will hardly be known to the next generation, the fulness of the disappointment of the audience last evening may be faintly apprehended. It is easy to point out a particular weakness which even the most casual observer among the audience to-night must have noticed. There is no central figure on which the theme of the oratorio may be sustained. The name, "St. Peter," is a misnomer. It might, with far greater propriety, be called "The Messiah," for, by comparison, the part that Peter takes sinks into insignificance. To tell the truth, Mr. Paine must plead guilty either of a barren imagination or of far less musical genius than we think he possesses. What subject could be chosen which would appeal more powerfully to the religious mind than those words of Christ, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church," and yet this theme is treated in a cold, lifeless manner, the vocal score completely belying the words they are intended to emphasize. The same meaningless result is found in the treatment of the solemn visitation of the spirit on Penticost Day. Instead of an outburst of joyous harmony, which would befit the sentiment of the text, the Apostle is made to drone out a lengthy discourse in almost a monotone. There is none of that loftiness or breadth of conception which characterizes such personations as "St. Paul" and "Elijah." "St. Peter," as conceived by Mr. Paine, has the elements which indicate a low, vulgar man, who penetrates the holy of holies, and handles and tastes sacred things with stolid indifference. In this, indeed, Mr. Paine has but given another illustration of the fact that the failure of an attempt to attain a lofty ideal must of necessity be a great failure. What is true of the score of "St. Peter" is, in a minor degree, true of that of the other solo parts. The recitations given to the soprano are, in several instances, strained for effect, In one case, beginning low on the staff, the score is carried steadily upward, and ends in something resembling an Indian war-whoop. The impression produced is startling, but clearly questionable. The part assigned to the contralto is much the best in the oratorio. One phrase, expressive of the remorse and bitterness of Peter after he had denied the Lord, stands out like a gem from its hardly more than ordinary surroundings. However, there are excellencies as well as faults in "St. Peter," and as American musical productions, which even aspire to a high rank are few, it may be well to give the former their due credit. It is undeniable that Mr. Paine has a happy facnity of arranging and massing his chorus. Those beginning with "The Church is Built" and "The Voice of the Lord" deserve the highest commendation, and are in many ways worthy of companionship with the best works of the great composers of the last century. As we have said before, there are parts of the score written for the contralto, and one or two phrases in that of the tenor, which are really admirable, but the irredeemable want of a great leading thought, suitably expressed, overbalances these minor virtues. The opera was given, as far as the chorus and the soloists were concerned, in a highly satisfactory manner. The chorus had to labor under the disadvantage of not having that acquaintance with the parts which needed experience has given them with most of the older oratorios. There was at first an evident hesitancy, but this soon wore off, and later in the evening the quick and thorough manner in which the parts were taken, drew rounds of applause from the audience. Mr. Rudolphson, who assumed the part of St. Peter performed his somewhat thankless task in only a passable manner. More familiarity with his part, though it might have disgusted him, would have been appreciated by his audience. On one or two occasions errors in reading on his part were so manifest as to cause that general start of alarm which passes wave-like over an audience when some accident is apprehended. Both Miss Phillipps and Mrs. Smith were in good voice, while Mr. Varley's performance was so good as to be, in a great degree, an offset to that of Mr. Rudolphson. The orchestra, under the guidance of Mr. Zerrahn, gave evident satisfaction, and it may be well to state here that the instrumental score is, in a part of the oratorio, really very fine. To-morrow evening "The Messiah" will be given. Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Mr. Nelson Varley, and Mr. Myron W. Whitney taking the leading parts. On Monday evening a special performance of "Elijah" is to be given.

PROF. SWING'S TRIAL.

THE ACCUSED CLERGYMAN AND HIS ACCUSER.

PROF. SWING'S DEFENSE—PERTINACITY OF REV. MR. PATTON—AN ACQUITTAL ANTICIPATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, May 7, 1874.

The trial of Prof. David Swing, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on the charges preferred against him by Prof. Patton, of the same denominational faith, was commenced before the Chicago Presbytery last Monday forenoon. This trial possesses more than local importance, involving, as it does, certain doctrinal questions with which the Presbyterian Church in general has to deal. The charges, and an outline of the specifications, were sent THE TIMES some weeks ago, and it is only necessary for me to state that the sum and substance of Prof. Swing's offenses, according to the prosecutor, is in being a heretic. The word has an ominous sound. According to the older authorities, heresy is any doctrine which, while containing Christian elements, has with them others subversive of Christian truth. In the early post-apostolic Church, if a man "admitted a part, or even the whole of Christianity, and added to it something of his own, or if he rejected the whole of it, he was equally designated as a heretic." In general terms, all who did not hold what was known as the orthodox faith were called heretics. This heresy has been termed by some the distortion or caricature of the original Christian truth. The Romish Church treated heresy with great severity. Heretics, considered for themselves only, were not only deserving of being cut off from communion with the Church, but also with the world, by being put to death. But, says the historian, "the Church must, in her mercy, first use all means of converting heretics, and only when it despairs of bringing them back, must cut them off by excommunication and then deliver them up to secular justice, which frees the world of them by condemnation to death." Luther protested against these doctrines. But Calvin considered the State as bound to treat heresy as blasphemy, and to punish it in the severest manner. His approbation and even instigation of the execution of Servetus gave rise to a controversy on the question whether heresy might be punished with the sword. These views were attacked by many persons, and among all the theologians only a German named Melancthon, and an American named Patton are found arrayed on the side of John Calvin. The German having departed this life some years ago, his ideas will not be criticised; but Patton is of to-day. Unlike the Romish writer, Prof. Patton does not admit of toleration to heretics, even when persecution against them is likely to injure the faithful; but he prefers his charges, sustained by innumerable specifications, and insists before the Presbytery that David Swing shall suffer an ecclesiastical punishment commensurate with his alleged offense.

This Presbytery was, on the whole, composed of men fully up to the average in intelligence, dignity, and ability in expressing their views. But their forte was purely theological discussion. When worldly or parliamentary questions came up, the Presbyters floundered a little. Prof. Patton, the prosecutor, was the very personification of a theologian. He is thin, spare, wiry, nervous, spectacled, keen, sharp, incisive, imperturbable, and cold-blooded. He pursued his thankless task with much coolness and pertinacity of purpose. He is a modern Calvin, shorn of secular power, but still opposing thought, progress, and religion with dogma, creed, and theology. Prof. Swing is calm, quiet, and unobtrusive, and a stranger would little suspect him as the man on trial. Evidently he does not languish under the operation.

Prof. Swing first appeared before the Presbytery about two weeks ago. After effecting a formal organization an adjournment was made for two weeks in order to give him an opportunity of preparing his defense. During the interval, Prof. Swing announced, confidentially, to a friend, that he was preparing a letter of withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church, to be handed the Moderator on the reassembling of the Presbytery. This friend being on good terms with a newspaper writer told the journalist in strict confidence, and, of course, it got into the columns of the *Times*. The article created quite a sensation, and brought down upon Prof. Swing so many protestations that he was forced to say he believed he would not withdraw from the Church, at least, until after his trial. He expressed his determination, however, of leaving the Church if summoned to answer for the faith that is in him the second time. That is to say, if he is acquitted on the first trial, and his prosecutor insists on carrying the case to the Synod of Illinois, and thence to the General Assembly of the Church, he will resign the Presbyterian faith forthwith. On Monday last, everything being in readiness, the Moderator, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, directed the charges to be read, as follows:

Charge First—Rev. David Swing, being a minister of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and a member of the Presbytery of Chicago, has not been zealous and faithful in maintaining the truths of the Gospel; and has not been faithful and diligent in the exercise of the public duties of his office as such minister.

Charge Second—Rev. David Swing, being a minister of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America and a member of the Presbytery of Chicago, does not sincerely receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of this Church as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures.

To these charges the accused pleaded "Not guilty," after which he read a statement so full of love and charity and God-like Christianity that many members of the Presbytery were moved to tears. It was more a document of love than logic, however. He objected to the charges as too vague, and as embracing no important offense; he avowed himself to be what was styled "a New School Presbyterian," and denied having come in conflict with any of the evangelical Calvanistic doctrines. He submitted observations somewhat as follows: There is no valuable theory of life except that of good will toward all men. It is only upon the basis of a wide friendship that any one can live well the few years of this existence, and hence to decline to lecture on behalf of a Unitarian chapel would do more harm to the mutual good will upon which society is founded than it would do good to an orthodox theology, or harm to a liberal creed. The idea that these Unitarian brethren are doomed to wrath beyond the tomb he wholly repudiated, but he stood ready at all times to express toward these sects a friendship not only human and wise and social, but also Christian. Theirs should be not a harmony of views in the mind, but a harmony of love in the soul, and much as he loved Presbyterianism—a love inherited from all his ancestors—if on account of it it were necessary for him to abate in the least his good will toward all sects, he should refuse to purchase the Presbyterian name at so dear a price. He had at all times protested against the doctrine of dark fatalism, and had defended the Church from the influence of ideas so repudiated by modern thought. He toiled hard to unite faith and holiness, and sought to overcome the terrific doctrine of hell, which he terms a source of actual infidelity. To him the world is ready for an orthodoxy which shall firmly, yet tenderly, preach all the creed except its plain errors of dark views of God and man. He confessed that the value of a single life does not depend upon sectarian relations, but upon evangelical or Christian relations, and expressed himself as willing to cross this narrow boundary. And upon these points he was willing to meet the educated world, and the skeptical world, and the sinful world, using his words in the evangelical sense. But in doing this, Prof. Swing neglected to state which side of the question he would assume.

After the delivery of this confession of faith an attempt was made to quash the indictment against the Professor. Failing in this, endeavor was made to have a Committee of Conference appointed, in order that that the differences might be adjusted, and harmony once more prevail. But Prof. Patton was relentless. He was the only man present who dared to express his honest opinions, and while he said he loved Prof. Swing, he felt he would not be justified in doing anything else than proceeding to the prosecution of the case. So the trial was commenced. Reverend clergymen, grown gray in the Presbyterian faith, were examined as witnesses, but they were unable to find anything objectionable in the doctrines taught by Prof. Swing, only in this, that some of his expressions were rather ambiguous. The public, to a greater or less extent, was interested in the result, and hopes were early entertained of the Professor's speedy acquittal. The church wherein the trial was being held was crowded daily, and whenever Prof. Swing made his appearance he was most enthusiastically applauded. The Presbytery tried in vain to check this popular demonstration: the audience were with the defendant, and they insisted on making of him a martyr instead of a heretic. On Wednesday afternoon the case for the prosecution was closed. Already Rev. Dr. Patterson, one of the more prominent members of the Presbytery, had expressed himself as of the opinion that Prof. Swing, while not adhering strictly to the articles of faith, was on the winning side. Already another one of the Judges had said that if Prof. Swing was guilty of heresy, then Christ was guilty of sin. The result of the trial seems anticipated, and the public are assured that the Professor will be acquitted when the Presbytery meets again on Tuesday.

SPAIN.

GEN. CONCHA'S TROOPS FORTIFYING BILBAO.

MADRID, May 9.—A dispatch from Bilbao says Gen. Concha's troops are throwing up fortifications.

Don Carlos and Gen. Elio are reported to be at Durango, thirteen miles south-east of Bilbao.

MARSHAL SERRANO REQUIRES EIGHT DAYS TO SOLVE THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

LONDON, May 9.—A *Times* special from Madrid says Marshal Serrano has declared that he will not solve the political crisis before the expiration of eight days. Meanwhile he will study the question.

SERRANO INDISPOSED—THE CARLISTS DISPERSING.

MADRID, May 9.—Marshal Serrano is suffering from indisposition.

The Carlist forces in the North are gradually dissolving.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA GOING TO ENGLAND.

STUTTGART, May 9.—The Emperor of Russia, who has been in this city since the 6th inst., having come hither to be present at the marriage of the Grand Duchess Wjera, will depart hence on Monday next for England.

CALIFORNIA.

COCHISE'S INDIANS ON A RAID INTO MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—A dispatch from Tucson says thirty of Cochise's Indians are on a raid into Mexico. They had killed two men and captured stock near Sarranta.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 10—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high over the South Atlantic coast, and low in New-England and the extreme North-west. The temperature continues high in the Middle States, and thence westward to the Missouri River, and south-westward to Texas. Clear weather and southerly winds prevail in the district east of the Mississippi River. Threatening weather and light rain prevail west of the Mississippi River. The Lower Missouri and the Upper Ohio River has fallen, and the Mississippi River has changed but slightly.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, and thence southward to Florida, generally clear weather and southerly and westerly winds will prevail during the day, with high temperature, and no decided change in the barometer.

For the Gulf States, and thence northward over the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and high temperature, with light rain in the Mississippi Valley.

For the upper lake region and the northwest, increasing cloudiness, southerly to variable winds, a slight fall in temperature, and rain from the Missouri Valley north-eastward to Lake Superior.

The lower Missouri, the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers will fall slowly during Sunday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	45°	57°	3:30 P. M.	50°	82°
6 A. M.	45°	55°	6 P. M.	47°	71°
9 A. M.	46°	65°	9 P. M.	47°	69°
12 M.	49°	77°	12 P. M.	45°	66°

Average temperature yesterday....................67¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....................46¾°

Average temperature for last week....................55 4-7°

Average temperature for corresponding week last year....................52°

The following is an abstract of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: The mean height of the barometer was 29.865 inches; the maximum at 12 P. M. Sunday, 3d inst., 30.089; the maximum at 4 P. M., 5th inst., 29.535; showing a range of .554. The thermometer indicated a mean temperature of 51.9°; having a maximum at 1 P. M., yesterday, of 78°; and a minimum at 4 P. M. on the 3d inst. of 33°, leaving a range of 45°. On Tuesday, 5th inst., from 3:30 A. M. to 8 A. M., the amount of rain water was .13 inch; and on the 6th, from 9 P. M. to 10:30 P. M., .02, showing a total amount of water for the week of .15. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 815 miles.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at St. Thomas on the 18th ult.

Considerable rain fell at Bermuda lately, and the weather is backward.

The Bermuda Parliament has been summoned for the dispatch of business on the 20th inst.

Lady Hincks, the wife of Sir Francis Hincks, of Montreal, died on Friday evening, aged seventy.

David Sinton, one of the retired business men of Cincinnati, yesterday donated $100,000 to the Cincinnati Bethel.

Mr. Woolman Stokes, the senior proprietor of the Irving House, Philadelphia, died on Friday of paralysis.

John Fox's cotton-mill and four dwelling-houses near Media, Penn., were burned on Friday evening.

In the Criminal Court at Baltimore, yesterday, Charles Rose, convicted of a most shocking case of rape, was sentenced to twenty-one years in the Penitentiary.

Hiram Craig, a farmer of Augusta, Me., possessing property valued at $40,000 or $50,000, hanged himself on Friday night in his barn with a trace-chain. He was aged seventy, and was one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Augusta.

In the case of Rev. Mr. Fernold, who brought an action against the Maine Central Railroad Company for damages inflicted upon him by some roughs in the cars of the company, the Referees, to whom it was referred, awarded Mr. Fernold $600 damages, with costs of reference.

Deacon L. Hathorn, a hosiery manufacturer of Washington, N. H., received $3,100 in Boston, on Friday, for goods sold, and on his way to the depot was met by a confidence man who, claiming old acquaintance with him, persuaded him to visit his room, where Hathorn says he was drugged and robbed of every dollar.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

A LOCAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION

PLANNING FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN—MOVEMENTS OF THE "LIBERALS"—WHAT THE DEMOCRATS ARE DOING—CAUCUSES AND DISSENSIONS.

The political cauldron is beginning to boil again. Politicians by trade, with whom New-York is more afflicted than any other State in the Union, are busily at work plotting against honest government and striving as best they know how to insure a full representation of their several "gangs" in the public offices to be filled at the Fall election. The season for concocting schemes of public plunder and the selection of candidates for the people's suffrages who will be ready tools in the hands of wire-pullers has fairly opened. Corrupt bargains between corrupt men of all parties and political huckstering generally will soon be the order of the day. Secret political caucuses to shape plans for the coming campaign are becoming frequent. Preliminary preparations for conventions are being made, expressions of "principle" for party platforms are being invented, and schemers whose "little axes" were dulled and blunted in attacks on the adjourned Legislature are bringing them to the political grindstone to sharpen for an assault on the new State Government.

The influence of the great reform movement of 1871 is not wholly lost, however, and honest men in all the local organizations are battling to keep their party as free from corrupting influences as possible. "Professionals," fearful of the "silent vote" which may be evoked if their schemes are too glaringly vicious, or their nominations too outrageously bad, are cautious of what they do, and the public, it is hoped, will accordingly benefit to a wholesome degree.

The Liberal Republicans, acting on the principle that the "early bird catches the worm," have determined to get the start of the Republicans and Democrats, and there will be a meeting of them from all parts of the State at Albany on the 13th inst., to map out a plan of campaign, and arrange for a nominating convention. There was a caucus of leading "Liberals" held on Friday night at the St. Denis Hotel, at which W. W. Niles, of Westchester County, presided. There were about thirty-five persons present. They were chiefly from New-York and Brooklyn, but there were several from other parts of the State. Among those present were Ex-Police Commissioner Manierre, Gen. John Cochrane, E. L. Sanderson, C. R. Allabane, W. W. Culver, Samuel Glassey, Thomas E. Stewart, Ex-Assemblyman Horatio N. Twombly, Geo. McKay, Joseph Swords, Col. F. A. Conkling, B. A. Willis, Gen. Palmer, and E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence. The chief orator of the occasion was Col. F. A. Conkling, but Gen. Cochrane and several others had something to say. As is usual at meetings of the Liberals, there was a great deal of talk. After the talkers had effectually wearied their hearers, it was determined, as the sense of the caucus, that the Liberal Republican Party shall be kept intact, and that its representatives from this City and Brooklyn at the caucus in Albany on the 13th inst., shall be instructed to use their influence to preserve the party organization and to favor the calling of a convention early in August. The propositions for a union with the Grangers and the Anti-Inflationists were heartily indorsed, and, having thus settled the political future of the State, if not the nation, the members of the caucus dispersed. As to whether the Liberals will co-operate with the Democrats in the Fall or act independently is a question not yet to be determined. The Democrats in power in the State have not been as generous in the division of office and patronage with their allies as was expected, and considerable dissatisfaction is felt by the Liberals. On the other hand, the present Chairman of the Liberal State Committee is obnoxious to the leaders of the Democracy, and unless that great man is politically decapitated or commits *hari-kari* for the benefit of his party, the Democrats will turn a cold shoulder to all overtures for a fusion from which any beneficial results may flow to the Liberals. The more shrewd and far-seeing among the leaders of the latter party are looking ahead to the probabilities of a split in the Democratic ranks growing out of seemingly irreconcilable elements in this City and in some portions of the State. It is hoped that by a union with that branch of the Democracy opposed to the present party management, and with the Grangers, a party may be created which will run in between the Republicans and the regular Democrats and carry the State. If these combinations are not effected it is probable that the Liberals will go through the farce of voting for candidates nominated by their convention, or split up and divide their small favors among the Republicans and Democrats.

The recent quarrel between Senator John Fox and John Morrissey, who is supposed to be the most powerful man in Tammany Hall after John Kelly, if he is not the Warwick of the Democratic Party of the State, has had a very strong influence upon politics in this City. There has been for several years a struggle in Tammany Hall for power between the "bruisers" and those who are their physical inferiors. The latter have dubbed themselves the party of brains, and their opponents the party of muscle. There have been sharp contests for the supremacy in most of the Assembly districts at primary elections within the last few years between the two parties, and notably in the Third District, where James Hayes is the leading Tammany Hall politician. The "bruisers" have, in the majority of instances, been victorious, particularly in the lower part of the City. The "party of brains" have attributed their defeats to the influence of John Morrissey, and the overthrow of the chief of "sports" and pugilists would not be regretted. Fox, who has been a successful but unscrupulous politician of the lower wards, is believed by the "party of brains" to have a better record than the pugilistic Morrissey; hence he has its sympathy. At the late meeting of the Tammany General Committee, when Fox, on a question of privilege, made a personal explanation, and called for an investigation of the truth of the newspaper article which stated that John Morrissey said he had called him a thief, &c., in public, he was greeted with considerable applause from the "party of brains," and the "bruisers" were dumb. John Kelly, however, who has always something to say when vital questions are before the committee, was reticent, and his views on the subject are a mystery. The "party of brains" and Fox are not entirely satisfied with Mr. Kelly's inaction, and he is unpopular with a large portion of the organization, because of his alleged friendship for and political support of Controller Green. The opposition to the great "reconstructionist" is, therefore, becoming somewhat powerful. Meanwhile the numerous friends of Tweed are not idle. They take advantage of the dissensions in Tammany, and uniformly side with any party which is likely to raise a row, under cover of which they may work a political revolution and benefit the cause of the Ex-Tammany Chief. If the present element of disorder had existed when the election of officers of the Tammany Society took place it is probable that Kelly, Morrissey & Co. might have been defeated by a union of all branches of the opposition.

The "Independent Democracy," of which mention was made in last Sunday's TIMES, have held no stated meetings during the week, but the gentlemen whose names were given as active in organizing the new party are not relaxing their efforts, and are confident that they will have a strong opposition organized against Tammany by November next.

No new Gubernatorial candidates have been mentioned here. Chief Justice Sanford E. Church is understood to favor the nomination of his associate Justice, Wm. F. Allen, of the Court of Appeals, and Sam. Tilden is the most popular candidate among Democrats of this City. Neither Horatio Seymour nor Francis Kernan, it is believed by leading local Democrats, will accept a nomination if it is tendered. Gen. Dix is still the favorite among the Republicans for re-election, and Judge Robertson and James W. Husted have been spoken of as possible candidates for Lieutenant Governor.

A NEWSPAPER OFFICE SACKED.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—A dispatch from Schuylerville, N. Y., says: The *Standard* office in this place was broken into this morning about 3 o'clock. This week's edition and all the books were entirely destroyed; also the forms and all the type in the office were "pied," leaving the office in a state of complete wreck. The outrage was doubtless instigated by the liquor interest on account of the war waged by the *Standard* on the rum traffic.

FLYING VISITS TO BALTIMORE.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1874.

When vexed and disheartened by the big talks and small results over at the Capitol, by the animosities of partisans, and the plots of demagogues, by miserable stories of municipal corruption and of the wrongs and sufferings of the poor—there is a place in pleasant, conservative old Baltimore to which I sometimes flee for refuge, rest, and forgetfulness—a home of ease, and quiet, and careless elegance—a paradise of comfort, a "palace of art," and that is the hospitable house of Mr. Thomas Winans. Here the political financier cometh not to vex and make afraid; the interviewer intrudeth not, the reformer boreth not, and fashion and formality, usually treading close on the heels of wealth and refinement, have no vantage-ground.

Mr. Winans' place takes in, in house, grounds, and out-buildings, about five acres, in the heart of the city. The utmost privacy is secured by means of a high stone wall, which is picturesquely overgrown with ivy. Surrounding the house are fine old shade-trees, choice fruit-trees, shrubs, and vines in profusion. Fountains, fairy cascades, mossy grottos, flowery rockeries, the noblest antique statues in marble and bronze, a large studio, a skating rink, model stables, Summer-houses, hot-houses, work-shops, croquet-grounds, lawns and mounds, nooks where violets hide, and banks where "the wild thyme grows," are all within that modest inclosure, and yet it does not seem crowded—it has even an air of seclusion and naturalness which is in itself surprising. Mr. Winans built this house some fifteen or twenty years ago on his first return from Russia, where, in the construction and management of the imperial railroads, he had amassed an imperial fortune. He also built a beautiful country house on a noble estate, which he named "The Crimea." This is within a pleasant drive from Baltimore, but so strangely secluded, so absolutely alone in a deep, green wild is the place, though the house stands high, that you might imagine yourself, when there, hundreds of miles from any large town. Here, also, art has marvelously allied herself with nature, and done her spiriting so gently that you are constantly laying her work to her elder sister. One is astonished to learn of the "power of money" it takes to "keep up" the place, when it bears so little mark of mending or meddling, where the trees seem to grow grandly, as they do, by the grace of God, and every vine to wander "at its own sweet will," though always in the right direction. On a grassy slope near the house stands a chapel, built by Mrs. Winans, that her Catholic servants might have the "gospel privileges" they pined for in that wilderness, but a still more interesting building is a pretty little cottage, or rather, a play-house of ambitious proportions, really elegant and commodious, built for the Winans children in the happy long ago. The small mansion was constructed in sections, and the furniture manufactured to order in town; everything marvelously complete. The children knew nothing of it. There was nothing on the lawn before their windows when they went to bed on Christmas Eve, but while they slept there were mysterious arrivals of wagons and workmen from Baltimore, and great doings by moonlight and lamp-light. All night they worked—the carpenters and upholsterers—and at dawn gathered up their traps like the fairies, and as silently stole away. In the morning, the mother going to wake the children, happened to look out on the lawn, and with an excellent imitation of innocence, exclaimed at the surprising sight, and then, of course, the children ran pell-mell to see what the marvelous thing could be, and beheld the charming little villa, gay and bright, its windows flashing in the sun, and a fancy flag floating from its tower. Happy children, with a Santa Claus of their own and a domesticated good fairy, and to whom the marvels and magic of the Arabian Nights must have seemed quite possible and probable. The edifice was not of such fairy proportions that they could not keep house in it handsomely and entertain their little friends, and mamma, and even papa, if he would stoop a little and make himself as small as he comfortably could.

But this favored family did not long enjoy their Arcadian life; they all returned to Europe where they had many ties of interest and affection, and where the children were educated. Some five years ago Mr. Winans returned to his old home in Baltimore, where he has since principally resided. At the head of his household is his one daughter, young and fair, dear as the apple of his eye and the core of his heart—the object of peculiar watchful tenderness, for she is motherless. Yet is she no spoiled darling of fortune; few young ladies of the day are as practical, industrious, and sensible. She dresses simply and does not talk of the fashions—she does not aim to be "stylish"—she is not fast, except on horseback, for she is a bold and dashing rider. By the bye, it is her habit to ride at 6, and ride at least one hour before breakfast, even in Winter. She drives, skates, swims, and rows, and, of course, is rosy and robust. She has revived the lost art of sewing with a needle. "She seeketh wool and flax and worketh diligently with her hands." She carries the housekeeping keys at her girdle. "She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness," and is an old-fashioned girl generally.

But I did not intend to enter so freely into those details of family life, pleasant as I have found them. I thought only at first to chronicle some interesting improvements and inventions which Mr. Winans has perfected or is demonstrating in that charming, rambling house in Baltimore. When he last returned from Europe it was as an invalid—only able to enjoy life through promoting the enjoyment of his children and friends. But the wonderful inventive and artistic genius of the man was all alive and active. He took to embellishing and enlarging his house, principally by the addition of a magnificent hall, lit from above; royally spacious and beautiful—a music-hall, drawing-room, and ball-room, all combined. He hung it with pictures—many of them the latest and best works of Joseph Ames—and so furnished it that all look of unusual size and brilliance was lost in an indescribable coziness and cheeriness. Even though its grand proportions are duplicated by mirrors, the visitor feels at home, and not at large, among its luxurious lounges, divans and *fauteuils*, its pictures, statues, and musical instruments. But the peculiarity of this noble room is not its upholstery or its art, but the perfection of its ventilation. The moment you enter it you are struck by the purity and elasticity of the atmosphere, and looking down you perceive that the polished oak floor, which is only covered here and there by small Persian carpets, is like perforated card-board—filled with minute holes, through which constantly ascends fresh air, warmed in cold weather by passing over heated cylinders in the basement. An absolute circulation is secured by means of an open space in the floor on the side of the room opposite to the opening in the basement, of about two feet wide and six or eight feet long, screened by oak paneling in front of the orchestra gallery. In the hottest days and most sultry evenings of Summer this hall is delightfully cool. The state of Mr. Winans' health first drew him into the study of this almost unknown art—the abstruse science of ventilation. In proportion to the success of his experiments was his restoration to health. Countless were those experiments and expedients, and many and ingenious were his inventions, but the results have justified all the labor and cost—to him, at least. He has had erected a ventilating tower, which is like a large chimney, except that it not only carries away impure air, but sends fresh air through the main part of the mansion. Several of the chambers have the perforated floors and other contrivances for ventilation—"patent draughts" one old-fashioned guest calls them—but it is in Mr. Winans' office, his particular den, that he most revels in his pneumatic and aquatic theories, and mechanical inventions. After ventilation came humidization. Through some curious contrivances in the basement, all of which have been lucidly explained to me, and which I hope I understood at the time, but which I could not now explain to save me, and by the help of some more curious registering apparatus in the room itself, the air is kept invariably like the outdoor atmosphere of a still, fine, dewy June morning—warm, but not close; moist, but never heavy—indeed, it is singularly light, soft, and pure. Mr. Winans seems here to have attained the condition of physical comfort and mental efficiency so long a hopeless *desideratum* for writers and students; he can work over his books and drawings, or modeling and casting, for hours without any feeling of overheat or exhaustion, *with his feet warm and his head cool.* This is explained by an examination of the thermometers ranged one above another on the high wall of the room. You can see that, contrary to the usual rule, the temperature falls as the air ascends.

Mr. Winans is gratified to know that, quiet as he has been about his work, his inventions and arrangements for ventilation and heating are attracting the attention of architects, some of whom are already attempting to apply them to public buildings, especially to hospitals. He may wake up some fine morning and find himself famous as a public benefactor. "O, that heaven had made us such a man" twenty years ago, to plan the Capitol extensions, out of which the "airs of heaven" are shut, while "blasts" from the other direction continually do blow.

After so successfully carrying out his ideas as to ventilation, &c., Mr. Winans, looking about for some honest employment for the hand and brain of a poor millionaire, had his attention called to the construction of organs, while having one set up in his music hall. He was struck by the world of elaborate mechanism hid away behind an organ—by the labor required to play the instrument, making it no play, but very hard work, and by the awkward and angular action necessary to the management of the "stops." Our friend had no technical knowledge of music or musical instruments, but that was "no let" to him. He retired into the depths of his consciousness, and has already evolved thence an organ, free, he believes, from the principal imperfections and drawbacks of that grand old instrument, in which, it is said, no great essential improvement has been made for the last century or two. His experimental pneumatic organ, built in the music hall, alongside its aristocratic orthodox rival, is an odd, quaint-looking affair, with something of roughness and unfinish about it. Its keys rattle a little unpleasantly, and its air-chambers, wind-chests, or whatever they are called, open and shut in an awesome way, like the doors of ghost-haunted closets; but in its construction certain important advantages seem to have been attained. It is less bulky, less complicated, than the old organ, is far more easily played, and will be less costly. Its tones are as yet less soft and rich, though some of them are singularly flutey and reed-like, but it has already astonishing power. Yet it is in the arrangement of the "stops" that Mr. Winans believes, and many organists admit that he has made a great improvement. Instead of the usual "draw-stops," arranged at the sides of the organ, the manipulation of which must be difficult and fatiguing, calling into play a different set of muscles, and calling off the hands, eyes, and mind of the performer from his keys, the "stops" in Mr. Winans' model are arranged as keys, looking like prolongations of those of the organ, except that they branch off at an obtuse angle from the key-board. The object of the inventor is to concentrate the "stops" in a smaller space, where they can be reached without extra exertion or sensible shifting of the hands, without requiring from the player any action other than that necessary to manipulate the keys. They are not beyond the manual, but form a part of it. In the ordinary large organ, where there are several banks of keys, every bank has its "stops" and "couplers." In the invention of Mr. Winans, the coupler-keys are arranged at one end of the manual and the stop, or register, keys at the other end. All this and much more of his work and plans, explained to me in simple terms, and with a manner rather earnest than enthusiastic, by the inventor, seemed admirable and practicable. I, at least, could see nothing in the way of his inaugurating a new era in organ-building, and "beating the Dutch." Mr. Winans himself is full of faith and determination. He has already built a towering organ-room, back of the new hall, in which is to be erected the great complete organ of organs, six in one, which is to test all his strange and daring inventions and innovations. The pipes already prepared for this look like trunks of the *sequoia gigantea* from the Calaveras Grove. Musicians, of course, disagree about the result. Some say it will be an instrument to make Handel willing to leave his celestial organ-loft to come down and play his "Samson" and "Messiah" upon; others that it will be something to make Handel forget his hundred years of peace and heavenly harmonies, and relapse into wrath, broken English, and profanity. But listening to a history of the plan from its first inception, seeing its author's patient industry and quiet determination, remembering his success in all his other great undertakings, watching the magnificent arrangements and careful preparations, I could entertain no fear of failure. I seemed to hear the organ of the future pealing from its tower, sending forth on the Sabbath air sacred *fugues*, like the sweet, sad surge of midnight waves on Galilee—sublime ecstacies of sound, like the singing of the morning stars; grand, far-off, thunderous swells, like the rolling of the spheres. I hope the mighty instrument will be finished and perfected in full time to call the nations together for the centennial.

A BOY CHAMPION CHECKER-PLAYER.

The match at checkers between the Boston boy, Wm. R. Barker, and J. Priest, of Philadelphia, for the checker championship of America and $250 a side, resulted in Boston on Thursday evening in a victory for the first-named contestant. On that day the last sixteen of the fifty games to be played were concluded, Barker winning four, twelve being drawn. There was much jubilation among Barker's friends when the result of the match was announced, and it is quite probable that a match for $100 a side between the boy and the Scotchman, James Wyllie, will be arranged. The result of the fifty games played is as follows: Barker, 12; Priest, 7; drawn, 31.

A BURNED MAIL.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 6th inst. says: "The burning of the mail for New-York, which left Chicago on Saturday at 5:15 P. M., by the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, is a matter of serious inconvenience to our bankers and business men. That mail contained at least $2,500,000 of drafts, bills of exchange, and other remittances to New-York. The drafts of large amount, of which there were several for $100,000, and those between banks, can be replaced without much difficulty, but to duplicate the smaller ones, and those bearing several indorsements, will take a great deal of time and trouble. Scores of letters were written by each of the larger banks to-day on this business, and fully six months will elapse before it is fully settled."

NEGLECTED WATERING-PLACES.

CATSKILL.

The proverb says that there are more ways of killing a cat than breaking its back. So also we may assume that there are more ways of neglecting a Summer resort than the one obvious one of not going there. Catskill is neglected by the hotel-keeping class, and by the press. The public swarm to the mountains in such numbers as will cause a pang of jealous envy in the breasts of Saratoga hotel-keepers. By the New-York Central Railroad, and by the Albany boats, no less than thirty thousand people came to the village of Catskill, to be subsequently scattered through the mountains. The majority of these, nine-tenths of them, indeed, have to board in farmers' houses because there is no other accommodation. I have no special desire to be assassinated by some mountain farmer, and yet I must run the risk by telling the truth about these farm-houses. The majority of them are not clean. The fare is execrable, and the only recommendation one can give them is that the charges are very moderate. One can be poisoned for six dollars a week in the Catskill Mountains, if one desires to economize. As for milk, and good butter, and plenty of excellent fruit, which enter so largely into the advertisements, the fact is that the good farmers who take in boarders raise all these things, but send them to market. One sits down to table with other companions in misery, and the farmer, with a hearty manner and hospitable accent, invites to *salt pork and greens.* It may be that you have watched the strawberries ripening, ripening slowly through the latter days of June, and have exulted silently over the treat in prospect. One morning you get up and go to the accustomed spot, and find all the ripe ones picked. You rub your hands expectantly, and smile when you meet a fellow-boarder. "Going to have strawberries this morning for breakfast?" you cry. "Guess not," he says, with a shake of his head. "I've been here before." At the breakfast table you experience the same old misery with the frightfully tough beef-steak. You look around for the berries, but you don't see them. With sinking heart you affect cheerfulness, and ask the farmer in a jaunty way whether he has not been picking strawberries that morning. "Yes, Sir," he replies, unblushingly; "sent sixty quarts up to the Mountain House." And then his shrewish wife looks daggers of scorn at you, and remarks that the boarders of the Mountain House pay $5 a day, and are entitled to strawberries. What! because folks are poor they shall have no berries? Aye, by Saint —, whatever his name may be who protects, "garden sass and melons shall melt i' the mouth, too." I do not blame the farmer. He expects his guests to live as he does. It is his habit to live upon the lean of the land, while he sends the fat to market. He would sooner die than eat anything which could by any possibility be sold. And the fare which illuminates his board may be considered as unsalable altogether. And the wretch is so hearty withal! You would think by the sound of his voice that he was the most generous, open-handed, open-hearted fellow in Christendom. He slaps the salt pork on your plate with a generosity that would become a monarch giving away the jewels of his realm. You are welcome, heartily welcome, to all the potatoes and tops of radishes you can consume. And he tells you to open your chest, and breathe in the free mountain air, as if it belonged to him, and he was making you a handsome present of all his right and title to miles of ozone. And all the while he is debating within himself whether you can refuse to pay your board-bill if he gives you for dinner some of that sheep that fell off the rocks and got killed. "Good mutton as ever I see killed, sound and healthy," he mutters to himself. "'Tis dreadful to waste it." And the odds are that you eat that mutton, and enjoy it thoroughly, never knowing that it was slightly fly-blown before the sad accident was discovered.

If boarding with a farmer be a delusion and a snare, a swindle, a plant, a regular job, and Tammany Ring concern, life in the large boarding-houses and the hotels is the pleasantest that may be imagined—that is, to the active and the energetic who love climbing rocks and walking up hills, gathering flowers, and banging at queer crystallizations with a geologist's hammer. People who don't like these things should not attempt them, as grief may ensue. There was a young, fond pair stopping some years ago at the Mountain House, the gentleman being very active, the lady somewhat the reverse—in short, a sleepy Venus. He tempted her to take a walk somewhat more extended than the piazza of the hotel. They wandered lovingly arm in arm down the mountain side, sat under the shade of tall, waving trees in sequestered ravines, and the lady declared that the Catskills were charming, and that there was nothing like exercise. But, unfortunately, on their return to the hotel a brawling, bubbling torrent, some seventeen inches broad, crossed their path. The gentleman jumped, and encouraged his young wife; but not being practiced in jumping she fell in, and her cruel husband laughed so that she insisted on an immediate separation *a mensa et thoro.* The two mothers-in-law were called in and peace was patched up, but on condition that they were never to go to the Catskills any more. For those whose lymphatic temperaments do not incite them to emulate the feats of the Alpine Club, it is better to remain on the promenade of the Mountain House, where the view is the most magnificent that the imagination ever conceived, and where, if the feet be still, the eyes and the fancy can wander over hundreds of miles. But for the actively-disposed the mountain air is a wonderful stimulant, tempting them to attempt all sorts of adventurous exploits. It is curious to note the peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon blood. A foreigner of the Latin race looks at a mountain and exclaims, "Magnifique! Superbe!" An Englishman or an American stares at it for about five minutes, and when you expect him to burst forth with a rhapsody about its sublimity, he says very coolly, "Smith, old boy, I think we can climb up there." And in a few seconds he rapidly makes arrangements for seeing the sun rise on some infernal peak five thousand feet high. For men in whom this climbing instinct still survives the Catskill Mountains will afford a perennial charm.

Although the number of hotels is by no means commensurate with the requirements of the Catskills, it must not be thought that there are none. In the village of Catskill proper there are two admirable establishments, which are only open during the Summer. These are the Prospect Park House, at the entrance of the village, overlooking the river, and the Grant House, in the rear of the village, upon very high ground, commanding a very extensive and beautiful view. Both stand in very eligible spots, and are surrounded by small parks. The main idea of both is to give their visitors the very best plain fare procurable, and an abundance of fruit. It must be remembered that this region is essentially a fruit and vegetable country, not only supplying the hotels in the neighborhood, but also sending considerable quantities to New-York. Of these two hotels the Prospect Park is the more fashionable, and the Grand is the more comfortable. The arrangements of the latter are essentially home-like, and the people of Albany generally engage all the rooms early in the season. Besides these there are several large and very well kept boarding-houses of a superior class. There are also three hotels open all the year round. These are small, but well attended, and fairly cared for. Gunn's has quite a local reputation, and the Albanians swear by it. Leaving the village behind us, we take the mountain road, and see before us what may be termed the river range of the Catskills. The three peaks to the south comprise the "Old Man of the Mountains." Then come Round Top and High Peak, both of which are over 4,000 feet high. Next comes the Clove, which has a wonderful ravine stretching down 3,000 feet. Then comes the South Mountain, upon a shoulder of which is built the Mountain House, looking like a snow-drift at its elevation of 3,000 feet. Then comes the North Mountain, then Black-head, the highest peak of them all, and here the range makes a bend to the westward. Now the old post-road from Catskill goes almost due west through these mountains, and at the foot of the South Mountain was the first stage, Palensville. Here are a number of good boarding-houses clustering together, which average probably about fifty individuals, the rate being about $10 or $12 a week. These are all well kept, and are invariably crowded. The road now shears abruptly to the right and goes up the mountain to the Mountain House of Charles L. Beach.

The history of this hotel extends back to 1823. It was built by a stock company of Catskillers, on a small scale, to accommodate some fifty people. It was maintained with varying fortune until 1844, when it became bankrupt. At this juncture the place was bought by Mr. Beach, who was then engaged in the staging business. He had the contract for the delivery of the mails on both sides of the river from Albany to New-York. Also from Catskill to Delhi, in Delware County, seventy miles away, which was then a great centre for the staging business of West New-York. He also ran a line from this place to Ithaca, on Lake Cayuga, now the home of the Cornell University. At that time there was no railway communication west of the Hudson River, and the centres were Albany, Catskill, and Kingston for the mountain region and the fair lands beyond. All these places did a flourishing business, accordingly, and were commercial entrepôts. Mr. Beach was a very acute, keen man, but, besides this, he possessed that natural genius for hotel-keeping which can never be acquired, and without which success is dubious in spite of the greatest advantages. His rates in those happy, hard-metal times were $2 per diem, which gradually increased with the increasing requirements of civilization, until in the war-time the price was five dollars a day. It has now decreased to four and a half, and Mr. Beach intends when we get to specie payments to bring it down to four, and perhaps even lower. But whatever the price may be the hotel is sure of success, because it has become an institution. It is undeniably one of the most popular places in the country, and people who are above Saratoga altogether feel themselves compelled to visit this house.

Beyond the Catskill Mountain House, about half a mile westward, is the Laurel House, a hotel about the size of the Grant House, accommodating about 150 people, and charging about the same rates. The main road, however, goes on to Tannersville, passing on the way the Outlook House, which is built at the very mouth of that tremendous gorge known as the Clove. It is a small house, only accommodating about 12 people. There is a bar and a dining-room, but the latter is not much patronized, as most of the visitors belong to hotels in the vicinity. At Tannersville, which is on the other side of the river range, one is fairly in the mountain region, and the hills put their heads together in a threatening manner in every direction. Here we find two small hotels or large boarding-houses one kept by a Mr. Roggen, the other by a Mr. Mulford. They are about of the same grade as those at Palensville, but the fare is hardly as good, and for this reason. The butchers of Catskill buy in the Winter herds of cattle at Albany, and fatten them up for the Summer season. They sell all the choice meat to the large hotels and in their own shops. All the coarse pieces they dispose of to meat peddlers, who go through the mountains with their wagons. At Tannersville they are entirely dependent upon these men, and hence they only get the coarse meat. Still, at these houses they have abundance of good bread, milk, butter, fruit, and vegetables, and they are fairly kept; the rooms are good, and the proprietors very desirous to please. The Breeze Lawn House, of similar size, kept by Mr. Burtis, is a little below Tannersville.

West of the Catskill Mountain House, comes first the Laurel House, kept by H. L. Schutt, which has been written of. Then comes the Clifton House, about three miles from the Mountain House, in another direction, however. Beyond, the road goes to Delhi, and along it there are numerous boarding-houses, some of them, however, very much beloved. Northward there is the Grand Bier House, 20 miles from the Mountain House, but only 19 from the village of Catskill. This is a small hotel, having rooms for from 75 to 100 guests. It has a superb view in the direction of Saratoga, and Rensselaer County, though the scene cannot be compared to the view from South Mountain. Southward, though out of sight from Catskill, is the Overlook House, which is of the first class, accommodating from 350 to 400 guests, and charging reasonable prices. It is nearly 4,000 feet above the sea, but its view is turned away from the river, and though extensive, is less pleasing than that of the Mountain House. It is an admirably kept hotel, and last year was visited by President Grant, who expressed himself delighted with the prospect, and the internal arrangements.

Catskill has many things to interest and attract the visitor. To say nothing of Sleepy Hollow and Rip Van Winkle, and our great American writer whose memory is so indissolubly connected with the place, there are pleasures which appeal forcibly to the unæsthetic. There is very fair boating upon the Catskill Creek, very good shooting in the mountains, and there is a half-mile race track, with three days' racing in July. To all these things do the Catskillers themselves seriously incline. The race-course was built for themselves, and not as an attraction to visitors. They have a resident population of 5,000 people, among whom are many wealthy families. They have an agricultural association, where such fruit is exhibited as would astonish New-Yorkers. They are enterprising in their own way, and do things with a commendable thoroughness. Their gas-works are a credit to them, the gas furnished being of the highest quality, and not by any means dear. Land is held quite at high rates, and cottages are being built in every direction. Catskill, though it has lost its staging business, is the key to the mountains, and prospers mightily. It is essentially a thriving village. What it needs, however, to develop it thoroughly is a class of middle-grade hotels. Every hotel that would take in transients at three dollars and a half per diem, and permanents for about sixteen per week on the average, would be crowded for at least four months during the year. The hotel men deny the time. They say that there is only six weeks during the season that are truly remunerative. But this is because of the high prices. It is well enough to have several high-price hotels, because it is notorious that we Anglo-Americans like to pay a good price, considering it a mark of distinction. But there are families who, with every desire to be as *distingué* as their neighbors, cannot afford it. They could pay from $15 to $18, but the lowest rates of the really good hotels here are from $20 to $25. The heads of these houses are often men for whom the mountain air is specially beneficial. The sea air is not suited for all men. It is for a great many; but there is a large percentage for whom it is unsuitable. This is specially the case with men whose nervous energies have been overtaxed. They want a stimulant for the nerves far less exciting than the sea. And they find this in the air of the Catskills. But as they cannot pay the rates of good hotels, they have often to go to farm-houses, where they are almost starved. Here is a public want. Let us see if some capitalist will have the enterprise to supply it. It is true that the large boarding-houses exactly meet the demand, but there are comparatively so few of them. And the worst of it is that as soon as these succeed they are turned into hotels at first-class prices. GAR.

THE TERESA SMALL CASE.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE CHILD.

WHO MRS. SMALL REALLY IS—STARTLING DISCLOSURES—THE COURT PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

During the past two weeks a great deal of comment has been excited in reference to the supposed abduction of a girl named Teresa Clifton, alias Small, from the apartments of a woman named Annie Small, at No. 15 First street, by Police Commissioner Hugh Gardner and Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct. It was claimed by the woman Small that Commissioner Gardner and Capt. Williams had broken into her house in the dead hours of the night, and forcibly carried off her adopted daughter without legal warrant or authority. In respect to this charge the plain facts of the case are as follows: About a month ago Commissioner Gardner informed the Captains of various Police precincts that if they did not prevent the peculiar system of robbery known as "the panel game" from being carried on in their precincts, he would take steps to have them transferred or removed. Shortly after, President Gardner received information from a most reliable source that the panel game was being carried on at No. 143 Fourth avenue, over the liquor saloon known as "the greenroom." He watched the place personally for a couple of nights, but was unable to detect anything suspicious. Soon after a gentleman called on him and said, "I have been robbed of $50 in the panel-house No. 143 Fourth avenue. When I came out of the house a woman spoke to me and said, 'I know you have been robbed. It's no use going to the station-house, for they are in with the thieves. Go to Commissioner Gardner.'" Commissioner Gardner at once ordered Sergt. Oliver Tims, of the Jefferson Market Court Squad, to make a raid on the house and arrest all persons found there. Sergt. Tims did so, and arrested Lottie Williams and five other well-known panel thieves. They were all committed for trial. Then two female panel thieves called on Commissioner Gardner. One of them was the woman who told the gentleman who had been robbed to call on Commissioner Gardner. They informed the Commissioner that the house in Fourth avenue was owned by a woman named Annie Small, better known as Mollie Rush, and was conducted for her benefit by a noted panel thief named George Dougherty, alias "Doc." They also told the Commissioner that the woman Small, residing at No. 15 First street, had in her house a little child named Teresa Clifton, whom she had used as a decoy, and they also informed the Commissioner that the woman Small regularly paid money to Capt. Edward Walsh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, for the privilege of carrying on her nefarious business. These women described Mrs. Small's rooms in First street, and spoke of the situation of the furniture in each room. Commissioner Gardner at once called a special meeting of the board, and transferred Capt. Walsh to the Police boat, and Capt. John Mount to the Seventeenth Precinct. On the same evening he called on Capt. Williams at the Eighth Precinct, and asked the latter to go with him to the Seventeenth Precinct and congratulate Capt. Mount on his transfer. On arriving at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house he found that Capt. Mount was not in, and he then informed Capt. Williams of his errand, that of removing the child, Teresa Clifton, from the custody of Mrs. Small, in order to obtain testimony from her that would send the Fourth avenue panel thieves to State Prison, and in all probability implicate others. Capt. Williams went with him to Mrs. Small's, and rapped on the door, saying that they were Police and desired admission. After a parley of some minutes the door was opened, and Mrs. Small and a woman named Teresa Talbot were found inside. Commissioner Gardner asked for the child, and she came into the room in undress. He asked her some questions, but finding that Mrs. Small answered for the child, he said: "I am going to take this child away. Dress her. If you don't do so I will take every one in the house." The child was dressed, and Commissisner Gardner and Capt. Williams placed her in a carriage and drove her to Police head-quarters, where Commissioner Gardner handed her over to the custody of Matron Webb. On the following morning the unfortunate little girl made an affidavit before George S. Hopcraft, Clerk to the Superintendent at head-quarters, in which she testified to a startling series of facts. Among a number of statements, the majority of which are unfit for publication, the girl said that the house was a panel-house; that she had been employed as a decoy; that she was sent weekly with money to Capt. Walsh, at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and that Capt. Walsh had acted improperly to her. On the same day a writ of habeas corpus was sued out by counsel for Mrs. Small, demanding that Capt. Williams and Superintendent Matsell produce the girl and surrender her to her foster-mother, Mrs. Small. Commissioner Gardner answered that he had taken the young girl to preserve her from a life of shame, and held her in order that the court might send her to some institution where she could be cared for. On the hearing, Mrs. Teresa Talbot, living with Mrs. Small, testified that the house in question was not a panel-house, and that Capt. Williams and Commissioner Gardner had forcibly broken in the door and taken away the girl by violence, and while she was undressed. The case was adjourned until yesterday morning. In the meantime Commissioner Gardner and Capt. Williams engaged United States Commissioner John I. Davenport as counsel to represent them in the law proceedings, and went to work to ascertain the antecedents of Mrs. Annie Small. They soon learned that she was one of the oldest and most experienced of panel thieves, having a record of many years in criminal history. They found that she was formerly known in Baltimore as a panel thief. The Chief of Police in Baltimore, Mr. Crone, communicated with Commissioner Gardner and Capt. Williams and gave them all the information in his possession regarding the woman. She had on several occasions been arrested in Baltimore for larceny, and was well known to the authorities there. From Baltimore they traced her to Philadelphia, and found that she was equally celebrated in the Quaker City. Capt. Heins, of the detective force of Philadelphia, was requested to work up the case. The result of his labors was the sending to this City of a photograph from the Rogues' Gallery of Philadelphia entitled "Molly Holt, alias Baltimore Moll, alias Mollie Small, alias Molly Rush, panel thief." Capt. Heins, in the letter accompanying the picture, stated that the woman was well known in Philadelphia as a panel thief, and had directed the operations of several panel-houses in that city. He further stated that several of his detectives, if necessary, would come to this City and testify to the robberies by Molly Rush, in Drury and Sansom streets, in Philadelphia. Then Commissioner Gardner and Capt. Williams began to trace Molly's career in this City. They found that she had conducted a large number of panel-houses in this City, the most noted of which was at No. 367 Bowery, over a furniture store. She also ran a panel-house at No. 21 Greene street, in the Eighth Ward, and another at No. 201 Mercer street, in the Fifteenth Precinct. They found that in all these iniquitous speculations she had apparently been supported by Police influence. They also found two gentlemen who had been robbed by her, and brought them before the Grand Jury, when indictments were found against her. By some means or other this became known to Mrs. Small, and on Thursday night she, with Mrs. Teresa Talbot, purchased tickets for Baltimore and fled the City. Detective Christian B. McDougall, of Central Office, on arriving at the house in First street found that the woman had escaped and reported the fact to Commissioner Gardner. At the hearing in the case yesterday morning in the Supreme Court, Counsellor Howe proposed to examine the girl Teresa Clifton, but Mr. Davenport objected. He claimed, as the writ had been sued out at the instance of Annie Small, who, with the witness Talbot, had fled the City, there was no legal claimant for the child. A habeas corpus was then served on Commissioner Gardner at the instance of the father of the child, and this sufficiently indicated the merits of the case. It was finally agreed that the argument should be on the writ, at the instance of the child's father, Joseph Clifton, and the relator's case rested with the traverse to the return. Commissioner Davenport to-morrow morning will submit the evidence on behalf of Commissioner Gardner. In reference to the woman Talbot, whom it is known received $200 to leave the City, the Police are in possession of information that she is the sister of the notorious panel thief, Kittie Williams. These are the facts in the case up to the present.

THE BROADWAY THIEVES ONCE MORE.

Mr. S. B. Williams is a gentleman of wealth and position in Lake Forrest, Ill., who has been spending several days in this City with friends. He has been accosted on Broadway about half a dozen times during the past two days by well-dressed villainous-looking fellows, who professed to be well acquainted with him. Mr. Williams remembered having read an exposé of these swindlers in THE TIMES, and was not to be victimized by them. He was determined, though, to put an end to the nuisance, and this was the way he did it. Yesterday he was accosted by one of the gang as "Ah, Mr. Brown, I am glad to see you; how are all my friends in Chicago?" Mr. Williams assured the fellow he must be mistaken, saying: "My name is not Brown, Sir, of Chicago; my name is Johnson, Sir, of Norwalk, Conn., firm of Johnson Brothers, Sir." They parted, and in a few minutes a sleek young man warmly grasped Mr. Williams by the hand, saying, "Why, Mr. Johnson, I am truly glad to see you; how are they all in Norwalk?" Mr. Williams pretended to know the fellow, and asked him which way he was going, at the same time taking his arm. They were walking toward the Metropolitan Hotel, when Mr. Williams, seeing a policeman, hailed him. The sleek young man wrenched his arm from Mr. Williams' hold and fled precipitately. He was caught, however, by Officer Quinn, and arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market, where he gave his name as George Carroll, of No. 352 West Eighteenth street. As there was no statute to hold him on, he was discharged with a warning from the Justice, who at the same time commended Mr. Williams for his action in trying to serve the public.

CHILDREN'S ANNIVERSARY IN BROOKLYN.

The anniversary of the Children's American Church Missionary Society was celebrated in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and a happier crowd of merry faces was seldom seen surrounding the stage of the Academy. There were in the Academy about 500 all told—fathers and mothers, teachers and pupils—many, however, being delegates from other organizations, and therefore representing a very large number.

On the platform were Rev. Dr. H. Chauncey Riley, of the Mexican Mission; Rev. Dr. Schenck, Rev. Mr. Postlewaite, Rev. Mr. Newbold, the Secretary of the society; Rev. Mr. Booth, and Rev. Mr. Peck.

Rev. Dr. Schenck took the chair, and addressed a pleasing welcome to his little friends of the Children's American Missionary Society, and then offered prayers. The hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," was sung by the children, after which selections from the Psalter, Psalms, 24 and 121, were read, the creed recited, and then the Chairman introduced Rev. Dr. Riley, of the City of Mexico. The speaker gave a vivid account of his struggles in Mexico, and of the progress of the Gospel in that country. The Bible, he said, had been translated into Spanish, and sent into the country at various times. A former Roman Catholic priest, Aquilar, through reading the Sacred Word became evangelized, and was afterward instrumental in circulating hundreds of copies throughout the neighboring districts. A small Protestant congregation was collected in a half-ruined Roman Catholic Church, to whom Aquilar preached for two or three years. He was, however, only in the beginning of his troubles. He was subject to all sorts of persecutions and annoyances, and various efforts were made by the Roman Catholics to crush him and his little congregation. Borne down by the weight of misfortune, and unable to contend with the powerful adverse influences, his health gradually gave way, and he died. But, said Dr. Riley, he died pressing the Bible to his heart, and saying that in that book he had found his best friend, and that all his trust was in Jesus. The flock, without a Pastor, sent a pressing invitation to New-York asking for aid for the good work. A prompt response to this call was sent to Mexico. With the advantages of a good printing-press at Dr. Riley's command, he was able to speak through it to the people. Soon its work became manifest; soon the little Christian band had increased by hundreds. At the request of Dr. Riley, the Government of Mexico sold a magnificent church, formerly belonging to the Convent of San Joseph, in the capital, to the heroic band. This church, after undergoing certain alterations, was announced to be opened on a given day, and the Roman Catholic rabble threatened a massacre of those found within its walls. Three weeks before the church was to have been dedicated, the Roman Catholics of the City of Mexico were startled by the announcement that the great preacher—Manuel Agnas—had abandoned their communion and joined the Protestant Church. The day the Church of San Joseph was opened it was crowded, and this distinguished convert preached the dedication sermon. He became the Pastor of the little congregation, and on the first administration of the Lord's Supper over 500 communicants participated, and the sacrament was administered by four converted Roman Catholic priests. Another Roman Catholic church was soon after opened for Protestant worship, and even now in the City of Mexico the Protestants are fitting up a third temple in that intolerant capital. The building now being prepared for worship is, after the pro-cathedral, the most magnificent ecclesiastical structure in the city of the Montezumas. The spread of the Gospel has been amazing in the vicinity of the city, and congregations can be now numbered by thousands. Dr. Riley concluded his address by recounting various reminiscences of his travels, all pointing to a moral, which he explained to the little ones.

Rev. Dr. Schenck then introduced Rev. Mr. Postlewaite, who took his text from Dr. Riley, and made the children happy by relating a series of pleasing stories, and afterward catechised the schools on their application.

Rev. Mr. Newbold, the Secretary, then gave an account of the working of the society. No less than $10,000 in gold had been sent to the Mexican Mission, this sum alone being derived from the offerings of children. Any child contributing fifty cents per annum will be entitled to a card of membership, with a fine view of the Church of San Francisco, and a contributor of $10 will receive a beautiful medallion. The meeting closed with the Doxology and Benediction.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

Among the passengers recently brought to this port from Denmark, in the steamer Washington, were six whom the Commissioners of Emigration learned, or had reason to believe, had been convicted of crime in Denmark, and whose passages had been paid to this country by the Danish Government. In the case of one of them, however, Frederick Oscar Neilson, it was learned that his crime, if crime it was, was of a political character. The Commissioners, after correspondence with the Secretary of State of the United States, and consultation with counsel, concluded to exercise the right to order their return, and thereupon, after keeping them in the meantime imprisoned in Castle Garden, compelled the agent of the line to put them on board of one of this steamers to be taken back to Copenhagen. Mr. John Swinton, of this City, becoming interested in Neilson, one of the parties, employed as counsel on his behalf Mr. Henry Wehle, who sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and compelled the agent of the line of steamers to produce Neilson before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It was contended by Mr. Wehle, on the motion to discharge Neilson from the custody of the Commissioners, that he was in no sense a criminal, having been imprisoned for merely having taken part in a strife; that he had committed no crime known as such either to the laws of Denmark, the United States, or the State of New-York; that even if he had committed such crime, there was no law authorizing the Commissioners to compel his forcible return to his own country, or to detain him a prisoner, as they had done. Mr. Wilcox, who appeared on behalf of the agent of the steam-ship, took exception to the jurisdiction of the court, the steamer from which Neilson was taken under the writ being at a Jersey City dock. Judge Lawrence overruled the objection to the jurisdiction, it having been previously decided that the jurisdiction of the State of New-York extended to low-water mark on the Jersey shore. He also held that the Commissioners of Emigration were without authority to compel Neilson's return to Denmark, and thereupon ordered his discharge.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

In the suit instituted by Edward S. Clinch against the South-side Railroad of Long Island and in which the appointment of a Receiver was asked for, Judge Donohue yesterday made an order appointing Mr. Edward Gale, already Receiver of the road, Receiver in this case also. In making his decision Judge Donohue announced the following opinion in relation to the road and its affairs:

Plaintiff holds judgment on which the execution has been returned unsatisfied, and shows that the defendants of the South-side Railroad Company are hopelessly insolvent, do not pay expenses with a short road, and have a debt of nearly $8,000,000. Among other relief the plaintiffs ask to have a Receiver appointed. The defendants object.

1. That bankruptcy proceedings are pending.
2. That the road is in the hands of the bondholders.
3. That plaintiff has already had a Receiver appointed.

It seems a good answer to the last that the defendants deny the regularity of the appointment, and have appealed from the order. It is hardly seen how the proceedings, taken in a form to renew their scruples, can be objectionable. I still think the order correct, but as an appeal has been taken and is pending from my order, to dismiss it would not be seemly on my part, and would partake more of an apparent attempt to sustain that action than a decision on the merits. Again, this motion is in a case where different relief is sought and can be given. Again, other parties are in this suit whose rights a former order may not affect. The second objection amounts to nothing at this stage. What the Receiver can take and what his rights are cannot be determined. When he is appointed in proper proceedings that can be done. The court, on motion of the plaintiff averring fraud and collusion, is bound to give him the aid of a Receiver to test the rights of creditors and stop the expenses eating up the road, if anything is left of it. The objection to the bankruptcy proceedings is that the plaintiff alleges that they are collusive, and as the Federal courts hold no one but the parties to that proceeding can interfere, this is the plaintiff's proper remedy; that the proceedings in bankruptcy taken last November, and in which no denial of the facts was made, which proceedings have so far as appears only been used to stop creditors from asserting their right, and only used when this court appointed a Receiver, is collusion, would hardly seem to be open to doubt. It at least presents facts to be investigated. Add to this the fact that pending these proceedings (which appears from a copy of the bill in the papers) the company has been incorporated to buy out this road, and it leaves little room to doubt the object of the delays. I think the plaintiff is entitled to a Receiver, and the same already appointed will be appointed in this case.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 9.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LANDING OF FOREIGN CONVICTS.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a resolution asking the President to communicate any correspondence between the State Department and other Governments as to the landing of foreign convicts on these shores, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent these outrages. Adopted.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill providing for the collection of moneys due to the United States by the Pacific Railroad Companies. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to require the payment of the amounts due to the United States, under the clause directing five per cent. of the net earnings of the companies to be paid to the Government, and if not paid it directs the Attorney General to institute the necessary suits and proceedings for recovery, and to prosecute the same with all convenient despatch to a final determination.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 11:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Poland, of Vermont, in the chair) on the Indian Appropriation bill.

In the course of the discussion of the Indian question, Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin, opposed an amendment requiring certain tribes to be put upon a reservation. He objected to that as only another form of slavery. The effort to enslave Indians, he said, had been made early in the history of the country. It had failed then, and would fail again. He recommended that the Indians be treated with fairness and justice, and that the attempt to convert them into Christian associations be abandoned. The country had had enough of Christian associations in connection with the savages. So far as his experience extended, the further away the Indians were kept from Christians the better the Indians were. In their native state they had been pretty tolerably good men, but since they had come into contact with Christian associations and been subject to the control of ministers and Gospel dispensers, they had grown worse and worse. It had been conceded on all hands that there had been nothing so injurious to the Indians, or that had driven them into such hostility against the whites, as what were called "Christian associations." The Government should deal justly with the Indians, and that would make honest men of them. Treaty stipulations should be honestly and sacredly observed, because of the very weakness of those with whom they had been entered into.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, who has charge of the bill, denied that the effect of the reservation system was to make slaves of the Indians.

Mr. STEELE, of Wyoming, to which Territory the proposition applied, reminded Mr. Eldridge of the inconsistency of his position, because if contact with Christians was demoralizing to the Indians, then the morality of the Indians would be promoted by segregating them on reservations remarks were made by Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, in favor of placing the Indians under military control, and by Mr. Parker, of Missouri, against it. The latter claimed that Indian supplies were delivered at various Indian agencies cheaper than army supplies at the same points. He did not believe that because a man wore shoulder-straps he was any more honest than a civilian was. He lived on what was once an Indian frontier, and he could point to-day to men who had been Indian agents at $1,500 a year when the army controlled the business, and who were now rolling in luxury from the wealth acquired by them as Indian agents.

It was a fact that when Gen. Harney was in command on the frontier, thieving Indian agents, who were then under army control, stole his own flour from him and sold it back to him three times in succession.

A proposition, offered by Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, requiring vouchers for Indian supplies, &c., to be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Indian Peace Commissioners gave rise to some lively discussion. Mr. BECK charged that such a provision which had been put into the law some years ago had since been repealed in the interest of thieving Indian agents. He declared that the Republican side of the House was responsible before the country for opposing this provision, and thus refusing to apply the only safeguards that could be raised against the payment of millions of dollars on fraudulent vouchers.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, opposed Mr. Beck's proposition because its effect was to depose not only the Indian Commissioner, but the Secretary of the Interior, and to impose their duties upon outside parties. It was a proposition which would, if made into a law, be an insult to the head of any department. No man would so disgrace himself as to consent to hold the office under such conditions. He did not hesitate to call it a monstrous proposition.

Mr BECK related various instances of big frauds on the part of Indian agents, and said that it was for the purpose of putting a stop to such frauds that the law which he now proposed to renew had been originally passed in 1869, and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) had not then dared to oppose it.

Mr. GARFIELD (sarcastically)—Had not dared! That is good.

Mr. BECK (emphatically)—Yes, had not dared. I put it with emphasis. The gentleman (Mr. Garfield) says that I am imposing this provision on the department. I am not. I am imposing it on the thieves inside of that department, and only on them. I want to make it impossible for fraudulent vouchers to be paid.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, approved of the repeal of the law which Mr. Beck wished to have reenacted.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, admitted that there were frauds committed under the Indian Bureau, but denied that they were peculiar to this era or to this administration. He commended to Mr. Beck, for his Sunday reading, a volume which showed the Indian frauds perpetrated under the Democratic Administration of Mr. Van Buren, when the Indians were under the charge of army officers. He (Mr. Loughridge) did not believe there had been a time for the last forty years when Indian agents were as pure and honest as at present, and he was strengthened in that belief by the testimony of Gen. Pope on that point, an extract from which he had read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. BECK said that he had been informed that in the Engineer Corps of the army, which had disbursed hundreds of millions of dollars, there had not been, since the organization of the Government, a single dollar lost through fraud.

After further discussion, Mr. Beck withdrew his proposition. At last the bill was got through in Committee of the Whole, and was reported to the House.

NORTON, THE DEFAULTING POST OFFICE OFFICIAL.

Mr. STOWELL, of Virginia, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to join Gen. Jones, late Postmaster of New-York, in conveyance of certain real estate, which was the property of J. W. Norton, the defaulting Post Office official. Passed.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

BROOKLYN'S NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

A dispatch from Albany received in Brooklyn yesterday states that Gov. Dix had appointed Mr. John Winslow District Attorney in the place of Thomas H. Rodman, resigned. Mr. Winslow filled the office of District Attorney from 1859 to 1863, and his appointment gives general satisfaction to all parties. In politics Mr. Winslow is a Republican, and last Fall was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by Judge Gilbert, the Democratic candidate. He is a law partner of Ex-Judge Van Cott, and as a lawyer and citizen enjoys a high reputation. Mr. Winslow is a man about fifty-seven years of age, of vigorous frame and fine appearance. The unexpired term during which he will hold the office of District Attorney of Kings County ends on the 1st January, 1875. The important cases now awaiting trial will give him ample occupation during that time.

EXCISE TOPICS.

The Liquor-dealers' Protective Association is using every effort to induce the Board of Excise to effect a reduction in the license fees. A day or two ago it sent a communication to the Commissioners requesting to be informed when the board would consider the matter. It is currently reported that the association, in the meantime, has issued a circular to the liquor-dealers of the City advising them that it is not necessary to renew licenses under the present excise statutes, which, they allege, legally and virtually deny the Excise Board the authority to collect fees or fines.

The Executive Committee of the German Saloon-keepers' Association called yesterday at the office of the Commissioners, with whom they had an interview in reference to a reduction of the fifth-class license fee, which is fixed at $30, and only permits the sale of beers. They stated that if a reduction could not be granted, they would be willing to pay the present rates on condition that they be allowed the sale of wines.

The Commissioners requested them to call again on Monday, at 4 P. M., when their petition would receive due consideration from the board.

The committee from the Liquor-dealers' Association will also be received by the board at the same time. A large amount of business was transacted by the board during the past eight days, no less than 104 applications, and $8,580 having been received, as follows: May 1, thirty applications, amount, $3,020; 2d, twelve applications, amount, $840; 4th, thirteen applications, amount, $890; 5th, eleven applications, amount, $730; 6th, eighteen applications, amount, $1,630; 7th, nine applications, amount, $640; 8th, five applications, amount, $440; 9th, six applications, amount, $390. The applications approved of were: Four first class, five second class, sixteen third class, eleven fourth class, and eleven fifth class.

SUIT AGAINST THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

In the suit of Thomas B. Musgrave against the Canada Southern Railway Company, Judge Lawrence yesterday granted an attachment against the property of the defendant. The suit is brought to recover moneys due to plaintiff by the company, and represented by its promissory notes to the extent of $64,075, exclusive of interest on that sum. The attachment was granted on affidavit of plaintiff, setting forth that the defendant is a foreign corporation and has attachable property in this State—in the counties of New-York and Erie. The attachment was granted for the full amount of the claim, and against any property of the company found in this State, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's debt with interest, costs of suit, and costs of the Sheriff.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

DON DIEGO OF THE SOUTH.

(Refectory—Mission San Gabriel.)

1869.

"Good," said the Padre, "believe me still,
Call him Don Juan, or whatever you will—
The type's eternal! We knew him here
As Don Diego del Sud. I fear
The story's no new one. Will you hear?

One of those spirits you can't tell why
God has permitted. Therein I
Have the advantage for *I* hold
That wolves are sent to the purest fold,
And we save the wolf, if we'd get the lamb.
You're no believer! Good. I am.

Well, for some purpose, I grant you, dim,
The Don loved women, and they loved him.
Each thought herself his *last* love! Worst,
Many believed that they were his *first!*
And, such are those creatures, since the Fall,
The very doubt had a charm for all!

You laugh! You are young—but I—indeed
I have no patience. To proceed:

You saw as you passed through the upper town
The *Encinal*, where the road goes down
To San Felipe. There, one morn,
They found Diego; his mantle torn,
And as many stabs through his doublet's band
As there were wronged husbands—you understand?

"Dying." So said the gossips. "Dead,"
Was what the friars who found him said.
Good! *Quien sabe?* Who else should know?—
It was a hundred years ago.
There was a funeral. Small indeed—
Private. What would you?
To proceed:

Scarcely the year had flown. One night
The commandante awoke in fright—
Hearing below his casement's bar
The well-known twang of the Don's guitar—
And rushed to the window just to see
His wife—a-swoon on the balcony.

One week later Don Juan Ramirez
Found his own daughter, the Doña Inez,
Pale as a ghost, leaning out to hear
The song of that phantom cavalier.
Even Alcalde Pedro Blas
Saw, it was said, through his niece's glass
The shade of Diego twice repass.

What these gentlemen each confessed
Heaven and the Church only knows. At best
The case was a bad one. How to deal
With Sin as a ghost they couldn't but feel
Was an awful thing. Till a certain Fray
Humbly offered to show the way.

And the way was this: Did I say before
That the Fray was a stranger? No—Señor,
Strange! Very strange! I should have said
That the very week that the Don lay dead
He came among us! Bread he broke
Silent; nor ever to one he spoke.
So he had vowed it. Below his brows
His face was hidden. There are such vows.

Strange, are they not? You do not use
Snuff? A bad habit!
Well, the views
Of the Fray were this: That the penance done
By the cabelleros was right; but one
Was due from the *cause*, and that, in brief,
Was Donna Dolores Gomez, chief
And Inez, Sanchicha, Concepcion,
And Carmen. Well, half the girls in town
On his tablets the Friar had written down.

These were to come on a certain day
And ask at the hands of the pious Fray
For absolution. That done, small fear
But the shade of Diego would disappear.

They came, each knelt in her turn and place,
To the pious Fray with his hidden face,
And voiceless lips, and each again
Took back her soul freed from spot or stain,
'Till the Doña Inez, with eyes downcast,
And a tear on their fringes knelt her last.

And then—perhaps that her voice was low,
From fear or from shame—the monks said so—
But the Fray leaned forward, when, swiftly all
Were thrilled by a scream, and saw her fall
Fainting beside the Confessional.

And so was the ghost of Diego laid
As the Fray had said. No more his shade
Was seen at San Gabriel's Mission. Eh!
The girl interests you, I dare say?
"Nothing," she said, when they brought her to,
"Nothing—a faintness!" They spake more true
Who said 'twas a stubborn soul. But then
Women are women, and men are men!

So to return. As I said before,
Having got the wolf by the same high law,
We saved the lambs from the wolf's own jaw,
And that's my story. The tale, I fear,
But poorly told. Yet it strikes me, here
Is stuff for a moral. What's your view?
You smile, Don Pancho, Ah!—that's like you!

BRET HARTE.

IN THE DARK.

I.

"What shall we do to amuse him?"

"Oh, there is always the river; and when he is tired of that we can drive to Byssham Woods, and picnic, or take him to see the catacombs in Park place. After all he is not the Shah, that we need worry ourselves to death over his entertainment."

It is I who say this, in a slightly fretful tone, which makes my good cousin look on me with mild parsonical rebuke. After all it is rather upsetting to a mild village vicar to have to entertain a London belle and a real, live guardsman at the same time. If I were one of his young lady parishioners, or only a cousin, he might give me the rebuke in words; being an heiress, however, and a visitor, he merely looks remonstrance.

To my great surprise the London belle, a Miss Tremaine, and his wife's niece, puts in a word of comfort.

"I don't think you need be afraid of Capt. Gayle requiring much amusement, uncle. There is nothing he dislikes so much, in general."

Shakespeare says that a low voice is "an excellent thing in woman." Don't you think that Shakespeare sometimes tells—crams? Surely there are low voices which are not excellent, voices which seem to glide into your ear like cod liver oil—voices which creep when others run, and yet always reach you first. Laura Tremaine has a skin like white satin, dove-like eyes of rich, moist brown, and a long, round throat, on which her graceful head sways like some fair garden lily. Men rave about Laura, fight as to who shall hold her bouquet, and make compact groups round her chair directly she makes her appearance. Even Benedicks fall victims to the witchery of her liquid eyes, and happy wives grow grim at the mention of her name. The wonder is that she is not married; that at twenty-five any girl so wonderfully, seductively lovely should be still unappropriated by any one of her numerous adorers, while dozens of other girls, less beautiful, and infinitely less run after, are going off every day. My cousin, the Reverend John, says it is because she has no money; and men can't afford to marry penniless women now coals are so dear. Beauty goes down as coals go up. It is a mere item in the Stock Exchange. My cousin's wife says Laura is difficile, and hints at matches she might have made if she had only taken a little trouble.

I am rather of Laura's opinion in this matter, however, and think that fish who require so much "play" before they can be made to bite are seldom worth the landing. My fish bite soon enough, indecently soon sometimes, considering that I have had to say "No" three time since I "came out," fourteen months ago; but there is no triumph in the fact. Almost any fish will rise to a golden bait, and mine is so very glittering—I am so heavily, enormously weighted. Nineteen, no imbecility in the family, and one hundred thousand pounds! Could the most self-abnegatory of mankind refuse that? The answer is humiliatingly easy. I feel humiliatingly small whenever it occurs to me, and am thankful that Providence and my deceased parents have kindly settled my fate for me beforehand by bestowing me and my fortune in prospectu on Dallas Gayle, the only son of an old friend, whose estate runs side by side with ours.

On second thoughts, I am not always thankful; not to-day, at any rate, when Dallas is coming for the express purpose of settling this old arrangement. It is not pleasant to be bound down to "love, honor, and obey" some one unknown, while your young affections are as yet centred in the pap bottle; to be ticketed "Sold" before nature has more than sketched you in barest monochrome, or the buyer emerged into knickerbockers. I should like to know what Dallas is like; to see whether he says, "Haw! don't know, wealy; never could guess widdles," when I ask him why Dr. Kenealy and his client are alike, and subsides into gloomy and offended unintelligence when I briskly reply:

"Because they both got into trouble through Wapping (whopping) relations. How can you be so stupid?"

I should like to know whether he is the sort of man to call you a goose, and take you on his knee; or to make the whole house miserable if his little toe aches, and keep a vocabulary of pretty things to say to ladies who are not of his family. As it happens, I know nothing about Dallas. When we were wee children (when I was wee, at least,) we were put to play together, and he set me in a big cucumber frame that I couldn't get out of, and went off to fish for sticklebacks in the pond by himself. After that he went to school. After that my parents died, and *I* went to school. After that he was at college, and, owing to his mother's death, we did not even meet in vacations; his being spent at home, mine with Aunt Fanny in Wales or Cousin John in Berkshire. After that I came out, and he, by ill luck, was with his regiment at Gibraltar. After that, just before the next season, he came home; and I, by more ill luck, took the measles, and had to rusticate at the rectory. Now I am well again—have been so some time, indeed. August has come; Miss Tremaine has withdrawn her charms from evacuated London, and come too. Dallas is coming—might have been here before if his manifold engagements had allowed him to accept the invitations sent immediately after my recovery.

And I know nothing about him—nothing more than his photos say—*i. e.*, broad shoulders, straight legs, good forehead, and wide mouth, hair curly—and the last of these was taken three years ago! He may be god or devil for aught I can tell; and yet in a few weeks I shall have fixed the day for marrying him. He will have gone through the formula of asking, "Will you marry me, Miss Jerningham?" I that of uttering the prearranged "Yes;" and it will all be settled without any romance, or sentiment, or lovers' quarrels, doubts, and agonies whatsoever. Well, after all, it is a great saving of trouble; only at nineteen one does not much care about trouble; and I should like to know why Miss Tremaine, who has sat through so many discussions of the absent hero without taking any part in them, should now, on the eve of his coming, suddenly allude to him as to one with whom she is well acquainted. In the causeless irritation of the moment I speak out.

"Do you know Captain Gayle, then, Laura? Why did you never say so?"

Her beautiful brown eyes open with gentle surprise.

"I have met him in London," she says, quietly.

"You never told me so."

"Did I not?" with a little hauteur. "Possibly I have not mentioned some hundreds of other acquaintances. It is surely not necessary."

I feel snubbed. Not now for the first time am I to learn that Miss Tremaine does not like me. The Reverend John looks at his watch.

"A quarter to five," he says, "and he is to come by the 5:10 train; isn't he, Daisy?" (This to me.) "Now, who is going to take the pony carriage into Henley to meet him? It's too hot for the water, I suppose, or you two girls could row down, and he could bring you back."

"Perhaps he can't row," I suggest. "Can't Jane go, if it is necessary that he *should* be met?"

John shakes his head.

"Jane can't leave Tommy, his teeth are so troublesome; and I have my sermon to write. Daisy, don't be inhospitable. What would you think if you had been met by only a servant?"

"I am not Capt. Gayle, and perhaps there is nothing he dislikes so much as being met," I answer saucily, glancing at Laura.

She does not smile; on the contrary, she is very pale. A minute afterward I hear her telling John, in her soft semi-whisper, that she has a terrible headache. She does not think she can stay down stairs or appear at dinner this evening. John is mad on homeopathy. He darts at a big book and a little chest, and begins fumbling for the prescription. Laura stands waiting in courteous patience, her flower-like head a little bent, a stream of sunlight falling through the open French window upon her crisped white dress and clasped hands. On the window-sill I recline warm and flushed, my back against a great tub of azaleas, pink, white, and red, broken half-lights trembling through the leaves upon my insignificant little face and crumpled muslin gown. Outside the gnats are making a little black cloud in the yellow, burning sunshine. There is a smell of Summer in the air, a weight of hot grass and roses and southern-scented heliotrope. John goes on puzzling over aconite and belladonna. He can't make out whether Laura is fair or not. Her eyes are dark; and in the middle the door opens, and James announces—

"Capt. Gayle."

We all start. For one moment I see Laura's hands clench tight—tight, till the soft, white flesh grows darkly, cruelly red beneath the slender fingers. For one moment, athwart that bar of gold-dusted sunshine, I see a face, ghastly pale, glaring at her in mute, wondering inquiry; and then Laura is gone, and John is shaking hands with the goodliest, kingliest man I have ever seen. Such a man! Ah, heavens! the Greeks of old made gods of them, and worshiped them openly on Mount Parnassus. It is women who deify them now, and pour out their worship in the secrecy of their own hearts; that is all the difference. And yet they are no better than other men: muscles do not mean magnanimity; size is not always coexistent with sanctity; beauty of face is not inseparable from ugliness of soul. With the generosity of nineteen, I make Dallas a present of all these inward charms to match the outer ones. With the headlong hurry of nineteen, I fall fiercely, furiously in love with the individual for whom I have been so prosaically destined from my babyhood, the individual I have been pettishly depreciating for the last six weeks. My face is scarlet as a peony when John introduces me as "Your old friend, Miss Jerningham." A shy, conscious, too delighted simper is quivering in every feature as I put out my hand to be taken in that strong, cool grasp.

Ah, well, one is only young once. "Men find women fools, and leave them cynics," saith one who, being a man, ought to know. At nineteen, folly is natural and delightful.

It is perhaps also natural that in the happy agitation of my own mind I pay small attention to a certain embarrassment and abstraction in Dallas' manner.

We sit down to talk, and he explains how he has been staying with a friend at Wargrave, and so did not come by train at all, but rode over, thus relieving John's palpable conscience pricks on the score of inhospitality. To my cousin he expresses a polite, if listless, hope that his arriving an hour earlier is not inconveniencing any one. To me he expresses a listless, if polite, satisfaction in seeing me so perfectly recovered. Once I catch a critical flash from the keen, semi-veiled depths of his blue eyes over my round and not unfreckled face, over my limp, crumpled frock, and fat, pink hands; but otherwise his manner is preoccupied, and his glance wanders to the door through which Laura vanished into the library. Afterward I remember it all. Now I am quite glad when he goes to his room, that I may rush to Jane's, and interrupt the spoonful of castor-oil she is trying to force between Tommy's tight-locked teeth by the eager announcement—

"Oh, Jenny, he is the handsomest man you ever saw in your whole life—the most angelic nose, and eyes——"

I have not seen Miss Tremaine till then, though she is busy holding down Tommy's legs from vigorous efforts at kicking his mother's face. Now I stop short; yet surely there is no occasion for that look of cold, contemptuous surprise in her face. Is not Dallas mine, to praise or not, as I like?

Perhaps Miss Tremaine would sneer a second time if she could see the trouble I am taking to dress for dinner to-day—I, who never care how I look in general; but I do take trouble. I want to please my future lord. I turn over all my dresses, and select a silk—soft and thick, or shimmery, silvery green—not, perhaps, the dress best suited to nineteen, but exquisite in itself, and exquisitely made. I make Thomson strain up my hair till the back of my neck nearly cracks in two, and plait it in close yellow coils on the top of my head; and then I go down stairs, and am taken in to dinner by Dallas. Laura sits opposite to us. In the simplest of white muslins, with one half-blown Gloire de Dijon rose nestling in the wavy masses of her gold-brown hair, with the low, red sunset behind making warm reflections over cloud-white robe and cream-white flesh, she looks more than lovely—almost divine. Dallas takes his eyes off her twice—once to ask me if I won't have some oranges *à la neige*, once to answer some question from Jane. For the first time in my life, I begin to believe myself capable of disliking some one almost as much as Miss Tremaine dislikes me.

II.

Dallas has been here a week. It is eight days and eight nights this morning since I first saw him—since the day we sat side by side at dinner, and he stared persistently at Laura Tremaine. He does not stare at her now. He seldom looks at, hardly ever speaks to her, and she avoids him with almost marked decision. I need not have been sulky that first evening, for ever since then he has devoted himself to me, not obtrusively, but with a sort of lazy, *bien entendu* attention—a half-languid, half-good-tempered readiness to gratify my little whims and pleasures, which is, I suppose, all that a muscular young man is capable of in the way of courtship in these used-up days. He has rowed me—all of us—on the river several times. He has ridden with me and played croquet with me. He has even read aloud a little, and submitted to be read to, closing his eyes, however, and sleeping very sweetly and soundly during the latter enjoyment. John and Jane treat us exactly like engaged people. I suppose we are engaged, but somehow I thought he would have said something first. Perhaps he will; perhaps he is only waiting to know me a little better. He can't guess that I like him—that I haven't already fallen in love with some one else. He can't mean to let it be all "taken for granted." I have begun to puzzle a good bit over this; and to be—oh! so grateful for those three prompt rejections. Could I ever have worshiped any one as I do Dallas?

It is afternoon. A golden haze hangs over the further bank of the river. Great blots of pink and scarlet petals relieve the flat, hot, greenness of the close-shaven lawn. Clumps of overblown roses, masses of scorching scarlet geraniums shake down fresh contributions of color at every passing step or gentle breeze. Above, the sky is one vault of pure, dazzling blue. Below, the river is one sheet of dimpling, dancing, silver flame. Only under one bank, where the trees hang out their broad, thick-leaved boughs, there is a band of shadow, dark, cool, and sharply defined against the blaze beyond. There our boat is lying, a heap of shawls and parasols in the stern, all ready for an outing. Dallas, looking more gloriously handsome than any Old World Hyperion, in his boating flannels, is splicing one of the tiller ropes. Laura and I, in huge shady hats and cool grass-cloth costumes, are standing on the bank, discussing which shall take a first turn at the assistant oar. Jane, a little higher up on the lawn, is trying to bribe Tommy to let go of her dress, and cease his ear-piercing howls to be allowed to accompany us. We are going to show Dallas the catacombs at Park place.

Do you know what these catacombs are? If you have ever been at or in the vicinity of Henley-on-Thames you do, for they are one of the show places in the neighborhood—if not, it is ten to one you have never heard of them; so I may as well mention that they are supposed to have been excavated by the Romans; that they are now the property of a gentleman residing in a pretty country house on the banks of the river; and that they tunnel, with as many multifarious windings as an ant's nest, one side of a hill in his domains. All visitors to Henley and Wargrave go to see them; and a gardener takes you in at one entrance and out at another, and receives unremonstratingly any donations you may choose to proffer to his acceptance.

This individual is beside us now, for we are all grouped around a rough doorway, much encumbered with brambles, and cut in the side of the hill. As he unlocks it, a faint fresh smell of apples is ues from the darkness; specimens of that fruit being placed on jutting ledges of the rock, in order to enable one to "follow one's nose"—sight being out of the question. Jane and I are behind the guide. She is lamenting that she has got on a dark dress—it will be irretrievably ruined in those dark, dusty passages. Dallas and Laura have dropped a little behind. He seems to be speaking earnestly, and she is whitely, wofully pale. As I glance back at them, she comes hurriedly forward and suggests that she should stay outside. She is tired; she has been there before, and—and— It is the first time I have ever seen Laura Tremaine agitated. Jane will not hear of leaving her. She will be nervous herself without Laura. There may be strange tourists about the grounds, and Laura would have to find her way alone down the hill.

Dallas turns round.

"You *must* come," he says, in deep, authoritative undertone.

And Laura yields. I glide on quickly after the guide. Huffed? Yes, decidedly huffed. Why should Laura obey *my* master?

We are all in thick darkness now. Our footsteps make no sound in the light, pulverous soil. I seem some way in advance, for Jane's voice, cheering on her eldest hope, comes to me dimly from the background. No one else speaks. There might be no one else in the catacombs; and the apples smell stronger than ever in the close, damp air. I can never bear the scent of an apple now. It makes me sick and shuddering in a moment.

Presently, quite close behind, there is a low, eager whisper, then a quick rustle, and some one—some one in grass-cloth like me—glides rapidly past me without a sound. The next moment there is a hand, a strong, stern hand, on my shoulder, and I hear the whisper again, in my ear this time.

"Why did you do that?" it says as angrily as is consistent with perfect lowness. "Will it hurt you for me to speak to you this once?"

By "that" I suppose he means the involuntary start I give as his hand tightens on me. Instead of answering, I begin to tremble like a child. Has the moment for mutual avowals come at last?

"I *must* speak," Dallas says in the same intensely earnest whisper, "and you must listen. Oh, my darling, forgive me. I cannot bear it anylonger. I tried—God knows I tried—not to love you; to keep out of your way. It was you who came here voluntarily. Why did you? In Heaven's name, why did you, unless—"

He breaks off, and I can make no answer. I came—of course you know that from the first—that he might have an opportunity of settling that old arrangement; but I can hardly say as much. His hand glides from my shoulder to my waist. His voice goes on, persuasive now, with a perfect tenderness in it which I have never heard before—shall never, never hear again, in this world or the next.

"My darling, my queen lily, I love you. You know I love you. I have nothing whatever but love to offer you while my father lives. It is the blindest, cruelest selfishness to try and lead you, who could marry a Duke if you would, into utter poverty." (Poverty! and what of my hundred thousand pounds, and his good old place? His next words answer the last query.) "Haylands is fearfully, heavily mortgaged. My father had hard ado to keep it from old Jerningham, and I've helped to encumber it with my extravagance. He can't cut me out of the entail; but if I refuse to marry as I am ordered, he can and will stop my present income and turn me out of the house during his life. Laura, can you forgive me for first trying to win your love, when I knew it would be ruin for you; and then, too late, tearing myself away, and trying—trying with all my might—to sell myself to that little foolish thing and her money? Laura, I cannot. Worthless, mean, and extravagant as I am, I can't do that while there is even one chance that you would love me well enough to brave poverty at my side. Oh! my darling, tell me if it is so—tell me honestly; and I will leave here to-morrow, sell out, and slave day and night till I've earned some sort of a home for you. It may be long waiting, but if you love me, my beautiful sweet, if you only love me—" For one moment he pauses, with something like a gasp; then, with a sort of fierce desperation—"If not, I may as well go to the dogs, or marry that red-cheeked child, with all her chatter and gush. It would be much the same, as far as my happiness goes, once you were lost to me."

He has hurried out these words, one after another, with only that one pause, and then he finds no interruption. From the moment that he utters *her* name—the moment that it flashes on me that he is speaking to her, not me—all power of answer, or speech of any sort, has ebbed from me; and yet, oh, Dallas, Dallas! that I could ever have been so blindly, madly conceited as to dream of your caring for me when she was by! that the shattering of my dream should have driven every drop of warm life-blood in my body back to my heart, and made me reel and stagger so that, but for that supporting arm, I should have fallen down there at his feet, and betrayed the story of my own utter folly and weakness.

Thank God, he holds me too tightly for that! Thank God that, before he can speak again, Jane and Tommy are stumbling on us from behind! There could not be a better restorative. Dallas drops his arm as if shot, and turns to speak to her with more readiness than men in general show in such emergencies. I rush blindly on in the dark, knocking myself against sharp corners, slipping past Laura, and almost thrusting the guide against the wall as I dash out into the great, glittering glare of yellow sunlight and green, green earth.

Where are "my red cheeks and chatter" now? Ah, reader, have not you known what it is to feel horribly, deathly pale; to know by intuition that you are whiter than any chalk marks on your dress? Laura is pale too. There is an expression of mingled fright, joy, and sorrow on her face which only I understand. She attaches herself to Jane obstinately. I attach myself to Tommy, whom I do not favor in general; but anything rather than walk with Dallas—Dallas, who is not pale, but flushed with a sort of proud, happy audacity. Does not silence give consent? Little wonder his eyes rest with such open, daring tenderness on Laura's downcast face all the livelong journey home.

We are there at last. I detect and thwart Dallas in an attempt at speaking to Miss Tremaine aside. She goes to her room. We below join in complaints of the heat and abuse of the catacombs.

"So damp, so dirty."

"Daisy has not got back her color yet."

"Of course not. Bad air always makes me pale. In the Metropolitan Underground I am positively ill—sick—as sick as I can be, always."

This in a sort of defiant reply to Dallas' mild look of disgust. He goes to his room, "to have a smoke," he says. I hear the key turn in the lock. It is a noisy key. I shall be sure to hear it when he unlocks it again; and Laura's room is at the other side of the house. I don't think they could meet without my knowing it, and I am determined they shall not—not till I am out of the house, and far, far away.

Unwilling to lose time, and in a miserable, feverish hurry, which will not let me rest, I open fire, directly we are alone, with—

"Cousin John, I am going away."

"Going away," he repeats, stupefied. "Where?"

"Back to Wales, to grandmamma; and to-morrow. Please don't say a word. Please don't, Jane—I *must* go."

"But why? What is the matter?" they both cry together in utter amazement.

"Simply that I have made up my mind that I won't and can't marry Dallas Gayle."

"Not—marry—Capt. Gayle!" repeats John, more astounded than ever. "Why, I thought—we all thought—you were quite in—you liked him immensely."

"Nonsense, Daisy," Jane puts in, before I can speak. "This is some childish folly. You are jealous of Laura, you silly girl."

"Laura!" repeats John; "why he—she—they never speak—never—"

"Of course not," interrupts his wife. "Daisy, don't be foolish. Laura shall go away if you like. Indeed, her stepmother wants her back."

And Jane nods at me encouragingly. I burst out, in indignation—

"She shall not go away. Jane, how can you? I am not jealous of—of any one. I—I do not want to marry Dallas. I—I don't like him."

How loud we must have been talking! After all, I have not heard the key turn. As I turn round from uttering this tremendous lie, I see Dallas standing in the open doorway, his face pale with cold, haughty indignation and surprise.

We are all limp and gaping in conscious guilt. There is a dead silence. He breaks it first—

"I really beg your pardon for my interruption. The door being wide open, I did not know that you were engaged in a discussion which—"

His blue, beautiful eyes are blazing with utter scorn and wrath in my direction. He can hardly speak with anger; and yet I, who would have been frightened out of my life usually—I, whose cowardice is proverbial, am not afraid now. There are moments when one can dare anything, and this is one of them.

"Dallas," I say—somehow I have always called him by his Christian name—"don't be offended. I should have had to say it some time, and it is better now than later."

"*It?* Really, I hardly understand," he says, turning on me with barely veiled irony. "I was not aware that I had—"

"Asked me to marry you?" I interrupt, feverishly. "No, of course not; but as it was always arranged by our fathers, and was to come off before I was twenty, I thought I had better speak honestly before you liked me enough to ask me."

"Thank you," he says, satirically. "No one can complain of your frankness, Miss Jerningham, I am sure. The whole house could bear witness to it. Then I am to understand you throw me over, and will have none of me."

Do what he will, a great, glad light is creeping over his face.

He forgets even poverty in joy at escaping from me.

"Yes," I say, firmly. "I am sorry about the property; you would have managed it better than I; but I can't help it, and you will have the codicil, anyhow."

"What codicil? Daisy, are you mad?" cries Jane, finding voice at last. "Captain Gayle, do not mind. She is not herself. It was the sun to-day—the bad air. She does not know what she is saying."

"Yes, Jane, I do," I answer, steadily. "He does not, and you don't. But when papa died he left a codicil in his will to the effect that if I refused Dallas, he was to have five thousand pounds as a compensation for the disappointment. It is not much out of one hundred thousand pounds," I add, laughing a little bitterly, "but then it is unencumbered. It is all for yourself, and there is no *me* to be taken with it."

"My dear Daisy," sobs Jane, beginning to cry with vexation, "as if losing you were not worse than any other loss—than——"

"Miss Jerningham evidently puts 'mercenary' down among the list of my unlikeable qualities," observes Dallas, with stinging emphasis, which almost brings the tears into my eyes.

He need not be so cruel. In desperate fear of breaking down, I go up to him, both my hands outstretched in childish deprecation.

"Don't! Indeed, I never thought that. I do like you as a friend, but marriage is so different, and you cannot care much about me yet. I—I'm not very nice—not at all, I think."

The tears are very near the brim now; in another minute they will be over. For one moment his hands clasp mine; for one moment his eyes look down kindly on me. Because I am making him so happy, he will even forgive my impertinence.

"*I* think you nice," he says.

And then we both hear *her* step upon the stairs. I pull my hands away, and rush, without looking at her, away up to my own room, to howl at leisure over my packing.

I have never seen either of them since.—*Once a Week.*

HAPPY ACCIDENTS.—The cracking of a picture placed in the sunshine set Van Eyck experimenting to produce a varnish that would dry in the shade. He found what he sought, and found beside that by mixing it with his colors they acquired greater force and brilliancy, and required no subsequent varnishing; and so came about the discovery, or rediscovery, of the art of painting in oil. Mezzotinto owed its invention by Prince Rupert to the simple accident of a sentry's gun-barrel being rusted by the dew. Henry Schanward, a Nuremberg glass-cutter, happened to let some aqua-fortis fall upon his spectacles, and noticed the glass was corroded and softened where the aqua-fortis had touched it. Taking the hint, he made a liquid accordingly, drew some figures upon a piece of glass, covered them with varnish, and applied his corroding fluid, cut away the glass around his drawing, so that when he removed the varnish the figures appeared raised upon a dark ground; and etching upon glass was added to the ornamental arts. Alois Senefelder, playwright and actor, thinking it possible to etch upon stone in lieu of copper, polished a slab for the purpose. He was disturbed by his mother coming into his small laboratory with a request that he would jot down her list of things for the wash, as the woman was waiting to take the basket away. There being neither paper nor ink handy, Senefelder scribbled the items on his stone with his etching preparation, that he might copy them at his leisure. Some time afterward, when about to clean the stone, he thought he might as well see what would be the effect of biting the stone with aqua-fortis, and in a few minutes saw the writing standing out in relief. Taking up a pelt-ball charged with printing-ink, he inked the stone, took off a few impressions upon paper, and he had invented lithography. The pelt-ball used by Senefelder was long indispensable in a printing office. A Salopian printer in a hurry to get on with a job, could not find his ball, and inked the form with a piece of soft glue that had fallen out of the glue-pot; with such excellent results that he thenceforth discarded the pelt-ball altogether, and by adding treacle to the glue, to keep it from hardening, hit upon the composition of which printers' rollers have ever since been made.

Three very different discoveries are recorded to have resulted from the unintentional application of intense heat. Pliny attributes the discovery of glass to some merchants traveling with nitre, who, stopping on the banks of a river to take a meal, were at a loss for stones to rest their kettles upon. Putting them upon pieces of nitre, they kindled their fires; the nitre, dissolved by the heat, mixed with the sand, and the merchants were astonished to see a transparent matter flowing over the ground, which was nothing else but glass. Charles Goodyear had for years experimented in vain, hoping to deprive india-rubber of its susceptibility to the action of heat and cold. Conversing with a friend on the subject, he emphasized an assertion by flinging a piece of sulphured rubber across the room. It lighted upon the stove; and when he picked it up, a few days afterward, he found the intense heat to which it had been subjected had conferred upon the india-rubber just the quality he had so long striven to impart to it. According to some, he stumbled upon the discovery in a different manner; but, at any rate, vulcanized india-rubber was the creation of an accident. A Limerick tobacconist looking dolefully at his poor neighbors groping among the smoldering ruins of his burned-out shop, noticed that some of them, after trying the contents of certain canisters, carefully loaded their waistcoat pockets from them. He followed suit, and found the snuff had come out of the fiery ordeal very much improved in pungency and aroma. Like a wise man he said nothing, but took another place, set up a lot of ovens, and before long Black Yard Snuff—otherwise "Irish Blackguard"—was all the rage with lovers of nasal titillation; and in few years Lundyfoot was a rich man, owing to the accident he thought had ruined him. A would-be alchemist seeking to discover what mixture of earths would make the strongest crucibles, one day found he had made porcelain. Instead of transmuting metals, as he had fondly hoped to do, Bottger transmuted himself; "as if he had been touched with a conjurer's wand, he was on a sudden transformed from an alchemist into a potter."—*Chambers's Journal.*

VISIT TO THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—Daoud Effendi requested us to wait while he went to announce us to the Ambassador; and in a few minutes he returned, and ushered us into an adjoining room, at the further end of which was a divan, over which was thrown a magnificent Persian carpet, and upon it sat, cross-legged, an old man in the complete costume of "Iraun"—the high cap of black lambskin, an open coat, (dressing-gown shape,) made of silk brocade, (shawl pattern,) dark trousers, colored stockings, and shoes (not slippers) of varnished leather. He was smoking the short Persian pipe; his hair and beard were dyed of a bright brown with henna; but his face was old and wrinkled, and he had no teeth. He saluted us by putting his hand on his heart, and motioned us to sit on the divan. He could speak nothing but Persian, and the conversation was carried on through the Secretary, who apparently told him who we were, and all about us. He asked us how we liked Constantinople, and whether we should ever go to Persia. We paid several highly-flown compliments to the Persians at the expense of the Turks, in true Oriental style; and soon some servants entered, bearing trays made of wooden mosaic, with tumblers of transparent tea, looking like negus. It was delicious—with a delicate flavor of tea, lemon, sugar, and, I think, some spice. He asked us if it was not the nicest tea we had ever tasted, and we quite agreed that it was. Some bonbons were handed to us: one that I took was the rose-sugar sold about the streets there; but another, oh, horror! had *tallow* mixed with sugar! I hastily conveyed it to my pocket unperceived. We were curious to see the Ambassadress; but as it is considered very rude to mention their wives to Orientals, we did not know how to manage it. At last M. R—— asked Daoud Effendi if he thought we could see the ladies. He said he could not ask it then; but if we could come another day he would arrange that we should see them. After a little more desultory conversation, we took our leave, when the old gentleman asked us to come and see him again, which we promised to do.

Daoud Effendi having fixed the following Saturday for our next visit, we started again for Stamboul, taking with us an English lady who spoke a little Turkish, to interpret, as we thought it probable that either the ladies or their slaves would speak Turkish. The old gentleman received us, as before, sitting cross-legged on his carpet; and the hot tea and bonbons were served, after which he rose, and, taking me by the hand, and telling the other ladies to follow, he led us through another room to a small door in the wall, which he opened with a key, and disclosed a very narrow staircase. He preceded us down this, and entered a room which at first appeared full of boxes and bundles. He said something in Persian, and then turning to us, said, in French: "Mme. l'Ambassadrice." I did not perceive a human being until, going forward, I saw, lying upon a mattress on the floor, an old lady, who put me in mind of the gypsies one sometimes sees lying round their camps in unfrequented lanes in England.

"This lady is the interpreter," he said pointing to Mrs. W——; and then he left us. This gypsy queen did not rise from her mattress, but signed to us to sit beside her on a sofa, which we did, and Mrs. W—— attempted some complimentary speeches, while we looked round the room. There were a great many bundles apparently of clothes, for, like the Turks, they use neither drawers nor wardrobes. There were also several curious-looking cases, apparently of basket-work, covered with skins, containing household goods; these were all round or oval, without any angles. The lady's dress was quite different to that of the Turkish women; it was made of the pretty soft brocaded Persian silk, like a silken Cashmere shawl. The body was loose, and open in front, showing a white muslin handkerchief underneath. The skirt was full and short. She wore party-colored stockings and leather shoes. Her head was tied up in a red checked cotton handkerchief, as is she had the toothache, and over the back of it was thrown a thick muslin veil. In a few minutes another lady entered, whom she introduced as her daughter; she appeared to be about thirty, but whether she was married or not, we could not make out. She was not good-looking, having very marked Persian features; the eye-brows very thick and black, and meeting over the nose. I presume that they consider this to be becoming, for I afterward found that those whose eye-brows did not meet naturally, had them painted to appear as if they did. This lady, whose name was Amine, was very friendly, and talked a great deal, only we could not understand half that she said. She asked if we had any children. Mrs. G—— and Mrs. W—— had none, and I had only one daughter, which she said was a pity, and that we should pray for sons. She seemed to have an opinion of her own about our appearance and physical proportions. Soon came in a young girl of fourteen, with a baby in her arms. She looked so young that we asked if the baby was hers. They said yes, that she was another daughter, and her husband was Ambassador somewhere. Her name sounded like "Kettledrum." She looked rather sad, and said her baby was ill; it had an abscess in the ear. It must have been very uncomfortable, poor thing, for it was swaddled up so tight that it was hard and stiff like a piece of wood, and its head was bound up in endless bandages. These two daughters were dressed in the same way as their mother, only the handkerchiefs round their heads were of white muslin; and "Kettledrum" had a beautiful necklace of pearls, each bead as large as a pea; one end of it was fastened to each ear, and it hung down under her chin. Tea and Turkish coffee were brought in, and "Kettledrum" fed her baby alternately with each, which peculiar food it took as if accustomed to it, though it could not have been more than six months old.

We observed that some of the female slaves who attended upon the ladies were of quite a different type of countenance, and their dress was not by any means the same as that of the Persians. We asked where they came from, and were told they were Arabs, from beyond Damascus. Their features were pleasing and regular, their faces rather long, and complexions fairer than those of the Persians. One of them was a very pretty girl, about eighteen, and she seemed much pleased at our admiration of her. They wore dark flowing garments, which fell gracefully down to their feet, which were bare.

We asked what dress they wore in Persia when they walked out; and Amine immediately sent one of the slaves for a walking-costume, which she put on to show us. It was quite different from the Turkish women's out-door costume, and consisted of very wide trousers, each leg separate, buttoned round the ankle, and fastened round the waist; then a large black stuff cloak was thrown over the whole person, head and all, except the face; but the latter was entirely covered by a piece of white linen, fastened above the forehead, and falling down to the waist. I asked how they could see or breathe. They said they breathed underneath it, and they showed me that on a line level with the eyes some small holes were worked in the linen, through which they could see pretty well; but as every woman wears a similar dress, and all black, it must be utterly impossible to distinguish one from another. The Turkish women, on the contrary, delight in wearing the brightest colors, and the veil, or yashmack, is of the thinnest muslin, and so disposed as to show the profile in the most becoming manner, and the eyes are entirely unveiled. We asked to see some other dresses, and they opened some of the cases and bundles that were scattered over the room, and showed us several. They were almost all of the same brocaded Persian silk; some coarser, and some very fine.

ANECDOTE OF A CHINESE SERVANT.—Some Chinese compensate themselves for shaving the head by allowing their nails to grow to a terrible length. I noticed that Aa-Sing was carefully preserving one, about an inch and a half long, on his little finger, which did not need to be brought into play in his daily occupation. He seemed quite flattered that I had observed what he considered a personal charm. He was emboldened to place a little confidence in me, and asked with considerable modesty if I would advance him a few dollars over and above what he was entitled to draw of his wages—that it would be a great favor, and he should do his best to satisfy me, as he hoped he had done hitherto. The fact was he wished to take a wife, and the money was to make up her dower, which he had to pay to her parent.

"Why, I thought you told me you were married, Aa-Sing!" I replied in astonishment, "and that your wife lived at Chan-Lon?"

"That is so," he answered simply; "but I have now an opportunity of getting one exceedingly cheap, and such a good chance might never occur again. Only forty dollars, madame, and she is everything that could be desired."

"But, Aa-Sing," I argued, "you do not want a wife just now; you will soon return to your home again."

He reiterated the temptation of extreme cheapness, like a woman who sees a great bargain she does not require: "She is so cheap! so cheap!"

"What will your first wife say?" I persisted.

"Hah yah!" he exclaimed, seizing upon this faint objection with avidity, and demolishing it at once, "she will say it is very cheap!"

I gave up the question and let him have the money.

He contrived to get married, during some leisure moment of my service, without inconveniencing me at all. I saw his bright little wife soon after, in spick and span new unmentionables and shirt as blue as blue could be or as indigo could make them, and I confess that I had to come round to Aa-Sing's opinion that she was decidedly cheap, and that he had got a bargain. Aa-Sing, in spite of the double incumbrance, remained as invaluable as ever, and confirmed my opinion that Chinese, when well trained, make the best servants I know.—*Temple Bar.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF MENDELSSOHN, BY FERDINAND HILLER.—I very much regret that I did not note down some of my friend's sayings. But when one is living in affluence one does not easily think of putting by. A few things which I happen to remember may find room here. After the performance of a most prosaic symphony, which met with a very cold reception, he said to me, "We have successfully conquered the Philistines now, but it remains to be seen whether our art be not still more threatened from the opposite direction." Once when I was speaking of the happiness that lay in the conviction of so many people whom one highly esteemed being kindly disposed toward one, he grew very warm upon the subject, and said, "It is certainly the best thing one has. When I am thoroughly dissatisfied with myself, I think of such and such a person who has shown himself a friend to me, and say to myself, 'You can't be in such a bad way, after all, if such men are fond of you.'" One day, speaking of his adherents and his opponents, he said that he could perfectly understand that certain musicians who took up a very stern line, considered him half a deserter, and so many of those of his compositions which met with most favor must appear to them frivolous, compared to former ones, so that they might say he had forsaken his better style. With all the earnestness of his character, it was especially disagreeable to him when people treated serious things with exaggeration. "I had a visit from a Belgian author this morning," he told me a few hours later; "the man really has an astounding flow of talk, and said several good things. But when he was gone, and I began to think it over, I found that it might have been expressed much better in the very simplest way—therefore why use such big words? why want to appear so deep?" It is this simplicity, always exemplified in his works, which makes them appear shallow to those people who take bombastic nonsense for depth. There is no shallowness to be found in Mendelssohn's works, but rather in those which are too shallow to contain the beauty of simplicity. Once at dinner, when we were talking about Beaumarchais' comedies, which he greatly admired, he said, "One really ought to have Beaumarchais;" so I got it for him and wrote inside it, "One really ought to have Beaumarchais (Mendelssohn's table-talk.")

One peculiarity of his, which I have already alluded to, was his way of suddenly jumping to something very comic or very serious in the midst of a quiet conversation. One afternoon when we were lounging about in the promenades, he turned upon me all at once with the question: "Do you believe in the progress of humanity?" "How, in what way do you mean?" I said, with some surprise. "Well," he answered, "I don't speak of machines, and railways, and all those things, but I ask if you think that mankind becomes better and more remarkable as time goes on?" I do not now remember what conclusion we came to.

It was always from the way in which he had been *taught* that he drew his reasons for everything which he did, or did not do. In his scores for choruses he used the C clef, keeping the alto part also in the soprano clef. This rather bothered me, and I once reproached him for the inconsistency of such a proceeding, upon which he answered: "You are perfectly right; but it is not my fault. It was Zelter's way, and I accustomed myself to it from the very first." His lovely musical handwriting he said he owed to his friend Reitz, the violinist, who died young, and was the elder brother of Julius Reitz, the Concertmeister. He sometimes told me about his studies with Zelter, and how they were generally carried on peripatetically in the garden behind his father's house. What he told me of them confirmed me in the opinion which Marx expressed as follows: "When Zelter became Mendelssohn's master, he merely put a fish in the water, and let it swim away as it liked." With all his love for his old master, the remembrance of the following fact always made him angry. Some years before Felix's birth, his father, who was a friend of Zelter's, gave the latter a great quantity of Bach's Cantatas in the original manuscripts; and when Felix became his pupil, Zelter used sometimes to take him to the closet where these treasures were stored up, and show them to him, saying, "There they are; just think of all that is hidden in them!" But poor Felix, though he thirsted for these costly treasures, was never once allowed to look inside them, and taste them. Anyhow, these things would have been better cared for in Mendelssohn's hand than in Zelter's.

Mendelssohn was very fond of repeating any funny expression or word over and over again till it became a joke. As in former years he had amused himself with calling me "Old Drama," so now during this Winter, for a long time, he always addressed me with the words, "Hail, Zedekiah!" out of a chorus from the "Destruction of Jerusalem." Or else it would be a passage out of some pianoforte piece which he liked, and which he would always be bringing up again, and playing to me when it was furthest from my thoughts.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

BELGIAN HUSBANDRY.—In Eastern Flanders, of a hundred acres of land, seventy-two are sown with cereals and plants used in manufactures; twenty-eight with roots and forage; but to this must be added thirty-one acres of after-crop, which gives sixty-nine as affording excellent food for cattle, superior to common meadows, and which explains how poor land can pay a rent of five pounds an acre. The second sowing consists of turnips and spergula after colza, flax, and early potatoes; and the carrot, which is sown in Spring with the preceding crops, and carefully hoed after they have been taken away. The clovers having occupied the ground during the Winter, leave it clear for April sowing; and the giant cabbage develops during the cold season, making a stem six feet high, and giving abundant and excellent leaves for milch cows. Culture thus pushed to the extreme necessarily requires some capital, and it is reckoned that, through a system of rigorous parsimony and saving, double the sum per acre is used in Belgium to that employed in England, and two-thirds more in the best farms. In this way the most dense population in Europe can subsist on a soil so little favored by nature.

Turning to one of the most fertile parts of Belgium, all, as has been said, is charming—every road is bordered with trees; not a rise in the ground is seen; all is calm, uniform, and presents an image of quiet comfort and peace. Each house is detached, and surrounded with large apple-orchards, hedged in by box, holly, or hawthorn, where the cows are brought to feed every morning and evening. It is of one story only, and thatched, containing four rooms—the first for meals, the second for the dairy and the preparing the food for cattle, the others for sleeping-rooms. The old-fashioned oak furniture is a model of brightness; tin and copper utensils shine on the walls, which are whitewashed. The garden is gay with wallflowers, dahlias, and hydrangeas, and the florists' flowers which are to be shown at Ghent.

Outside, everything is in its place; nothing spoils the greensward; the ditch and manure-heap are banished; the latter is always under the roof of the stable or cow-shed. In this stand five or six large cows, the constant care of the farmer's wife, who gives them abundance of green meat in Summer, with straw, hay, and a kind of warm soup, mixed with carrots, turnips, or rye in Winter. Thanks to this nourishment, and the constant rest they enjoy, the animals give from fifteen to twenty-five quarts of milk daily. The tools are simple, but of first-rate construction; the plow is light, drawn by one horse, and works with ease, rapidity, and regularity. The harrows are of various kinds, triangular, rectangular, or a parallelogram; but the special tool with which the Fleming has fertilized sands, dried up marshes, and forced back the sea, is the spade. The proverb on the banks of the Scheldt is: "the spade is a gold mine to the peasant;" and different kinds are made for light or heavy soil.

The fields are mostly square, and rarely contain more than an acre; the ground is curved symmetrically, the centre being the highest, so that the water drains down equally in all directions. Round the field, and a foot lower, extends a strip of grass, three or four yards wide; still lower a hedge of elders is planted, which is cut every seven years; and finally, the plot is surrounded by a ditch, bordered with trees of larger growth. Thus, each piece furnishes rich grass, firewood every seven years, and timber for building every thirty years. The plow is generally used; but every seven years the subsoil is turned to the top by the spade, and thus it acquires a depth unknown to all but the best gardens; the principal object being to produce flax and butter, not cereals. The best farmers never sell their corn, but allow their cattle to consume it.

Unhappily, the farm-laborer there, as elsewhere, does not enjoy much comfort; working harder than most men, he is the worst fed. Rye bread, potatoes, beans, buttermilk, without meat or bacon, is the usual fare, chicory the constant drink; beer reserved for Sundays and fair-days. His wages vary from tenpence to a shilling, and he could never live upon it did not all the members of his family work without ceasing. When the day's work is ended, often by moonlight, the father cultivates his small field; his wife and daughters take up the poorly-paid lace-work, instead of the old spinning-wheel, which steam has superseded; and his sons, when their field-work is done, bring up rabbits for the London market. Their little hands pick up every tuft of herbage on the roadside, and open up a large trade of exportation not to be despised. From Ostend alone there come to us 1,200,000 rabbits every year; these are skinned and cleaned in Belgium, where the skin is used for the making of hats. Yet, though their life is so hard, the towns do not attract the rural population. Habit and family traditions bind them to the plough; while every nine years, at the renewal of their lease, the raising of the rent fills them with anxiety and poisons their existence. It makes them distrust all those who are making inquiry on the state of agriculture, and dissimulate as to the fertility of their land, and the produce they obtain from it.

Western Flanders is crossed by a strip of land which is particularly difficult of cultivation; until lately it was scarcely inhabited, and covered with low brushwood and marshy heath. The reindeer moss enveloped the trees with a layer as of white ashes; abundance of ferns and moss grew, and the sickly appearance of other plants gave the country a sterile appearance. But by means of the pine-tree this land has also become valuable. About 30,000 young trees are planted on an acre; at the end of seven years these are thinned and sold for firewood; this is repeated every two years until the trees are twenty years old, when they begin to cut them into poles for the hop; at twenty-five years they produce props for mines; at thirty, wood for buildings, and at forty the acre will still have a thousand trees, worth three or four shillings each, the whole paying very fairly for the expenses.

A few families settle on the spot to carry on the work; they take a lease of a corner of land at a very low rent, and husband and wife set to work and build a cabin which they can call their own. The next savings are spent on a goat and a few rabbits, then they bring up a calf on the grass which grows in the wood; when at last they possess a cow, they are saved from poverty. The milk is made into butter; the manure enriches their land; a little capital accumulates, and in a few years the laborer becomes a small farmer; by degrees the small population increases, the land is conquered by cultivation, the owner has spent little besides the wages. The laborer is assured of his plot for thirty years, and willingly spends his time upon it. Here, doubtless, under adverse circumstances, a living is made by a family; but what kind of living? Not what any ordinary English artisan, realizing the comforts procurable by a wage of a pound to thirty shillings a week, would be inclined to put up with.

The two products which grow the best on poor land are rye and potatoes, and they form the food of most of the rural classes in Belgium. It has been remarked that the Germanic races have a predilection for rye, and it bears a better crop than wheat, while the straw is much used for roofing the cabins. Barley gives also a larger return than in England; and potatoes, though so uncertain, owing to the disease, are the favorite food of the Flemings; buckwheat is also a precious plant, because it requires little tillage, and when the potatoes fail at the end of July, it can be immediately sown, and coming up as leaves die, stifles the weeds and gives a good second crop. Flax is more cultivated than ever, as France and England buy all the [illegible]

[illegible] ready spun. Each farmer also grows his tobacco for his own use; while near Comines and Wervicq it is cultivated on a large scale, and acquires a powerful flavor much appreciated in America.—*Chambers's Journal.*

NOSTRADAMUS.—The author of this, and a great many hundreds of similar quatrains, Michel De Nostredame, commonly called Nostradamus, was born at St. Remy, in the year 1503. Two of his great grandfathers, both eminent physicians, had been converted Jews; and the astrologer used to boast that they were both of the tribe of Issachar, a tribe which he maintained, one hardly sees why, to have been signally and specially endowed with the gift of prophecy. Nor was it, he said, by any virtue or merit of his own that he was enabled to read the future and the distant present.

He did not, as may be expected, arrive suddenly at, nor was he for a long time conscious of possessing, this remarkable faculty of prediction. Quite the contrary. He spent a laborious and praiseworthy youth, studying medicine and science at Avignon and Montpellier. While at the latter place, a pestilence of some kind ran through the south of France, and young Nostradamus went to face it with a courage and success which gained him great credit. He then settled at Agen, on the recommendation of his friend Julius Cæsar Scaliger, where he married and had children, but wife and children died. He married again a few years later, and settled down for the rest of his life to practice medicine, to work at astrology, and to write predictions.

His admirers have handed down many of those particulars which are always so interesting in a great man's biography: how he only slept four hours every night—how can writers go on making this daring assertion about their idols?—how he lived a godly and pious life—(we may allow this)—how he was of small stature, with a large and thick beard, with other important details, which we pass over.

He languished in obscurity, in spite of his prodigious gifts at reading the future, for many years. But his fame gradually spread, and when the quatrain, which foretold the death of King Henry, was read, Catherine de Medicis herself sent for him to Paris, and gave him the title of "Counselor Extraordinary and Physician to the King." Nostradamus had the good sense to take warning by the examples of Gauric and Cardan. He very soon perceived that the air of Paris was not favorable to prophets. Scoffers were abroad. A wicked unbeliever wrote a cruel epigram upon him:

> "Nostra damus cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est:
> Sic cum falsa damus, nil nisi nostra damus."

The newly-appointed physician to the King was one of those who are easily daunted by ridicule, so he packed up and went south again, whence he never removed and whither Charles IX. afterward visited him. It is sad to read that in his own town he was always regarded, save by one favorite disciple, as an impostor of the first, and therefore most successful, order. This disciple, Jean De Chavigny, one of those simple and lovable creatures, born for the nourishment of the quack and the humbug, who will believe anything, hovered round the master like Cadijah round Mohammed. He left his native town of Beaune, where the wine is so good, and took up his residence altogether in Salon itself, so as to be always near Nostradamus, abandoning family, estate, occupation, and all. Like another Boswell, he noted the things that fell from the doctor's lips, and, after his death, spent twenty-eight years in editing and commentating the *Centuries*. It is delightful to learn that in his society the prophet would unbend from his mystic forereachings into futurity and condescend to predict some of the minor events of life. "We were once," he tells us, in an anecdote of touching simplicity, "walking abroad. I saw two sucking pigs, one black, the other white. 'What will be their fate?' I asked Nostredame. 'We shall eat the black one,' replied he, 'the white will be eaten by a wolf.' In order to elude the prediction, I told the cook to prepare the white pig for dinner. He did so; but as it lay upon the table, a tame wolf belonging to the house, finding no one there, devoured it. Upon which the cook prepared the black pig, and the prophecy of the infallible Nostredame was accomplished." Wonderful indeed!

He lived and died in peace, always prophesying, always having his faithful Chavigny to record his triumphs. Honored as he was, save by his own townsmen, in his life, his real glory begins only after his death. For the *Centuries* are printed and reprinted, commented, furnished with notes, explanations, and illustrations, and even called into the service of history. Nobody, it is true—which is the real drawback to all predictions, ancient and modern—ventured to write from Nostradamus the history of the future; but everybody was prepared to observe, when the things had happened, how wonderfully they fitted in with the words of the prophet. The unbeliever might ask what was the good of a prediction unless you know what it means. He might go further, and decline to investigate past history in order to mark the sagacity of Nostradamus. And if he had the courage of his opinions, he might point out that the disjointed words, the vague phrases, the open-mouthed threats might do for one event quite as well as the other, and therefore the prophet was not, after all, of such amazing wisdom. But unbelievers were scarce, and Nostradamus held his own.—*Temple Bar.*

THE RUINS OF THE GREAT TEMPLE AT ANGKOR.—The outer wall of *Nagkon Wat*—which words signify a city or assemblage of temples or monasteries—about half a mile square, is built of sandstone, with gateways upon each side, which are handsomely carved with figures of gods and dragons, arabesques and intricate scrolls. Upon the western side is the main gateway, and passing through this and up a causeway (paved with slabs of stone three feet in length by two in breadth) for a distance of a thousand feet, you arrive at the central main entrance of the temple. About the middle of the causeway, on either side, are image-houses, much decayed and overgrown with rank parasitic plants; and a little further on are two small ponds, with carved stone copings, which in most places are thrown down. The foundations of Nagkon Wat are as much as ten feet in height, and are very massively built of the same volcanic rock as that used in the construction of the "Angels' Bridge." The entire edifice—which is raised on three terraces, the one about thirty feet above the other—including the roof is of stone, but without cement, and so closely fitting are the joints as even now to be scarcely discernible. The quarry where the stone was hewn is about two days' travel—thirty miles—distant, and it is supposed the transportation of the immense boulders could only have been effected by means of a water communication—a canal or river, or when the country was submerged at the end of the rainy season. The shape of the building is oblong, being 796 feet in length and 588 feet in width, while the highest central pagoda rises some 250 odd feet above the ground, and four others, at the angles of the court, are each about 150 feet in height.

Passing between low railings, we ascend a platform—composed of boulders of stone 4 feet in length, 1½ feet in width, and 6 inches in thickness—and enter the temple itself through a columned portico, the *façade* of which is beautifully carved in *basso-relievo* with ancient mythological subjects. From this doorway, on either side, runs a corridor with a double row of columns, cut—base and capital—from single blocks, with a double, oval-shaped roof covered with carving, and consecutive sculptures upon the outer wall. This gallery of sculptures, which forms the exterior of the temple, consists of over half a mile of continuous pictures, cut in *basso-relievo* upon sand-stone slabs 6 feet in width, and represents subjects taken from Hindoo mythology—from the *Ramayana*—the Sanscrit epic poem of India, with its 25,000 verses describing the exploits of the god Rama and the son of the King of Oudh. The contests of the King of Ceylon, and Hanuman, the monkey god, are graphically represented. There is no keystone used in the arch of this corridor, and its ceiling is uncarved. On the walls are sculptured the immense number of 100,000 separate figures (or at least heads.) Entire scenes from the *Ramayana* are pictured; one, I remember, occupies 240 feet of the wall. Weeks might be spent in studying, identifying, and classifying the varied subjects of this wonderful gallery. You see warriors riding upon elephants and in chariots, foot soldiers with shield and spear, boats, unshapely divinities, trees, monkeys, tigers, griffins, hippopotami, serpents, fishes, crocodiles, bullocks, tortoises, soldiers of immense physical development, with helmets, and some people with beards—probably Moors. The figures stand somewhat like those on the great Egyptian monuments, the side partly turned toward the front; in the case of the men one foot and leg are always placed in advance of the other; and I noticed, besides, five horsemen, armed with spear and sword, riding abreast, like those seen upon the Assyrian tablets in the British Museum.

In the processions several of the Kings are preceded by musicians playing upon shells and long bamboo flutes. Some of the Kings carry a sort of battle-ax, others a weapon which much resembles a golf-club, and others are represented as using the bow and arrow. In one place is a grotesque divinity who sits, elegantly dressed, upon a throne surmounted by umbrellas; this figure, of peculiar sanctity evidently, has been recently gilded, and before it, upon a small table, there were a dozen or more "joss-sticks" kept constantly burning by the faithful. But it is almost useless to particularize when the subjects and style of execution are so diverse. Each side of the long corridor seemed to display figures of distinct feature, dress, and character.

These figures are sculptured in high relief (nearly life size) upon the lower parts of the walls about the entrance; all are females, and apparently of Hindoo origin. The interior of the quadrangle bounded by the long corridor just described is filled with galleries—halls, formed with huge columns, crossing one another at right angles. In the *Nagkon Wat* as many as 1,532 solid columns have been counted, and among the entire ruins of Angkor there are reported to be the immense number of 6,000, almost all of them hewn from single blocks and artistically carved. On the inner side of the corridor there are blank windows, each of which contains seven beautifully-turned little columns. The ceilings of the galleries were hung with tens of thousands of bats and pigeons, and other birds had made themselves comfortable nests in out-of-the-way corners. We pass on up steep staircases, with steps not more than four inches in width, to the centre of the galleries which here bisect one another. There are two detached buildings in this square, probably used formerly as image-houses, and they now contain wooden Budhas, though of recent date. In one of the galleries we saw two or three hundred images—made of stone, wood, brass, clay—of all shapes and sizes and ages (some of the large stone idols are said to be 1,400 years old,) a Budha's "sacred foot," &c.; "joss-sticks" were burning before the largest images, which were besides daubed with red paint and partially gilded. We walk on across another causeway, with small image-houses on either hand, and up a steep flight of steps, fully thirty feet in height, to other galleries crossing each other in the centre, above which rises the grand central pagoda—250 feet in height—and at the four corners of the court four smaller spires. These latter are much dilapidated, and do not now display their full height; the porticoes also bear evidence of the presence of the "heavy hand of time." Upon the four sides of the base of the highest spire are colossal images of Budha—made of plaster—and other smaller divinities in various positions. These figures of Budha are grandly placed, for when the doors of the inclosing rooms are opened, from their high position they overlook the surrounding country; and the priests of Nagkon Wat worship here at the present day. There is one more gallery, and then we come to the outer corridor, and pass through a magnificent doorway to the rear of the temple, and walk round to our *sala*, not knowing which to admire the most, the vastness of the plan or the propriety and grace of the performance.—*From the Land of the White Elephant, by Frank Vincent.*

RECENT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.—Among the papers read before the Royal Society during the present session are some which, if popularized, would attract numerous readers, so pregnant are they with important facts. One of these by Mr. W. Crookes, F. R. S., treats of the action of heat on gravitating masses, and in its details of highly refined and accurate experiments demonstrates that substances are repelled by heat and attracted by cold. The experiments were made with a balance formed of a beam of straw, with a pith-ball at each end. A lighter balance could hardly be devised. It was tried in common air and in a vacuum, and from its behaviour certain conclusions were drawn. A similar series of experiments was made with a brass beam bearing two brass balls, and with corroborative results. It is therefore clear that density and temperature play an important part in the production of the phenomena. And if they do, what then? may be asked. The answer connects itself with one of the grandest problems of science. Nature offers evidence of the repulsive action of heat and the attractive action of cold on the grandest scale. By the radiation of heat from the sun may be explained the phenomena of comets, and the shape and changes of nebulæ. And as Mr. Crookes remarks: "To compare small things with great, to argue from pieces of straw up to heavenly bodies, it is not improbable that the attraction, now shown to exist between a cold and a warm body, will equally prevail when, for the temperature of melting ice is substituted the cold of space, for a pith-ball a celestial sphere, and for an artificial vacuum a stellar void. In the radiant molecular energy of cosmical masses may at last be found that 'agent acting constantly according to certain laws,' which Newton held to be the cause of gravity." From this it will be seen that Mr. Crookes has started an investigation which in its results may explain the theory of the universe. Another paper, "On the Atmosphere as a Vehicle of Sound," by Dr. Tyndall, F. R. S., gives the result of an inquiry undertaken at the instance of the Trinity House, to ascertain the distance at which sounds could be heard in foggy weather. Light-houses are comparatively useless during fogs, and a ship in a fog is helpless. Hence if a sound could be produced which could be heard miles from the shore, mariners, hindered from using their eyes, might be warned through their ears. The experiments were made off the South Foreland with trumpets blown by powerfully-compressed air, with steam-whistles, guns, and a steam-syren attached to a trumpet sixteen feet long. From two to three miles was the limit at which the whistles could be heard, the trumpets from three to four miles; but the 18-pounder gun excelled them all, and seemed to settle the question, when one day on which angry clouds darkened the sky the sounds were heard to a distance of nine miles. On a subsequent day the syren made itself heard at ten miles—a distance far enough, if it could be maintained under all circumstances. But there is the difficulty. The atmosphere varies, sometimes as it seems capriciously; and on bright days, when all nature smiles, sounds travel to a shorter distance through the air than on days which look very unfavorable. In those very bright days when distant objects are seen with unusual distinctness, the air is filled with watery vapor; and this invisible vapor is, as Dr. Tyndall states, "the real enemy to the transmission of sound through the atmosphere." Neither hail, nor rain, nor haze, nor fog, nor snow prevents the passage of sound; but invisible watery vapor does. The solution of the difficulty is, "to make the source of sound so powerful as to be able to endure loss by partial reflection, (among the watery vapors,) and still retain a sufficient residue for transmission." Of all the instruments yet tried, the syren blown by steam at a pressure of seventy pounds to the inch best answers the purpose; and if one were established at each light-house station round our coast, navigation in thick weather would be freed from one of its most threatening dangers.

(The principle of the syren is a movable disc with radial slits, centred on a fixed disc with similar slits. A blast of steam makes the loose disc spin round with great velocity, the steam flies through the slits, and produces a continuous and vehement scream.)

We learn from another paper that Professor Abel is still carrying on his investigation of gun-cotton and other explosives. Some of his results are surprising. A loose yarn of gun-cotton, if gently set on fire by a spark, smolders slowly away, but burns rapidly if lit by a flame. A charge of cotton in blasting a mine or quarry, or in a rifle, explodes after the manner of gunpowder; but if fired by a few grains of fulminate of mercury it "goes off" with terrific violence, and can therefore be applied for blasting purposes on a tremendous scale. Another remarkable fact is that gun-cotton can be as advantageously exploded when damp as when dry, and yet when wet it resists fire as a wet blanket would. But place with it a cake of dry cotton, and fire by means of the fulminate, and the shock will be as terrific as that above mentioned. Moreover, the same effect can be produced under water, with the advantage that a water-tight case to hold the materials is not required. And, as regards speed, it appears that an explosion of gun-cotton travels nearly 20,000 feet in a second.

In particulars recently published of the production of salt in Cheshire we learn that in 1871 a million and a half tons of salt were sent out of that country to foreign lands and the home market. The demand increases, and the supply as yet shows no sign of failure, for the salt district occupies about twenty-six square miles, of which not more than five have hitherto been worked. As a single square yard of surface is reckoned to cover 120 tons of salt, it will be understood that the total quantity is amazing!

A remarkably interesting report on the voyage of the Challenger discovery-ship up to the time of her arrival at the Cape of Good Hope has been published by the Admiralty. To all who desire further knowledge of physical geography and oceanic phenomena it will be especially acceptable. The particulars are furnished by Capt. Nares, commander of the vessel. They comprise the temperature of the sea in different latitudes, the extent of warm and cold areas, the depth, the nature, and form of the bottom; and these being represented in colored diagrams, can be clearly understood. By a little study of these diagrams any one may see that the Atlantic is, so to speak, cut up into a series of basins, among which three are very remarkable: From New-York to Bermuda, from Halifax to Bermuda, and from Bermuda to St. Thomas. Soundings taken in the neighborhood of Bermuda prove it to be a solitary peak in the midst of the sea, having a base of not more than 120 miles in diameter.

The southern and eastern boundary of the Gulf Stream was determined within 300 miles of the Azores, 2,250 miles from the source of that great stream, which, as Capt. Nares remarks, "has not lost one particle of heat in traveling that enormous distance." That this heat plays an important part in the physics of the globe may be imagined, seeing that the whole mass of warmed water is estimated at 2,000,000 square miles in extent and 1,000 feet in thickness. Many an exploration will have to be made before the uses and effects of this vast reservoir of heat can be discovered.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SLANG DERIVED FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES.—Among the non-English languages whence slang has drawn words, the Keltic dialects of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland have the first place by right of our common nationality. The Keltic element is not extraordinarily strong in the Slang Dictionary, but it is well marked, and every word of it sets before the historian's eye a lively picture of this meeting of Kelt and Saxon. Thus, *bother* seems to me most likely a Keltic word, the original signification of which may be seen in the Welsh root *byddar*, Irish and Gaelic *bodhair*, to deafen; thus, in the latter idiom, "na *bodhair* mi le d' dhrabhluinn"—"don't deafen me with your nonsense!" This first sense is almost lost in modern English, where *bother* has come to mean to tease, annoy, perplex; but examples from the last century show that it was plain enough then. Grose's absurd etymology of it, as being *both ear'd*—that is, talked to by two people at once—at any rate proves that the old sense was not yet forgotten in his day; and this is no less evident in Swift's lines about an ear-trumpet—

> "With the din of which tube my head you so
> *bother*,
> That I scarce can distinguish my right ear from
> t'other!"

The word *galore* sounds picturesque to English ears, as in the line of Dibdin's sea-song, "I'll soon get togs *galore*;" but it comes down again to plain prose when traced to its origin in Irish *go leor*, *i. e.* enough. The verb to *twig* conveys to our ears a comic notion of 'cuteness and spryness, as in the classical example where Mr. Pickwick is made aware that Dodson and Fogg's clerks are inspecting him over the screen—"They're a *twiggin'* of you, Sir,' whispered Mr. Weller." The word seems to have got into English through the ugliest kind of jargon, as in this choice morsel of thieves' cant, "*twig* the cull, he's peery"—*i. e.* "observe the fellow, he is watching." But there is nothing really roguish about the word, if, as I am disposed to think, it is merely the Irish and Gaelic verb *tuig*, to discern or perceive. Two Keltic words, lastly, have become slang terms, and then good English, to denote peculiar kinds of speech. The Irish *brog*, "a sort of shoe made of the rough hide of any beast, commonly used by the wilder Irish," came into England first with its proper meaning of a rough shoe or *brogue*; afterward, by a quaint turn of metaphor, an Irishman's *brogue* came to signify his way of talking English. The other word, *cant*, has been curiously mystified by the etymologists, much too ingenious to work out a plain piece of history. The dictionaries (till Wedgwood's) derive it by corruption from the beggars' *chaunt* or whine, although this is not in the least what beggars mean by *canting*—what they mean by it is to talk jargon among themselves, which is as different a thing as may be. In fact, to *cante* was known in the sixteenth century as a rogue's word meaning to speak, and as such it has its natural origin in Keltic dialect; Irish *caint*, speech, language, vulg. "cant;" Gaelic *cainnt*, language, dialect. From meaning among vagabonds to speak, the word came naturally to the sense of speaking as vagabonds do—that is, in rogues' slang. As naturally, but long afterward, *cant* took the sense in which we oftenest use it, that of any peculiar jargon, and especially that of sham holiness and windy philanthropy.

The stream of French which has poured into English ever since the Norman Conquest has drifted some curious words into our mediæval and modern slang. We still hear used at cards and dice the French numerals which our gamesters borrowed so many ages since—*ace, deuce, tray, cater, cinque, size.* It used to be an accepted way of "chaffing" a glazier to call him a *quarrel-picker*; but a modern Englishman, to understand the joke, must go back in memory to the time when the French word for a *carreau*, or square of glass, still remained in its older form *quarrel*, in which form we borrowed it. The word *vamp* was at first a slang word, and even in Grose's time it meant, in general, to refit or rub up old hats, shoes, &c.; while after this is added "likewise to put new feet to old boots." It is to this latter meaning that the curious French origin of the word really belongs, as is proved in Mr. Wedgwood's Dictionary, by the definition from Palsgrave: "*vampey* of a hose, *avant pied.*" Thus, *vamp* meant at first the upper leather of a shoe; and to *vamp* was a special cobler's word for putting new "uppers," as they say; thence, in course of time, it became a recognized dictionary word, meaning to furbish up anything. Capt. Grose put on record several French words which belonged to the slang of his time, but have dropped out since. Such are *nysey*, a simpleton, French *niais*, which pretty word originally meant an unfledged nestling (from Latin *nidus*;) also the unsavory word *hogo* for the smell of tainted meat—"it has a confounded *hogo*" (Fr. *haut goût.*) Other words have kept their place: thus shamming sickness is still known in London hospitals as *malingering* (Fr. *malingre*;) and *savey* (Fr. *savez*) is current both as verb and noun—"Do you *savey* that?"—"He has plenty of *savey*."

So close is the kinship between English and other dialects of the Teutonic stock, that the unwary etymologizer of slang is liable to mistake some good old English word for a Dutch or German importation. He will derive the thieves' word for to steal, to *nim* (whence Corporal *Nym* has his name) from the German *nehmen*; whereas, in fact, it goes back directly to Anglo-Saxon *niman*, to take; or the old cant word *cranke*, for the falling sickness, &c., whence "to counterfeit *cranke*," *i. e.*, to sham epileptic fits, from German *krank* (sick;) whereas it is, no doubt, a genuine English word of old standing. In such cases the connection of the English and High or Low Dutch words is one of ancient collateral descent, not modern adoption. The really borrowed German words that have within the last few centuries found their way into English slang, mostly look as though they had been picked up by our soldiers in the Continental wars, and our sailors at Dutch ports. Such a slang sentence as "He left me without a *stiver*, but I didn't care a *rap*," may, perhaps, keep up the memory of these coins of Dutch and Swiss small change to the time when the originals are only to be seen in old metal shops and collectors' cabinets. Considering how the Germanisms of this class reached England, we need not be surprised to find many of them rather lively than reputable. Among them are *carouse*, from German *garaus* ("all out,") meaning to drink everything dry; *smear gelt*, a bribe, from German *schmiergeld*—*i. e.*, "greasing money;" *swindle*, from German *schwindel*, which originally meant giddiness, then any giddy or extravagant scheme, and lastly, a cheat; *skellum*, a scoundrel or thief, "a Dutch *skelum*," as he is called in Coryat's *Crudities*" (Dutch and German, *schelm*:)

> "But if a drunkard be unpledged a kan,
> Draws out his knife, and basely stabs a man,
> To runne awaye the rascall shall have scope;
> None holds him, but all cry, *Lope, scellum, lope!*"

It seems to have been from High Dutch that the technical language of flirtation was enriched with the verb to *ogle* (Ger. *äugeln, liebäugeln*), "to make eyes at one." The word was certainly slang at first, and the noun *ogles*, for eyes, has never ceased to be so, but seldom reaches a higher literary level than the newspaper report of a prize-fight. The original meaning of the adjective *spooney*, no doubt belonged exclusively, as the verb to *spoon* still does, to the happy fatuity of courting; though it has come since to describe the symptons without reference to the disease. How did our language do so long without the word, and whence did it come at last? I do not quite know, but at any rate the idiom is also Swiss-German. To make love is *löffeln*, that is, to *spoon*; and the proverb says that love turns many a proud lad into wood to make a spoon of ("Liebe macht Löffelholz aus manchem jungen Knabe stolz.") I have been amused to hear from an Englishwoman's mouth, as a facetious bit of German translation, "Sie löffelten mit einander." "They were spooning together;" the translator being quite unaware how far she was really going back into the early ages of Alemannic love.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

BISHOP BUTLER.—After the first struggle to get into the right groove, Butler's life was simple and uneventful. His father, a retired linen-draper at Wantage, in Berkshire, was a Presbyterian Nonconformist, and was anxious that Joseph, his youngest son, should become a minister of that denomination; but Joseph had other views. He had early given proof of his independence of judgment by challenging, as an anonymous correspondent, while only twenty-one years of age, some of the propositions of Dr. Samuel Clark, an eminent writer on metaphysics and theology. He had, he said in his first letter, "made it his business, ever since he thought himself capable of such sort of reasoning, to prove to himself the being and attributes of God;" and Dr. Clarke, in the correspondence which ensued, repeatedly acknowledged his sincerity and acuteness. Butler treated Dr. Clarke's opinions with the greatest respect, but assumed the right of criticising them freely, and of rejecting them when they did not commend themselves to his own mind. In the same way, neither his father's entreaties nor conferences with Presbyterian ministers could shake his resolution not to join their body; and his father at last consented that he should be entered as a commoner at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1714.

He afterward took orders in the Church of England, and an acquaintance at college with Edward Talbot, second son of the Bishop of Durham, led to his obtaining, when twenty-six years of age, the Preachership of the Rolls in London. This he held till 1726, when he gave himself up entirely to his parochial duties at Stanhope, in the County of Durham, a benefice to which he had been appointed a year or two previously. The traditions of the parish yield nothing more than a vague shadowy glimpse of "Rector Butler riding a black pony," and always riding very fast. He was much loved and respected, lived in great retirement, was very kind and charitable, and, according to a rather doubtful legend, so weak to the importunities of beggars, that he had sometimes to run back into his house in order to escape from them.

Before retiring to Stanhope, Butler published a selection from the sermons which he had preached at the Rolls Chapel, and this at once attracted attention and made a reputation for him. In his rural parsonage he was for several years so completely out of sight that Queen Caroline thought he was dead, but was assured by Archbishop Blackburne that he was only "buried." It was at Stanhope that he wrote the "Analogy." It was published in 1736, and in the same year the author was called to court and appointed Clerk of the Closet. Next year the Queen died, but she did not forget to commend Butler to her husband's notice; in 1738 he was made Bishop of Bristol, and twelve years later was translated to Durham. It is said that in 1747 he was offered the Primacy, but declined it with the remark that "it was too late for him to support a failing Church." It may be inferred that it was modesty rather than fear that led him to shrink from the proffered honor. He probably thought that he was not adapted for the active public life of an archbishop, and that he could serve the Church more effectually in a less conspicuous position. A cross which he erected in the cathedral of Bristol, and a charge which he addressed to the clergy of Durham on the importance of external religion, gave rise to a suspicion of a leaning toward the Roman Catholic Church. All that is known of his character and opinions contradicts the supposition.

Butler has been described as of "a most reverend aspect; his face thin and pale," with "a divine placidness in his countenance which inspired veneration and expressed the most benevolent mind." "His white hair hung gracefully on his shoulders, and his whole figure was patriarchal." In his personal habits he was extremely simple and homely. A visitor of rank, who had accepted an invitation to dine with him at Durham Palace, found that the fare was only a joint of meat and a pudding, and was told by the Bishop that "he had long been disgusted with the fashionable expense of time and money in entertainments, and was determined not to countenance it by his example." On the other hand, Butler was munificent in his expenditure on the embellishment and repair of all ecclesiastical buildings under his charge, and in his contributions to public and private charities. Once when asked for a subscription to some benevolent object he gave £400, all the money then in his steward's hands. There is abundant testimony to the natural modesty of his character, and the mildness and sweetness of his temper. Kind and courteous to all, in the intimacy of friendship he was "a most delightful companion." It is evident, however, that he was of rather a depressed and melancholy temperament, the result of a sickly constitution and broken health. And the effects of this disposition are apparent in his writings. His style has been disparaged as obscure, and has been defended by himself and others on the ground that it is impossible to treat of such matters as he discussed in a light, attractive manner. But the defect of his style is not so much obscurity as heaviness. In one of his sermons he sets before his audience as their most hopeful enterprise to "endeavor chiefly to escape misery," and advises them to propose to themselves "peace and tranquility of mind, rather than to pursue after high enjoyments." He had apparently no conception of the exhilaration of animal spirits or of a keen, busy life. The idea of making "pleasure and mirth and jollity our business, and constantly hurrying after some gay amusement, some new gratification of sense and appetite," distressed him, not merely because it was a diversion from profitable thoughts and occupations, but because it was also a weariness of the flesh. The pursuit of gayety can, he says, lead only to disappointment, bitterness, and satiety. This dyspeptic sadness is the weak side of his character and of his writings.—*Good Words.*

ROMAN RUINS.—The abundance of ruins and fragments—again setting aside the more perfect monuments—proves that destruction has been much less thorough in Rome than in almost any other Roman city. Elsewhere the ancient buildings have been utterly swept away; at Rome they survive, though mainly in a state of ruin. But, by surviving in a state of ruin, they remind us of their former existence, which in other places we are inclined to forget. Certainly Rome is, even in proportion to its greatness above all other Roman cities, rich in ancient remains above all other Roman cities. Compare the cities of the West, which, at one time or another, supplanted Rome as the dwelling-places of her own Cæsars, Milan, Ravenna, York, Trier itself. York may be looked upon as lucky in having kept a tower and some pieces of wall through the fierce havoc of the English conquest. Trier is rich above all the rest, and has, in her *Porta Nigra*, one monument of Roman power which Rome herself cannot outdo. But rich as Trier—the second Rome—is, she is certainly not richer, in proportion, than Rome herself. The Roman remains at Milan hardly extend beyond a single range of columns, and it may be thought that that alone is something, when we remember the overthrow of the city under Frederick Barbarossa. But compare Rome and Ravenna! No city is richer than Ravenna in monuments of its own class—Christian, Roman, Gothic, Byzantine. But of works of the days of heathen Rome there is no trace—no walls, no gates, no triumphal arch, no temple, no amphitheatre. The City of Placidia and Theodoric is there, but of the city which Augustus made one of the two great maritime stations of Italy, there is not a trace. Verona, as never being an imperial residence, was not on our list; but, rich as Verona is, Rome is, even proportionally, far richer. Provence is probably richer in Roman remains than Italy herself; but even the Provençal cities are hardly so full of Roman remains as Rome herself. The truth is that there is nothing so destructive to the antiquities of a city as its continued prosperity. A city which has always gone on flourishing according to the standard of its own age, which has been always building and rebuilding and spreading itself beyond its ancient bounds, works a gradual destruction of its ancient remains beyond anything that the havoc of any barbarians on earth can work. In such a city a few special monuments may be kept in a perfect or nearly perfect state, but it is impossible that large tracts of ground can be left covered with ruins as they are at Rome. Now it is the ruins, rather than the perfect buildings, which form the most characteristic feature of Roman scenery and topography. And they have been preserved by the decay of the city, while in other cities they have been swept away by their prosperity. As Rome became Christian, several ancient buildings, especially among the temples, were turned into churches, and a greater number were destroyed to employ their materials, especially their marble columns, in the building of churches. But though this cause led to the loss of a great many ancient buildings, it had very little to do with the creation of the vast mass of the Roman ruins. The desolation of the Flavian Amphitheatre and of the Baths of Antoninus Caracalla comes from another cause. As the buildings became disused—and, if we rejoice at the disuse of the amphitheatre, we must both mourn and wonder at the disuse of the baths—they were sometimes turned into fortresses, sometimes used as quarries for the buildings of fortresses. Every turbulent noble turns some fragment of the building of the ancient city into a stronghold from which to make war upon his brother nobles and to defy every power which had the slightest shadow of lawful authority, be it Emperor, Pope, or Commonwealth. Every sign, every struggle, every interval, however momentary, of regular government of any kind, led to fresh havoc in the way either of building or of destroying these robbers' nests. The damage, which a lying prejudice attributes to Goths and Vandals, was really done by the Romans themselves, and, in the Middle Ages, mainly by the Roman nobles. As for Goths and Vandals, Genseric undoubtedly did some mischief in the way of carrying off precious objects, but even he is not charged with the actual destruction of any buildings. And it would be hard to show that any Goth, from Alaric to Totila, ever did any mischief whatever to any Roman monuments beyond what might happen through the unavoidable necessities and accidents of warfare. Theodoric, of course, stands out among all the ages as the great preserver and repairer of the monuments of ancient Rome. The few marble columns which Charles the Great carried away from Rome as well as from Ravenna can have gone but a very little way toward accounting for so vast a havoc. It is not only the peculiar history of Rome which accounts for the peculiar condition of her ancient buildings, neither perfect nor utterly swept away; it was almost wholly by Roman hands that buildings, which might have defied time and the barbarian, were brought to the ruined state in which we now find them.—*Edward A. Freeman, in the International Review.*

LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITIONS ON THE ZAMBESI AND SHIRE RIVERS.—Unhappily the experience of the Zambesi Expedition was not calculated to do away with vexation of spirit. The object of that expedition was, as Livingstone put it, "To extend the knowledge already attained of the geography and mineral resources of Eastern and Central Africa; to improve our acquaintance with the inhabitants, and to endeavor to engage them to apply themselves to industrial pursuits, and to the cultivation of their lands, with a view to the production of raw material to be exported to England in return for British manufactures; and it was hoped that, by encouraging the natives to occupy themselves in the development of the resources of the country, a considerable advance might be made toward the extinction of the slave trade." A noble object truly—one that reflects honor upon the man who suggested it, and upon the Government that adopted and supported it. No expedition set forth with brighter hopes or nobler purposes. It had all the aid that the influence and support of the Government, backed by public opinion, could give it. It was supplied with a staff of officers whose acquisitions in botany, geology, and art were calculated to shed upon it that lustre which scientific knowledge and pictorial illustration give to all human ventures. No expense was spared to insure success; it was estimated that from first to last the expedition cost nearly £100,000. Three steam vessels in the course of six years were placed at Livingstone's disposal for the purposes of the expedition, and continual assistance was afforded by the men-of-war that constituted the East Coast Squadron. Yet, despite all these advantages, it is impossible to read Livingstone's own account of this expedition without feeling that it is a record of continued disappointments and comparative failure.

It was proposed, in order to carry out the objects of the expedition, that a depot should be established on the Zambesi highlands above Tete, which should serve as a base of operations from whence scientific observations might be carried on, and a road opened to the country beyond, where indigo and other raw material might be obtained, as Livingstone thought, to any amount. But it was found that the Kebrabasa Rapids opposed an insurmountable obstacle to the success of this scheme. Livingstone was not at once convinced of this, for though it was evident that the Ma Robert, the steam-launch which he took with him from England, was incapable of navigating these rapids, he imagined that a stronger vessel might be able to do so, and wrote home for one. Before the Pioneer arrived he had become convinced that even she would fail in the attempt to pass this obstruction, and the proposed settlement was abandoned. The Kebrabasa Rapids showed that Livingstone's frequently-expressed conviction that the Zambesi was navigable from the coast to the Victoria Falls was not founded upon reliable data, and the subsequent fortunes of the expedition made it more apparent that, though his statement of facts, in so far as they related to his actual experience, were to be implicitly relied on, it was not safe to trust his inferences. Unable to carry out the original intention of the expedition, Livingstone explored the River Shire, which enters the Zambesi about one hundred miles from the coast, and discovered the Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa. He must be credited with the honor of discovering the Nyassa; for though the Germans claim it for Dr. Roscher, who was afterward killed on its shores, he did not reach it until some days after Livingstone had arrived at it. Great hopes were raised by these discoveries. The Shire was said to be a splendid stream for steam navigation, and the Shire valley and highlands were described as of boundless fertility—the future rice and cotton fields of the world.

Encouraged by these descriptions, and in answer to Livingstone's invitation, the Universities' Mission left England, its destination being the neighborhood of the Lake Nyassa, via Zambesi and the Shire. But when, in February, 1861, Bishop Mackenzie and his companions (one of whom I had the honor to be) arrived off the Zambesi, Livingstone, who had lately returned from taking the remnant that was left of the Makololo who accompanied him eastward in 1855 back to Linyanti, was not willing that they should proceed to their proposed destination by the rivers of which he had said such favorable things. He wished to explore the Rovuma, a river five hundred miles north of the Zambesi, which, as a highway into the interior, he was inclined to give up, because, among other reasons, the Portuguese refused to open it to the ships of all nations. Whether the Zambesi possessed the capacities which Livingstone claimed for it is open to question, but there can be no question that the Portuguese, in refusing to throw it open to all comers, were acting within their right. At the commencement of his enterprise Livingstone did not take the Portuguese sufficiently into account. He was no diplomatist, and by his proceedings he led them to imagine that the expedition was political in its aims, rather than scientific and philanthropic; that it was, in fact, the first movement on the part of Great Britain toward depriving them of their East African possessions. The presence of the Portuguese in these parts of Africa is a misfortune for the country and a curse to the natives; but that they have the right to the coast from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay, and an undefined authority over the country lying inland, is unquestionable. Without their concurrence we have no more right to occupy their coasts and rivers than they have to occupy our possessions from Natal southward. Livingstone seems to have ignored this fact until the Portuguese Government urged it on his attention, and then he turned his back for the time being on the Zambesi and its tributaries, in the hope of finding a river entrance into the lake regions north of the Portuguese territory. It was at this juncture Bishop Mackenzie met him, and being entirely dependent on Livingstone for an introduction to the country, he had, of course, to defer to his plans. He and I went with Livingstone to the Rovuma; the rest of the Mission party awaited the result at Johanna. But the Rovuma exploration proved a failure, and Livingstone then took the entire Mission party back to the Zambesi, and finally deposited them on the Shire highlands, in the neighborhood of the Lake Shirwa. The story of that mission is before the world, and all I would say of it here is, that while those who were connected with it had, and have, no wish to avoid the responsibility of their own acts and shortcomings, its fortunes were influenced in a very large degree by the exigencies of the expedition, which contributed greatly to its failure. I said as much as this when Livingstone was alive, and, in justice to myself and others, I cannot on this occasion by silence imply otherwise now that he is dead.

I did not find the Shire the splendid stream for steam navigation which Livingstone had imagined. Sand banks crop up everywhere after the first seventy miles, and the Pioneer was eighty days in doing a distance which he calculated at 200 miles. With a suitable boat this river may, without doubt, be satisfactorily navigated at any season of the year. Mr. Young, when in command of the Livingstone Search Expedition, did, in a boat designed to suit the capacity of the river, the same distance in twelve days, and could have done it in ten. The Valley of the Shire at no time seemed to me so fertile as had been described, nor could I discover that cotton was so abundant as Livingstone thought it. With all his exertions he was not successful in getting more than half a bale, for which, be it said, he had to pay a price greater than it commanded at Liverpool. The highlands, however, were magnificent, and the region of Lake Nyassa is, without doubt, deserving of Livingstone's commendation, though it would probably take many years to bring its produce up to the standard which he at once credited it with. Its possibilities for the future are great; but at the best of times its present products cannot be but small.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

DANTE AND BEATRICE.—So he grew up in body and in mind till, when he had reached his eighteenth year, his mingled thoughts and feelings became articulate, and the poet-nature found its expression in song. After meeting Beatrice and receiving from her a salutation more courteous than usual, he returned to his room and there fell asleep; as he slept "there appeared to be in his room a mist, of the color of fire, within which he discerned the figure of a lord of terrible aspect to such as should gaze upon him, but who seemed therewithal to rejoice inwardly that it was a marvel to see." In one hand he held a lady covered in a blood-red cloth, in the other hand a flaming heart. He spoke many things, of which Dante could understand few, but among them he said this: "I am thy master." This vision of love Dante expressed in a sonnet, which he spread among his friends. He was at once recognized as a poet, and gained the friendship of Guido Cavalcanti, himself an accomplished man and a distinguished poet, fifteen years older than Dante.

For the next seven years we have Dante's own account of his inner life in that most wondrous of all youthful books, the *Vita Nuova*, the chronicle of his soul's devotion to Beatrice. She was to him the fairest and the best of God's creatures—an embodiment of all that was pure and noble in life, the mistress of his mind. To see her, to receive her gracious salutation, to be greeted by her sweet smile, this was all his love required, and round this gathered the young man's glorious visions and lofty thoughts. He wished for no further possession of his beloved. She before whose glance all that was base and wicked fled away, she who was more like a daughter of the gods than a mere mortal maiden—how could Dante think to appropriate such a treasure to himself, or try to call her his? No such thought seems to have crossed his mind; but his etherial love received a blow which he could hardly explain to himself, when, in 1287, Beatrice married Simone De Bardi. But the shock, if such there were, soon passed away, and his relations to Beatrice remained unchanged. She was still, as she had been before, the mistress of his mind, the embodiment in her own fair form of all he thought and all he strove for. Each time he sees her, each greeting he receives, his fervent fancy sets the trivial occurrence in a background of splendid coloring, yet subdued, and pure, and tender in tone, as is a picture of Sandro Botticelli. There is no disorder, no tinge of wild passion in his utterances; all is regular and orderly; his thoughts and feelings are all subjected to the rigid restraint of law before they find exprsssion.

So the young poet's inner life developed around the person of Beatrice, and he learned to know himself in the light of his love for her. Yet he was no mere dreamer, but a diligent student, an accomplished man of letters, and an active citizen. In 1829 he bore arms in the Florentine ranks at the battle of Campaldino, when the Ghibelline party met with its most fatal repulse. But in the year 1290, when Dante was twenty-five years old, came a crisis of his life which shook at first his soul's foundations. Beatrice died, and for awhile the world seemed out of joint, and the city seemed to sit desolate and mourning over this fatal loss. Dante's mind was overwhelmed with grief, but he abstained from unmanly lamentations and nourished his pain within his own breast. He discharged, as before, his duties to the State, and in the Autumn of the same year took part in the war of the Florentines against the Pisans, and felt keenly the human interest of war and siege. Nay, more: when he had reached the age of twenty-seven, in obedience to his friends' wishes, and prompted by his own rigid sense of duty toward the State, he married Gemma De' Donati, attracted perhaps by her genuine sympathy for his distress at the loss of Beatrice. Gemma became his wife, and he seems to have cherished her. During the ten years of their life together she bore him seven children; but she is never mentioned in his poems; she was the wife of his house and family, but she was not, and could not be, the mistress of his mind. That place had long been filled up; and as Dante's writings concern only his intellectual life, it need be no cause for wonder that Dante never mentions her or his children.

But still the grief and pain of his bereavement were seated within Dante's heart too deep for any outward consolations; Beatrice was dead, and Dante's heart was filled with "dolorous imaginings." The joy of his early life was gone. His simple pleasure at the sight of Beatrice, his contentment in building round her image his fervent thoughts, his joy at her salutation, his exultation in her presence—all this was lost forever. There was left instead a dull sense of pain that could not be deadened—an aching void that could not be filled up; there was the sense of doubt and perplexity and weariness in life. The years that followed the death of Beatrice, Dante looks back upon with shame and regret, as being a time in which he lost his hold on duty, and let go the simple confidence and trust which till now had guided him through life. Dante, it is true, did nothing to merit the reproach of those around him; on the contrary, this was the time in which he engaged in public life most keenly. To satisfy the requirements of the triumphant Democracy of Florence, he laid aside his nobility and enrolled himself in the trade guild of the apothecaries, that he might be eligible to civic office. His talents were soon recognized, and he is said to have been employed on several important embassies. Moreover, these years were years of study—study undertaken, at first, in search of consolation, but ending in becoming itself an absorbing pursuit. Dante, as he says himself, was like one who goes seeking for silver and finds gold. Still, with all this, Dante was not happy. Neither activity in public life nor study in private gave him the peace and satisfaction he had enjoyed before, for the purity and singleness of his first motive were gone. His life was no longer lived in the midst of those noble thoughts and high desires which had gathered round the name and face of Beatrice. The pleasures of the world, the joys of sense, the desire for praise, the thirst for power, the insolence of knowledge, the pride of intellect—all these were motives before which he wavered to and fro. In the bustle of public life, in the business of family life, in the excitement of intellectual effort, his first simplicity died away, and Beatrice was forgotten, or floated only as an almost disregarded phantom across the shadowy background of his busy life.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MODERN ROME.—Rome ecumenical, Rome the head of the world, has lived two lives and has wielded the sceptres of two dominions. She has been the Rome of the Cæsars and the Rome of the Pontiffs. In either character she has represented a principle exactly opposite to that principle of national life and national independence which is the mainspring of all modern European politics. In either character she has represented a power, not necessarily oppressive, not necessarily hurtful, but a power inconsistent with the full being and free growth of separate nations. The relation of her subjects, temporal and spiritual, to her central dominion has sometimes been bondage, sometimes amalgamation, sometimes simple subordination. But it has always been a relation in which separate kingdoms and commonwealths have had to acknowledge a power superior to themselves beyond their own borders. Now, the acknowledgment of any such external superior, except in the shape of a freely-chosen Federal head, is contrary to all modern political notions. This by no means proves that either of the two forms of Roman dominion, either the Empire or the Papacy, was in itself an evil thing. Like all other human institutions, each of them had its good and its bad side; there was a time when each of them served an useful purpose; but each of them, Empire and Papacy alike, came to outlive its usefulness. The Empire became a shadow, the title of a dominion itself little more than shadowy, which had lost all local connection with either the old or the new Rome. A time had come when a real Roman Emperor would have been hurtful to the interests of mankind, and no useful purpose was served by keeping up the title of a Roman Emperor who was no longer real. And as it was with the Empire, so it was with the Papacy. The Empire is gone, because the days of its usefulness were over; for the same reason the Papacy ought to follow it. The Papacy arose out of the Empire, and it should fall with it. The same causes which made Rome the temporal head of the world made her also the spiritual head, and the same causes which have made Rome cease to be the temporal head of the world should make her give up all claim to be the spiritual head also. The objection of course is ready, that the Empire was a human thing, which arose and fell through human causes, while the Papacy is something inherently divine, something which did not grow by man's work and which man's work cannot overthrow. But the answer is ready also. In the days when the theory that Rome was the appointed head of the world was most fully accepted and most clearly drawn out, Empire and Papacy were held to be one as divine as the other. In the belief of Dante the two swords were of equal sharpness, the two lights were of equal brightness; if the Roman Pontiff was God's Vicar the Roman Cæsar was God's Vicar no less. The theory had its weak side as a theory, and it assuredly never was fully carried out in practice; yet it had its use. It held up before men's eyes in rude times the remembrance that there were powers on earth which claimed to rest on something more than brute force, and such a remembrance could not fail to be wholesome. But it is impossible to show by any of the facts of history that the spiritual power of Rome had any source different from her temporal power, that her spiritual power was divine in any sense that her temporal power was not divine also. The Emperors of Rome were chief among Princes, the Bishops of Rome were chief among Bishops, simply because Rome was, or had been, chief among cities. But as the civilized world gradually settled down into independent nations with organized national Governments, the theory of Roman dominion in both its branches, became less and less applicable to the actual facts of the world's history. Only it was easier to patch up a new theory to defend it in the case of the Papacy, than it was in the case of the Empire. But it has been done only by inventing dogmas which would have sounded strange, indeed, in earlier days. There is, in truth, a wide gap between the natural primacy of the Bishops of the Imperial City, and the portentous doctrine of an infallible Pope. It may, indeed, be asked whether the dogma of an infallible Pope does not actually shut out the existence of a real Bishop of Rome, Bishop of the greatest and most venerable See in Christendom. Certain outward signs look as if it were so. Names, forms, titles, external objects and ceremonies, often prove a great deal. When a Roman Emperor-elect stooped, like the last Francis, to describe himself as "Emperor of Germany and Austria," it was proof enough that the days were past when a Roman Emperor could be of any real use among mankind. So, when we enter the Church of St. John Lateran, the patriarchal church of Western Christendom, the immediate home and See of the Roman Bishop, the church which boasts on its front that Emperors as well as Popes have decreed it to be the head and mother of all the churches of the city and of the world, we soon see that, if the Roman Cæsar lived to forget his own being, the Roman Pontiff has lived to forget his no less. The high altar, reserved for the use of its Bishop only, stands useless while that Bishop hides himself in a distant corner of his city, grudging his flock their deliverance from the yoke of the foreign invader. The apse is there still, blazing with its rich mosaics, but its crown and centre is wanting; the chair of that See which ranks above Mainz and Canterbury and Lyons, no longer holds its place as the midpoint of the mighty semicircle. Cast out into the cloister, as a curiosity, a work of art, a relic of antiquity, the patriarchal throne of the world stands there empty and useless, to witness that the days have come when the power of which it is the figure should pass away. The days of Emperors and of Popes, the days of any power which stands in the way of the free development of independent nations, have vanished. Rome has exchanged her ecumenical Cæsar for a local King; it is time that she should exchange her ecumenical Pontiff for a local Bishop. Her temporal dominion is gone, even within her own peninsula; she is not the mistress of Italy, but the head; her King is not King of the Romans, with Italy or the world as dependents on the Roman King and people; he is the King of Italy, the chosen chief of a nation, among whom the citizen of Rome has no privilege over the citizen of Syracuse or Aosta. History cannot pretend to fathom the depths of infallible dogmas; but history shows that the spiritual and the temporal power of Rome arose from the working of the same causes, and it shows, too, that now that those causes have utterly passed away, there is no longer any more ground for asserting the universal dominion of a Roman Pontiff, than for asserting the universal dominion of a Roman Emperor.—*Edward A. Freeman, in the International Review.*

HISTORICAL SLANG.—Some of these historical derivations are modern and familiar, such as the names of the *bobby* or *peeler*, or the phrase of *burking* an unpleasant subject. It is not so generally known that there was a Gen. *Martinet*, who left his name to other strict disciplinarians; that the iron door or blower of a stove used to be called a *sacheverel*, after the famous blower of the coals of dissension in Queen Anne's time; that the spotted blue and white neckerchief still called a *belcher* bears the name of a famous prize-fighter; and that the hoisting apparatus called a *derrick*, which shipbuilders use in masting vessels, is so styled from a noted hangman, named *Derrick*, the Calcraft of the seventeenth century, whose name passed to this gallows-like machine. The vagrant's word *bastile* for a union work-house; the common name of *Billingsgate* for foul language; and the verb to *chivey*, from the boys' game of *Chevy* Chase, are pieces of obvious history. Others are not so obvious. Thus the thieves' jargon, which describes people in church as "*hums* in the autem," belongs perhaps to the days when the congregation still applauded a favorite preacher with a *hum*; the *devil to pay, and no pitch hot*," is not the sheer nonsense landsmen make of it, for it applies to a certain seam called by sailors the "devil" for its awkwardness to caulk; the word *cockshy* keeps up a record of the once popular sport of throwing with cudgels at live cocks; and *cock-and-bull-story*, a term now applied to any silly, rambling tale, illustrates the contempt which fell on the ancient beast fables, the very delight of mankind in the lower grades of civilization all round the globe. Many words of this class, had not their origin been noted down by people who happened to know them, might have remained in language thenceforth as undecipherable mysteries. No doubt there are such historical words with lost origins in all languages, which consideration may serve to warn philologists against their besetting sin of expecting to find the etymology of everything.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

DOUBLE MARRIAGE IN A DEPOT.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., says the Fishkill *Journal*, a rather peculiar and unusual scene was enacted in the depot of the Connecticut Western Railroad at Millerton, in which a well-known reverend gentleman and four anxious and deeply-interested persons were the principal actors. It seems that there were two couples living in the adjoining State of Connecticut, who, after a reasonable amount of wooing and cooing, had come to the conclusion that their lives would be far more enjoyable and happy were their destinies irredeemably united, and, acting upon this idea, they resolved to get married. But the laws of their native State in some manner rather interfered with the plans they had adopted, hence it was determined to proceed to Millerton, in this State, and there take advantage of the privileges which were denied them in the far-famed land of wooden nutmegs and blue laws. A telegram was forwarded to Rev. Mr. Lent, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to meet them at the depot on the arrival of the train on the Connecticut Western Railroad, as his professional services would be then and there required. When the train rolled up to the depot the minister was on hand, his face wearing an expectant look. Two young gentlemen and ladies emerged from the cars, looked anxiously around, but seemed considerably relieved when they perceived the gentleman, who was arrayed in black and wearing a neck-tie of spotless white. After a hurried greeting and consultation between the five persons, during which the minister was assured that the entire transaction was strictly in accordance with the laws of propriety, the Pastor brought forth his book, and without leaving the depot, in the presence of a few curious spectators, the railroad porters, brakemen, engineers, &c., the bashful yet plucky couples were each in turn made man and wife. The promises to love, cherish, and obey were given, the wedding-rings adjusted, the happy quartet congratulated by the minister, who was remunerated for his trouble, and the party took the first train for their homes, where, no doubt, a genuine surprise party was given to more than one household when they reached their destination.

A NEW NEEDLE.

A lady in San Francisco, the *Chronicle* of that city says, has invented a new needle, the improvement consisting in making a needle of any size without an eye for the thread, but with, instead, a hole bored longitudinally into the head or larger end thereof to the depth of a quarter of an inch or thereabouts, which hole is arranged with a screw-thread. The needle, it is claimed, will carry any kind of thread, and can be used for every purpose. It is thought that it will be valuable, also, as a surgical needle, as it will require but one thread, the advantage of which will be that a smaller hole will be made in passing the needle through any substance than would have to be made with a doubled thread of the ordinary

TRAVELERS BY STEAMER.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Judge and Mrs. Chas. Daly, Mrs. Ellis Yarnall, Miss Yarnall, Miss M. Yarnall, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bainbridge, Rev. C. R. Strong, wife, infant and nurse, Mrs. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Mauran, Miss Annie Mauran, Miss N. Bush, Miss M. G. Mauran and nurse, Mrs. S. Van Rensselear, Mrs. Philip L. Van Rensselear and two maids, J. T. McEwan, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Young, Miss Jessie Young, Miss Jane Sturgis, Miss Owen, Miss Sinclair, A. B. Dick, Wm. H. Smith, Jas. Fraser, Mrs. Wm. H. Beers, Miss Lidie K. Beers, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Sinclair and two children, Mrs. Boorman, Mrs. Juliet Depierses, Thomas P. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Kendrick, Chas. Kendrick, J. R. Henderson, Walter Griscom, H. P. Osterhandt, E. B. Coolidge, Alexander Notman, A. Lyon, Mr. Wilizinski, E. W. Vandenzew, Mr. Berr, Dr. J. Creyhton, W. M. Daintry, Mr. Chapin, Dr. F. A. Campuzano, Julian Bolado, Riene Lajoie, J. Wilzinski, W. B. Jones, Mr. Pell, W. H. H. Brown, Miss Martha A. Barow, John Bottomley, Wm. H. Field, Sister Julia, Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, Geo. Hughes, Mr. Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. Schlessinger, Miss Pearce, B. Schlessinger, O. F. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barbour, Robert Barbour, Miss Lizzie Barbour, Mr. Earle, Miss Earle, Mr. Earle and brother, Mr. Butler, John Le Boutillier, D. H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Miss D. Newman, Master Charlton, Harold Yarnall and man servant, J. E. Robinson, J. H. Chase and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bradford and Miss Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. F. Randall, Mrs. Hart, child, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Frank, G. Edwards Child and Miss Carter, Mrs. Hardy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Muller, H. Jackman, Sr., E. T. Jackman, Joseph F. Spier, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Welsh, two children, and two servants, Mr. Millichamp, James Macdonald, Patrick Farrell, C. R. Griggs, Mrs. W. J. Eldridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, children, and maid, Leaton Mumray, Lady Kennedy, daughter, and maid, Miss Charlton and maid, R. G. Mitchell, Jr., Mr. Robertson, Alexander Campbell, Mr. Whitney, Alexis Manners, Lieut. Jessup Nicholson, W. H. Tillinghast, R. S. Cox, J. F. Morrell, Thomas Cumming, D. C. Smith, John Hewitt and daughter, W. D. Pickman, Mrs. W. D. Pickman, Miss Pickman and maid, Henry L. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Sears, Mrs. A. Pierce, George L. Haskell, J. W. C. Heller, Wm. Westlake, J. R. Fowler, B. Stapp, W. W. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herod and niece, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace, K. P. Paulsen, Mr. and Mrs. Todd and child, Mr. Bromhall, Charles Hughes, F. D. Champney.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Geo. S. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Miss Bella Scott, Miss Lulu Scott, Master Geo. Scott, nurse, D. A. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Miss Grant, Dr. E. Lee, Mrs. Lee and child, A. A. Plant, J. O. Bedell, Giosceppe Corni, Samuel Morgan, R. C. Rupp, Jacob Cohen, Jacob Lewy, Jas. Campbell, A. F. C. Dumaresy, H. J. Nicholson, Geo. H. Stayner, P. H. Ewing, Horace Hubbs, W. T. Smith, E. M. Merrill, Mrs. Merrill, James Davis, Mrs. Hodges, Miss Davis and maid, Mrs. M. H. Forrest, Miss E. L. Safford, James Denton, W. H. K. Godfrey, Dr. M. H. Forrest, J. W. Gwinn, S. R. Block, Thos. Foster, Mrs. Foster, Geo. W. Whitaker, Thos. Mullen, Francisco F. Tuñon, L. W. Cole, Mrs. Cole, Hugh Ferrigan, Master Robert F. Ferrigan, Jas. Leahy, John McAleer, Mrs. A. Long, Mrs. Taafe, —— Friend, Edward Lange, Henry Lange, W. D. Crane, F. Walsh, L. J. Ironbridge, J. W. Russell, J. B. Schyler, A. T. Horsham, H. Moss, R. S. Schwabe, Jno. G. Beasley, W. J. Fritz, Chas. Vaughan, G. L. Bradley, Jno. Glassbrook, S. T. Emmons, R. H. Proudfit, Mrs. Proudfit, John Whiteside, Samuel Sinn, Jacob Adler, A. Gilbert, G. Errice, Rev. C. Longhurst, W. H. Jackson, H. Maxwell, Frank Tifft, J. B. Varrick, E. Bisinger, Rev. Dr. Croke, C. Wilson, Col. Russell, Master Tanner, F. Macmillan, W. L. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, N. A. Boynton, Miss Fanny Boynton, Miss L. Boynton, Miss M. Boynton, Mrs. Maverick, Miss Nellie Warner, Mrs. Whitmore, Miss Russell, Miss Emily Russell, Miss Annie McKeon, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Macmillan.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—John W. Winks, wife and infant, A. L. Angle, S. C. Jones, wife and four children, H. Morton and wife, Miss Mary Best, Mrs. Catherine Best, M. J. Anson, wife and infant, G. H. King, wife and daughter, Mrs. Whitty, son and four children, Charles H. Green and wife, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Charles Coates, W. H. Coates, W. P. Kirtland, F. Rutfield and wife, A. R. Blum, Charles H. Schultze, Samuel M. Lyon, W. D. Courier, James Templeton, Miss Jessie Templeton, Miss Helen Templeton, R. Oreamny, J. M. Jimenz, Henry Harland, Miss Isabella Scott, A. D. Sheppard, Frederick Kruger, Miss H. Pangler, A. L. Scholle, Wm. Bijor, H. H. Morgan, T. C. Van Bebber, Thos. McCarthy, Miss McKenna, L. Palazio, H. Schlesinger, Thos. J. Verdon, F. McDonald, C. E. Davis, T. T. Hawes, Marion Crittenden and wife, Norman L. Dickson, Eli Dickson, Daniel F. Johnson, G. A. Russel, John R. Foster, Wm. F. Norcross, wife and two children, Alex. Nasmyth and wife, Fred. E. James, Miss Merrill, Major Morton Gower, wife and children, Mrs. J. H. Larkin, Miss Mary Larkin, H. Hinckley, J. L. Hinckley, B. Rankins, wife, and infant, Miss Katie Stewart, Mrs. Abby Wilkins, Mrs. J. H. Favor, Mrs. Capt. H. A. Norton and infant, Wm. H. Pratt and wife, Chas. G. Gardner, Miss Lavina Dickson, S. G. Brown, Fred. Townsend, Miss Frederika Halsloop, Mrs. F. Garrasion and wife, Mrs. A. Howard, Lieut. L. A. Nesmith (U. S. A.) and wife, E. B. Keene, Fred. D. Mitchell, M. Rousell and wife, Lieut. W. H. Parker, G. S. R. wife, infant and nurse, P. S. Backus, James H. Philips and wife, R. H. Inkes, Thos. Whelan, wife, and infant, G. H. Hazard, L. Drakley, Miss Mary Regan, Rev. D. D. Wright, wife and child, Leander Freeman, E. C. Atwood, C. I. Strouse, Charles Schickel, E. Mills and wife, B. D. Cohen and wife, A. W. Bailey, I. L. Lowdon, wife, child, and nurse, C. W. Hewitt, Edmound Boyle, J. P. Thompson, Miss Kate Spruce, W. D. Ward, F. O. Livingston, B. Conklin, H. J. M. Mendoza, C. S. Henschell, T. F. Crapler, B. Chaperon, Geo. Leslie, Thomas Flanagan, Moritz Dunn, Wm. Wentworth, S. B. Clachar, J. B. Houston, T. S. Wordell, E. J. Austin, M. Conklin, A. E. Husband, E. Sarea, F. Delwanger, D. P. Cortado, D. V. Coll, Dr. H. M. Thorne, J. McGill, E. W. Coddington, H. V. Kingsbury, F. Steinborth, Oswald Adam.

In steam-ship Neckar, for Bremen.—Dr. John F. May, Dr. William May, J. P. Franklin, Miss Fanny Janauschek, William Pistor, L. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sturges, Miss M. B. Jacoby, Mrs. Mary A. Edmond, S. Rothschild, Jos. Speyer, C. F. Mathey, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer Desenberg, Karl Conrad, Dr. H. M. Humphrey, R. C. Perkins, O. Miller, W. Campbell, Mrs. F. Sturzenegger, Miss S. Münzer, Arnold Kühne, Miss Lizzie Disbrow, Otto Jaffe, William Lilienthal, Louis Wachtel, Isaac Bloch, Mrs. Regina Wallach and children, Miss Fanny Wallach, Julius Goebel, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fischer, Mrs. M. Scheffler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rumpf, B. Frankenberg, Mrs. Mich. Schrodt, S. Kraft, Charles Jansen, Karl Koenemann, Joh. W. Rasch, Mrs. Adeleid Rasch, Mr. and Mrs. Lohr, Eugen and child, Mrs. Gertrude Materne and child, Mrs. Auguste Strack and child, H. O. Hefter, B. Raven, M. Pulaski, Mrs. Marie L. Hefter and children, Rud. Schütte, Mrs. Amalie Schütte, Eduard Pape and child, Arthur Günther, Mrs. K. Raven, Georg Deffner, Mrs. Christiane Hennig, Mrs. C. M. Seuffert, Henry Hencher, Miss Abelina Heuchel, Miss Helene Ebeling, Henry Wahl, Conrad Suppes, Georg Suppes, Alexander Ewing, Mrs. Louis Stoll and child, Miss Louise Stoll, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chrischelles and children, E. Mausner and child, Martin Hinjes, Mrs. Martin Hinjes, John H. Heitmann, Mrs. Anna Niemeyer, Mrs. C. Weiss and child, Andreas Günther, Mrs. Andreas Günther, Abraham Reinhard, Mrs. Abraham Reinhard and children, J. G. Joseph, Th. Steinhoff, J. M. Schrodt, Joseph Moss, Hugo Hamel.

In steam-ship Brussels, for Liverpool.—Mme. Liebhart and maid, Mrs. Wigg, Miss Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Yeomans, and wife, J. G. Smith and servant, David Cook and wife, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Jay George, Thomas Smith, William C. Nicholson, William Dumbell, Rev. J. P. Carey, A. C. Efford and child, Mr. Healy and friend, Cath. Roberts, Miss M. A. Smith, Mrs. Hughes and child, S. L. Lewy, Mr. Porier, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Vanderpool, F. O. B. Squire, Miss Dizzie Squire, Mrs. and Miss Vanderpool, J. L. Hewitt and wife, Rev. H. Powell and wife, James Thatcher, Rev. J. L. Wells, Mr. Phillips, Isaac Walker, Wm. Berkitt and wife, Misses Edith, Alice and Carrie Berkett, Herbirt Berkitt, J. H. Sherrard and wife, Mrs. Sarah Sherrard, three children and two servants, Chas. Day, wife and son, Geo. and Robert W. Fuller.

In steam-ship Queen, for Liverpool.—A. Langlois, Antoine Durier, Mrs. Key Howard, Mrs. Randolph, Carlo Zuchelli, Mme. Zuchelli, Mr. Hinton, C. Maron, Thomas Kench, Mrs. H. L. Skinner, Mrs. Atchinson, Miss Atchinson, Miss Eva Hamilton, Rev. Father Equillon, Mr. Mooly, Rev. Wm. Whitham, Mr. Bird, Henry Thomas Dixon, Mrs. E. M. Crouch, Mrs. Meller, Mrs. Hannah E. Craig, Jules Deschamps, Mme. Deschamps, Wm. Wolfendale, Theo. Welfendale, Miss A. MacSweeny, Mrs. Seale and child, Mrs. Plumer.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—W. B. Sanchon, George E. Sanchon, Capt. Charles Van Horn, Mrs. C. C. Lathrop, Mrs. Barrwell, Chas. Boyd, John Denton, Miss Lottie Davis, B. Foster, C. F. Vail, J. Wilson, Dr. L. A. Robenstein and wife, E. J. Bassett and wife, Edward Buck, Joshua A. Hill, L. S. Card.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London and Havre.—Mrs. A. Levy and child, Mrs. and Miss Wallord, Mrs. Boxley, Mrs. Cafford and child, George Mahoney, F. Coburne, Mrs. Harriet Wagg, Louis Van Vliet, Mrs. H. Van Vliet, Mrs. Charles E. Haywood, J. S. Brown, Master Alphonse Hooker, G. B. Nigly, E. Stetson, Vincent Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrinsini and four children, R. W. Shibblefield, G. W. Shibblefield, P. M. Shibblefield, Miss Velgthurn, George Sharp, Wm. Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Williams, Thomas Williams, Miss Mary A. Williams, James N. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Storer and child, Charles Morgan, Leonard Hobson, Leon Bin, Leon Morviller, E. Salmon, B. F. Rockwood, J. Dillon, G. Miranoff, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Belli, John Mahony.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—J. Livesey, Mr. Elevell, F. Konn, W. M. Hall, G. W. Turner, Joseph Menier, T. M. Sibbald, Miss E. M. Algear, B. Buntjax, D. D. Hay, P. H. Bloomer, E. Noezl'er, T. Webster and lady, Mrs. Newberry and maid, Miss Newberry, F. C. Hett.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. R. C. Joulaine, Miss Emma Hobart, J. W. Leih, wife, and servant, Miss Parker, J. F. Geigher and wife, Miss Peek, Mrs. Hope, Miss Hope, Miss M. Patterson, Miss C. Clark, Miss E. Cheatum, Miss Hioms, J. A. Sullivan and wife, W. Merritt, H. O. Barnum, W. W. Puffer, Lieut. F. A. Mahan, E. Wettro, R. Cockshut, J. S. Bruce, H. Lubs, D. M. Bennett, John Smith, B. G. Palmer, W. M. Stone, Thos. Garrijan, W. Schermer, G. A. Hedrick, E. L. Holcomb, H. W. Callamer, C. Renau, W. F. Gill, J. M. Bryan, F. M. Osborn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:48 | Sun sets.....7:05 | Moon rises..2:05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2:50 | Gov. Island..3:39 | Hell Gate...5:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SATURDAY, May 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Washington, (Ger.,) Arnold, Stettin, C. Rammelsberg & Co.; Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Haken Adelstein, (Nor.,) Muller, London, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Western Metropolis, Baker, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia.

Ships General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Helvetia, (Belg.,) Nielsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nation, (Br.,) Cornell, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks C. E. Bishop, (Ger.,) Gemerich, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Erna, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Ancona, C. Tobias & Co.; Gemsbok, Bunker, Zanzibar, Arnold, Hines & Co.; Balder, (Swed.,) Wulff, Sodertelje, (Sweden,) Funch, Edye & Co.; Juno, (Ger.,) Lindt, Elsinore for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Æolus, (Ger.,) Berding, Stettin for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Andreas, (Rus.,) Larsen, Cronstadt, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Lochee, (Br.,) Laughlin, Birkenhead, &c., Heney & Parker; Trait D'Union, (Br.,) Balloon, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Brigs Medina, (Br.,) Virgil, Liverpool, for orders, Heney & Parker; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Tewkesbury, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Jones & Lough; Isabella Wilson, Milne, Queenstown or Falmouth, George F. Bulley.

Schrs. Minnie, Hudson, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; E. B. Cromwell, Higgins, Nassau, B. J. Wenberg; Martha T. Pike, Howard, Rock Sound, B. J. Wenberg; Isaac Rich, Studley, Boston, W. W. Baker; C. V. Drisko, Drisko, Cienfuegos, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Clara Jane, Garrison, Salem, Jed. Frye & Co.; San Juan, Noble, Galveston, W. C. Adams & Co.; Alexandria Wiley, Beauchamp, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; H. G. King, Crosby, Barbados, John Boynton's Sons; J. M. Fiske, Smith, San Domingo City and Puerta Plata, A. Nones & Co.; Harvest, Corwin, Bristol and Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Mary Dallas, Drake, New-Haven, Packard & Bro.; J. P. Auger, Cook, Para, F. Moran; Dart, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Company; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Company.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah May 6, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark La Plata, Philips, Caibarien 7 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to J. Y. Whitney & Co. May 8, off Cape May Light-ship, passed ship Palmerston, (Br.,) steering E.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, Barbados 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. May 7, lat. 39 05, lon. 73 30, spoke schr. City of Chelsea, from San Domingo, for Boston, 20 ds. out.

Bark Union, (of Arichat,) Babin, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 22 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son. Left no vessels.

Bark Yara, (of London,) Orfeur, Tamsui Dec. 24, with teas to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Perseverante, (Ital.,) Bozzo, Southampton 51 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Vittorio, (Ital.,) Maresca, Gibraltar 42 ds., with almonds to order—vessel to master.

Bark Fedele, (Ital.,) Loddo, Hull 69 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Solafide, (Norw.,) Samuels, Newry 58 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Willow Brae, (of Pictou,) McLeod, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler.

Brig Acella Thurlow, White, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.

Brig Angio, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Acker, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar to Sola Bros.

Brig Catharine Morris, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Dunn, Wentworth, N. S., 7 ds., with 210 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Loch Lomond, Gilchrist, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Benj. Rionda & Co.

Brig Lizzie H. Kimball, (of Newburyport,) Lunt, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to G. Amsinck & Co. May 1, 90 miles N. from Cape Florida, spoke bark Sabine, from Galveston, for Liverpool.

Brig Prince Le Boo, (of Advocate, N. S.,) Hatfield, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Belle R. Halladay, King, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Melville, Wentworth, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clarke.

Schr. Jennie Stout, Stout, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers.

Schr. Lizzie Ives, Saxton, St. Croix, 13 ds., with rum, molasses, and sugar to Ives, Beecher & Co. May 2, lat. 28.15, long. 70.50, spoke brig Carmellie (Br.) from Philadelphia for Matanzas. Left in port bark Carib, loading for New-York.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland, Me.,) Hatch, Porto Bello, 17 ds., with cocoanuts, &c., to Hoadley, Eno & Co. May 6, lat. 37.12, long. 73.20, spoke schr. A. K. Hodgman, from Fernandina for Harrington, Me. Left in port schr. Mary Chilton, for New-York in 4 ds.

Schr. Atta, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Conley, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Left in port brig Venture, Davidson, for New-York in 5 ds.; schr. Parepa Bird, for do., in 10 ds.

Schr. Annie P. Chase, (of Machias,) Poole, Barbados and St. Pierre, Martinique, 14 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt. Left no vessels.

Schr. Martha M. Heath, (of Providence,) Nichols, Para 20 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to Francis Moran. Left in port schr. Charles E. Moody, for New-York in 7 ds.

Schr. W. H. Van Brunt, Howbright, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with lumber to J. S. Ingalls.

Schr. George S. Tarbell, (of Wellfleet,) Higgins, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Henry H. Seavey, (of Bangor,) Seavey, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. William Deming, Mitchell, St. Mary's River 6 ds., with lumber to J. B. Richardson. May 7, off the Delaware, spoke schr. Harmon Curtis, from Sagua, for Delaware Breakwater, for orders.

Schr. Carleton, (of Nassau,) Albury, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pine-apples to Montel & Son.

Schr. Washington, Berry, Indianola 20 ds., with mdse. to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Brigadier, (of Rockland,) Norton, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.

Schr. Admiral, Steelman, Mosquito Inlet 10 ds., with live-oak to Swift Bros.

Schr. T. W. H. White, Smith, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to H. G. Fairchild.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine,) Havener, St. Mary's River, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. J. G. Drew, (of Belfast,) Carter, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckie.

Schr. Peter H. Crowell, (of Dennis,) Chase, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Schr. Thomas Vangilder, Vangilder, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber and naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Mary D. Leach, (of Provincetown,) Atkins, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Paugusett, Ingersoll, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Geo. Temple, Beckwith, George's Banks, with fish to H. O. Rogers.

Schr. Belle Bartlett, Hamilton, Virginia, for Fair Haven.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Ellis, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsley, Virginia, for Fair Haven.
Schr. A. M. Price, Marshall, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Henrietta, Matthews, Richmond, for Hartford.
Schr. E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. F. M. Wells, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. W. B. Darling, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Jas. English, Barker, New-Bedford.
Schr. R. A. Johnson, Johnson, Richmond.
Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. W. H. Van Name, Holmes, Virginia.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Salem.
Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Abby Frankfort, Hickman, Virginia.
Schr. S. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. John Griffith, Richardson, Virginia.
Schr. C. & M. Rogers, Cubberly, Virginia.
Schr. Three Brothers, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr. N. & H. Gould, Wixon, Newport.
Schr. J. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. R. R. Bennett, French, Virginia.
Schr. A. & E. Benton, Budd, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Birdsall, Johnson, Norfolk.
Schr. Wm. Allen, Cole, Baltimore.
Schr. Banvard, Finker, Virginia.
Schr. J. M. Vance, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Fair Dealer, Snow, Norwich.
Schr. A. Denike, Jones, Baltimore.
Schr. John Watt, Ames, Virginia.
Schr. Dexter, Crickson, Virginia.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; Washington, for Stettin; Algeria, Celtic, City of Brussels, and The Queen, for Liverpool; Colon, for Aspinwall; Clyde, for Galveston; Cortes and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Fanita, for Wilmington, N. C.; ships Invincible, for London; Euxine, for Greenock; barks Lochel, for Liverpool; Erna, for Ancona; Trait d'Union, for Port-au-prince; R. W. Griffiths, for Matanzas; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda; brigs Ruby, for Barbados; Alberti, for Matanzas; J. B. Kirby, for Philadelphia; schr. E. J. Palmer, for Tampico.

WIND—Sundown, moderate; W. S. W.; smoky off shore.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—Arr. steamer Vineland, from New-York; barks Ganymedes, from Portland; Carlton, from Boston; schr. Gertrude Plummer, from Portsmouth, N. H.

Cld. steamers Nuenburg, for Bremen; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; T. J. Cochran, for Newbern; Saragossa, for Savannah; ship Grey Eagle, for Rio; barks E. H. Kingman, for San Francisco; Padavano Antonio, for Cork or Falmouth; Chasseur, for Belfast, Ireland; brigs Levante, for Pernambuco; John Shay, for St. Jago; Mississippi, for Demerara.

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—Arr. barks Marie, from Singapore; A. Houghton, from Goree; schr. Antheas Godfrey, from New-Smyrna, Fla.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York; schr. Fannie Butler, from Belfast.

Sld. steamers Mercedita, for Boston, and Charleston, for New-York; bark Hellas for Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., May 9.—Arr. bark Cuba, for the West Indies, for orders; and schr. H. Curtis, from Sagua, also for orders.

Sld. bark Donald Ferguson, for New-York, and schr. W. G. Mosley, for Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, Va., May 9.—The brig Waltham, from Charleston, for New-York, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore on the 4th inst., six miles south of Body Island. Both vessel and cargo are a total loss. The mate and crew are here. The Captain is on the beach.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 9.—Arr. steamer Huntsville, from New-York; schr. Kate S. Cook, from San Domingo.

Cld. bark Adelaide Norris, for New-York; schr. Yosemite, for Damariscotta.

Sld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; San Jacinto, for New-York; schr. David Babcock, for Baltimore; brig Don Francisco, for Tarragona.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 9.—Sld. for the United States, Cynthia Palmer, H. L. Routh, Olbers, and May Flower.

Arr. out from the United States on the 8th inst., Giulio D, Edith Warren, Neptune, Southern Chief, Colorado, Fratelli Doge, Antonio Maria, and Harzberg.

Arr. out from the United States on the 9th inst., Pauline, Carnarvonshire, Leicester, National Eagle, Domenico, Nattuno, and Victor.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—The ship Staffordshire, which arr. here to-day from San Francisco, has suffered much damage, having experienced heavy gales on the voyage.

MOVILLE, May 9.—The Anchor Line steam-ship California, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York, April 28, for Glasgow, reached here last night.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMicken, from New-York, April 29, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 o'clock this morning.

A TEST CASE SETTLED.

A telegram from Portland, Me., gives the following in reference to the trial, in the Maine Superior Court, of a case brought by a book-selling firm in Portland against the Maine Steam-ship Company. The case was on trial for two days, and was an action to recover from the defendants, as common carriers, the value of 200 bundles of paper-hangings, valued at $3,556, burned on the defendants' wharf in Portland at the time of the wharf fire in August last. The main principle involved was as to the liability of the defendants after the goods had been unladen. The defendants admit that they are common carriers; that the goods were received and were unloaded upon their wharf at about 2 P. M., or about the time the fire broke out. There were twenty-one bundles taken away and the rest were destroyed. It was shown that the plaintiffs had been in the habit of receiving goods by steamer, and sometimes a bill of lading had been given which contained a clause exempting the company from fire on their boat and on their wharf; but in this case the exemption was not given. It was shown that the fire broke out among some excelsior on the wharf for transportation. The defendants claimed exemption from liability by the statute of 1851, exempting ship-owners by reason of accidental fire happening on shipboard, and also for the following reasons: Notice of the arrival of the steamer had been given to the consignees, and the goods unloaded upon the wharf, and the liability of the company as common carriers had ceased. The plaintiffs, by their course of dealing, had entered into an implied contract, by which the defendants' liability was restricted as to fire. It was maintained by the plaintiffs that the loss happened owing to the negligence of the defendants in receiving on their wharf such combustible material as excelsior; that they did not have adequate appliances therefor for extinguishing fire, and that their main hose near by was in an incomplete and imperfect condition; and that the defendants cannot claim exemption from their own negligence. The jury, after a brief deliberation, brought in a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, and interest from date of execution in January, in all about $3,650. There are several similar cases pending, this being the test case.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A NEW MANUFACturing town has been located at Berkeley, Toms River, N. J. It has 1,000 acres of land, and improved water-power of 500 horse-power, with railroad and water communications with New-York and Philadelphia. Extraordinary inducements are offered manufacturers to locate at Berkeley, where a system will be inaugurated that will reconcile capital and labor, and effectually prevent strikes and lock-outs. Address S. H. SHREVE, President, Toms River, N. J., or Post Office Box No. 4,999, New-York City.

$40.000 WANTED, IN SUMS OF $1,000 or more, to increase the capital of a company already organized and in successful operation, (no liability,) for the manufacture of machines sold for cash in advance of production and secured by letters patent in this country and Europe; ten per cent. per annum will be guaranteed; profits from twenty to thirty per cent.; best City references given. Address Post-office Box No. 4,517, New-York City, with name and address.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE—A GOOD solid business, paying large profits; staple goods; trade established; about $3,800 cash required; the present owner will guarantee to take of the party purchasing, if the goods are kept up to the standard now made, $1,000 worth a year for four years, and will also assist in advancing the interest of the business; none need reply unless wanting a good, safe business. Address MANUFACTOR, No. 28 lock-box, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—LADIES' RESTAURANT AND ICE-cream saloon, in the best location in the City. Best of reasons for selling, and immediate possession given. Address A. H., Box No. 25 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER with $3,000 in a first-class business affording undoubted security; best of reference given and required. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 25 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. WILL BE PAID FOR $10,000 special capital to invest in a first-class business already established in this City. Address H. E. O., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

$5.000 TO $10,000—PARTNER WANTED—in a profitable business; a monopoly. H. E. FARNSWORTH, No. 133 Nassau st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABlished grocery store, complete; a bargain for cash; three rooms in rear. No. 322 East 32d st.

$5.000 TO $10,000 WANTED IN A FIRST-class business, without competition. H. E. FARNSWORTH, No. 133 Nassau st.

WANTED—TO BUY A COUNTRY STORE WITHIN one hundred and fifty miles of New-York City. Address C. MAVER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON FURRING AND LATHING FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 18th day of May, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the whole of the Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing required for the building.

Copies of the specifications may be had and the plans seen on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among the different bidders at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron furring and lathing, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND ERECTING A GRANITE MONUMENT AT THE SALISBURY NATIONAL CEMETERY.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874, for furnishing and erecting at the National Cemetery at Salisbury, N. C., a granite monument in accordance with design adopted by the Secretary of War, and now in this office, where it can be examined.

A specimen of the material proposed to be used should accompany each bid.

The following is a copy of the law of March 3, 1873, providing for the erection of this monument:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to have erected in the National Cemetery at Salisbury, North Carolina, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the twelve thousand Union soldiers who died in the prison-pen at that place, and whose remains are buried in trenches in that cemetery; and the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for this purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The monument is to consist of an obelisk resting upon a pedestal and steps of granite, to be enriched with sculpture. The total height from the top of foundation to apex of obelisk being thirty-eight feet six inches.

The law limits the total cost of the monument furnished and set up in place to ten thousand dollars, and no bid exceeding that amount can be entertained.

Engraved elevations and plans of the design will be prepared for use of bidders.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Granite Monument at Salisbury (N. C.) National Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General United States Army.

NOTICE TO IRON CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS, GIRDERS, &c., AND CAST-IRON COLUMNS, LINTELS, &c.

No. 120 BROADWAY, May 5, 1874.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. of THURSDAY, the 14th May, for furnishing, delivering, and setting in place the wrought-iron floor beams, girders, &c., with their necessary anchors, ties, &c.; also cast-iron columns, lintels, mullions, &c., for the building proposed to be erected in Cedar and Pine sts., between Broadway and Nassau st.

The wrought-iron work will amount to about 230 tons and the cast-iron to about 190 tons.

Each proposal must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposal for Iron Work," (with the name of the proposer.) The proposal must be accompanied by the guarantee of a responsible surety to the amount of $15,000, for the execution of a contract and the faithful performance of the work under it, if awarded to the proposer.

Blank forms of proposals, contract specifications, and schedules of the work can be obtained of the undersigned on and after Saturday, the 9th inst., at his office, where, also, the plans of the work may be seen and further information obtained.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

THEODORE WESTON,
Superintending Engineer,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors invite tenders for the supply of 6,000 TONS OF COAL for use in their ferry steamers on the Detroit River, delivered on rail or vessel at their dock, at Windsor, in about equal monthly proportions to the end of August. Also, for 15,000 TONS OF COAL for use in their locomotives, about half to be delivered free on board cars on the company's premises at Suspension Bridge, and the remainder at Hamilton, up to the end of September. This coal to be "Beaver Hill," or coal of equal quality.

All coal to be good round Lump Coal, free from slack, and subject to the company's weights at receiving points.

Tenders sealed and marked "Tender for Coal," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 10th May next.

Cash payments monthly.

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, April 29, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulkhead or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, May 11, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS.

EN TOUT CAS,

FOR ALL WEATHERS.

COLORS—BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, LONDON SMOKE, MARINE BLUE, &C., &C., &C.

WITH

PARIS-MADE HANDLES,

IN

GOLD, SILVER, PEARL, EBONY, CORNELIAN, AND MALACCA.

THE IDENTICAL ARTICLE AT THIS MOMENT CARRIED IN PARIS AND OTHER EUROPEAN CITIES.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 405 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND STATES DESIRING to consolidate their debts and to obtain funds on new loans, can make exceedingly favorable arrangements by addressing

FINANCIER,
Post Office Box No. 3,949, New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

in various sums.

ALSO THE SALE OF SECOND MORTGAGES NEGOTIATED.

WM. H. RAYNOR,
No. 5½ Pine st.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL, RAILROAD & IRON COMPANY.—For sale—$137,000—Receivers' certificates, second series, dated 8th May, inst., payable one year from date, with ten per cent. interest; authorized by order of the United States Circuit Court for Eastern District of Michigan to reimburse expense of completing the canal.

Proposals for purchase of the above certificates will be received by the undersigned until the 18th May, inst., at noon, at his office, No. 90 Broadway, where the order of court may be seen and other particulars, if any, may be learned.

ISAAC H. KNOX, Receiver.
New-York, May 6, 1874.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
NORTH-EAST CORNER UNION SQUARE, 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 19, 1874, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, May 4, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, P. M., FRIDAY, 15th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of

$250,000 Permanent Water Loan due 1904 and 1910.
$200,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds due 1877.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.

The Controller reserves the right to reject bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 18th day of May inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 14, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on New-York and Brooklyn improved real estate; principals only dealt with.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds bought by BOUND & CO., No. 52 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

Jersey City 7 Per Ct.

BONDS, DUE IN 1913.

"The act which authorizes the issue of these Bonds states that all real and personal estate of the City, and all real and personal estate within the limits of the city, shall in all courts and places be held liable to the punctual payment of both principal and interest. For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1874.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the paid up capital, payable on the 15th inst. The books will close on the 11th inst. and reopen on the 16th inst. J. L. BROWNELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4, 1874.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after June 1 proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d June.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE payment of two-thirds of the January interest having been provided for, I am prepared to cash the coupons off the consolidated bonds by giving two-thirds cash and a certificate for the balance, deducting one-quarter per cent. commission. JOHN S. MANNING, Nos. 78 Broadway and 7 New-st.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
May 1, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—I WILL SELL for cash, or exchange for City property or Harlem lots, one or two very desirable three-story brown-stone houses on Lee av., Brooklyn, Long Island; will pay difference in cash. JOHN KAVANAGH,

North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY ON WASHINGton av., near Greene, Brooklyn, consisting of house, in best of order, and four garden lots, with or without stable, will be sold cheap and on easy terms if purchased this month. Apply at 37 Park row, Room 11.

$500.—AN ESTATE MUST SELL TWO new three-story brown-stone houses on Lee av., Brooklyn, at once; a great bargain; only $500 cash; balance on mortgage; or will exchange for up town lots. Address HUDSON, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—WATER FRONT ON EAST RIVER; best water-front in New-York Harbor, twenty-eight lots; wharfs and grounds in best condition, formerly occupied as ship-yard. Apply to E. F. WILLIAMS, No. 83 Calyer st., Brooklyn, E. D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—THE TWO UPPER FLOORS OF THE COZY building No. 26 West Broadway, adjoining the elegant building of H. K. Thurber & Co.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN AND HER HUSBAND would wish the care of a gentleman's house during the Summer months; can be well recommended. Call or address No. 49 West 18th st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; first-class reference. Address T., Box 129 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.,
(KNABE BUILDING.)

Herr ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.

Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.

Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.

All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory. F. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open DAY and EVENING, all Summer.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in best business houses.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

REMOVAL OF PAINE'S UP-TOWN COLLEGE to No. 1,275 Broadway, (west side,) and 34th st. Paine's down-town college continued, No. 62 Bowery. Aspiring young men and boys can attend either day or evening.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No 252 Madison av.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher desires pupils; prepares for college, English or American; highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. BELDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William S. Belden, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—THESE ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP!

No. 13 East 73d st.
No. 14 East 63d st.
No. 18 East 60th st.
No. 20 West 58th st.
No. 18 East 57th st.
Nos. 7 and 10 West 57th st.
24 and 41 West 56th st.
33 and 59 West 55th st.
20 and 26 East 55th st.
No. 9 East 54th st.
1, 5 and 19 East 53d st.
18 and 20 West 53d st.
22 and 24 West 52d st.
No. 10 East 49th st.
No. 15 East 48th st.
18 and 47 West 47th st.
35 and 61 West 46th st.
6 and 128 West 42d st.
31 West and 23 East 39th st.
7 and 47 West 34th st.

Also, on 5th av., Nos. 5, 520, 528, 531, 537, 562, 584, 624, 675, 744, 781, 786, 958, with and without stables. Also, on Madison av., Nos. 513, 514, 572, 647. SOME DECIDED BARGAINS.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

EAST SIDE.

EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR INSTITUTE,
theatre, or music hall.
No. 39 East 18th st.;
ground, 81 feet
by half the block.

This desirable property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Its contiguity to Broadway guarantees immense prospective increase in value.

Apply on the premises to J. C. CLINTON.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Three sums of $10,000 each to loan on improved City property.

Only legal charges required.

SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE VALUABLE PLOTS of land in Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York City, and in New-Jersey. Any of the following bonds will be taken in payment: Boston, Hartford and Erie, Kansas Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, or Oswego Midland. For particulars apply to

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Nos. 18 East 57th st.; 1 and 19 East 53d st.; 18 West 53d st.; 16 and 22 West 52d st.; 15 East 48th st.; 39 West 48th st.; 31 East 44th st.; 5th av., Nos. 253, 299, 531 and 3, 562, 584, 781, 785; Madison av., Nos. 316, 575. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

Branch office, No. 35 East 17th st.

TWO OR MORE ELEGANT LOTS FOR SALE cheap, in a stable block, above 42d st., and below 59th st. The owner of two will take in part payment a small country place, not to exceed $10,000 or $15,000.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner of 42d st. and 6th av.

A PURCHASER FOR A PRIVATE DWELLING, near Central Park, will do well to buy one of the elegant four-story high-stoop brown-front houses on south side 58th st., between Madison and 5th avs.; hard-wood finish; price moderate. JOHN KAVANAGH,

North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MEDIUM-SIZED brown-stone house, 43d st., near Madison av.; cabinet finish; furnished in elegant style; every requisite for housekeeping; will sell unfurnished at great bargain; easy terms. OGDEN & CLARK,

Broadway and 17th st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL PRIVATE HOUSE or cheap country place, within thirty miles of New-York, one or two new five-story double tenement houses, with two stores in each, on West 39th st., near 9th av. Address particulars to owner, L. E. DUENKEL, No. 1,227 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on Madison av. for a country place of twenty to fifty acres, or will exchange for a small house in New-York or Brooklyn, or will sell on reasonable terms.

WM. GEE, Owner,
corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

NO. 20 EAST 55TH ST., TEN DOORS OUT OF 5th av., superbly "finished" new medium-size stone dwelling for sale low.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

NO. 675 5TH AV., FACING ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—Elegant full-size high-stoop dwelling, extra cheap; seen any day without permit.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL, ON WEST 39TH ST., near 5th av., a four-story brown-stone house, with the furniture complete; price $40,000. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, corner 17th st. and Union square.

NO. 514 MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53d st.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x60; lot 95 feet; a bargain.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—For sale, a well-built brown-stone high-stoop house, lot 23x100, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Summer and Winter family house, seventeen rooms, all the modern conveniences; elegant parlors, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room, furnace, heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for the owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable, coachman's rooms, all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c., inclosed and entirely fenced, in perfect order, with thirty-four acres of land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits, magnificent views, and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances; no malaria, salubrious all the year round, picturesque drives and walks, most desirable neighbors, eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to W. A. BATCHELAR, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $900, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P. M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

A DESIRABLE NEW TWO-STORY AND French-roof house and lot, 125x200, with barn, located within forty minutes of New-York; in a village and near station; will be sold at thirty per cent. less than cost, if bought at once. Fine views, healthy neighborhood, and in every way desirable. Only sold because of necessity. For photograph and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT.—Great bargain. I have just had placed in my hands for immediate sale, owner going abroad, one of the most attractive places on the Hudson; a rare opportunity to get a choice and unexceptionable place at a great sacrifice; mansion furnished and all complete. Call for particulars. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, within ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by Geo. A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, and ice-house; magnificent view of Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE on the Hudson River, (first-class;) one hour from Pavonia Ferry; comprising about three acres; well laid out; choice fruit, shade, &c.; house contains fifteen rooms; modern improvements; extensive views, stable, &c.; will be let for the season or by the year, furnished or unfurnished, or will be sold on very favorable terms.

Address C. A. VAN WYCK,
Piermont, N. Y.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NEAR LONG BRANCH.—For sale, the residence of the late Mr. Ryall, opposite the Conover House, within five minutes' walk of station; the house is nearly new, has about ten rooms, with good stables and ample grounds; will be sold very cheap. Also to rent, a fully furnished house on the beach at $1,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDSON, at Tarrytown; a modern-built brick house, with every improvement; piazzas surround the house with magnificent views, fine lawn, and fruit of all kinds, together with coach-house and groom's room; will be sold low with immediate possession. JOHN C. GRAFF, No. 294 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT DUNDEE LAKE, PATERSON; house new; three-story Mansard, slate roof; all modern improvements; ground high and dry, overlooking the lake; at the station, with frequent trains, and low commutation; terms easy.

H. WATKINS, No. 96 Liberty st.

AT PRINCETON, N. J.—FINE COUNTRY-SEAT, 150 acres, all arable; large mansion; twenty rooms; all conveniences; ice-house, stables, and carriage-houses; abundance fruit and shade; near depot; or will rent ten acres with mansion, for season or year. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

MORRISANIA, $1,000 CASH, BALANCE on bond and mortgage.—For sale, an eight-room cottage, with modern improvements, situate on high ground, in first-class neighborhood, convenient to steam or horse cars. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT ten or twenty acres, a pleasant country residence, overlooking Long Island Sound, five minutes' walk from Woodmont Station; five miles west of New-Haven, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of or address J. AYRES, Woodmont, Conn.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PARry House at Highland Falls, on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point, newly furnished; seventy rooms; price, $55,000. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

ELEGANT FARM, 202 ACRES, NEAR MORRIStown, N. J.—For sale or will exchange for a City residence; large mansion; ample barns; one-half mile from depot; $30,000; mortgage, $8,000. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. L. M. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, 500 acres of valuable coal lands, now yielding the finest quality of coal, in Athens County, Ohio.

JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent. commencing the first of every month.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York, and No. 390 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Auction Exchange, No. 390 Fulton st., Brooklyn. By order of the SUPREME COURT, UNDER FORECLOSURE, 700 SPLENDID LOTS and 85 ACRES choice land, with upward of 1,200 feet water-front, at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, adjoining lands of UNITED STATES, being the well-known POST FARM, ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN MORRISON, DECEASED. Absolute in every particular. Will be sold in lots and plots to suit purchasers. Maps at No. 21 Park row, New-York.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NO. 19 ANN ST., New-York, north-west corner of Ann st. and THEATRE ALLEY. Splendid business corner and six-story building. Unreserved sale. Maps at office.

MONDAY, MAY 18, ON PREMISES, AT ASTORIA, Long Island, grand excursion sale, VANDEVENTER ESTATE. Maps, tickets, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—OF A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, formerly the residence of his Excellency, Gov. JOHN A. DIX. JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 11, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., on the PREMISES, under direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., Referee, that delightful country home, formerly the residence of Gov. John A. Dix, consisting of about 23 acres of choice land, with a spacious villa residence, stable, coach-house, boat-house, and other out-buildings, situated on the northerly part of North Manursing Island, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., having an extensive front on Long Island Sound and Port Chester Harbor. Splendid water view; land high; fine fishing and boating. The many attractions of this place, and its close proximity to this City, make it one of the most desirable residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms and particulars apply to the Referee, No. 251 Broadway, or to

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 56 Wall st., New-York.

Maps at the auctioneer's, No. 87 Cedar st., New-York.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.—ON TUESDAY, May 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of E. D. GALE, Esq., Referee, the five-story brick house, with lease of lot, situate on northerly side of 8th st., (known as No. 49,) between University place and 5th av. The house is in good order; all modern improvements. Sailors' Snug Harbor lease, dated May 1, 1855; twenty-one years to run; annual ground rent, $300. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 128 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, MAY 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

4th av. and 103d st., two lots, 50.5x80, north-west corner.

72d st., four lots, south side, 320 feet west Grand Boulevard.

Maps, &c., at No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets, rich patterns, all sizes, English, Brussels, and ingrain, from auction daily, very cheap. At No. 112 Fulton st., between William and Nassau.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED, FOR PRIVATE RESIdence, first-class boarding-house or public institution, the residence of the late Wm. Fox, situated on the Southern Boulevard, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) two and a half miles from Harlem Bridge, five minutes' walk from Hunt's Point Depot, of New-Haven Branch Railroad, and in immediate vicinity of residences of Col. E. R. Hoe, Wm. Smith Brown, and Thos. A. Vyse; house very commodious and in good order; conservatory, large barns, carriage-house, billiard-room, and other out-buildings; thirteen acres of land; near villages and convenient to Long Island Sound. Will be leased on favorable terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED, A LARGE MANsion-house, with carriage-house, stables, &c., and seven acres of land, with fine kitchen garden, great abundance of fruits, and flowers of all kinds, within five minutes' drive of the depot at Port Chester, and one hour from 42d st.; splendid view of the Sound; immediate possession; this is one of the very choicest residences on the Sound. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 272 Bowery.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT DOBBS' Ferry, on the Hudson, furnished, fifty minutes from Forty-second Street Depot, with large house, in complete order; fine lawns, with walks, fountains, &c.; greenhouse, barn, ice-house filled, garden planted, hennery, with fowls, and everything to make it a first-class country residence. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry st.

AT MADISON, N. J., A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE residence, completely furnished and pleasantly situated, with seven acres of land laid out in lawn, garden, &c. Ice-house filled, large carriage-house and stables, &c. Will be rented for the season to a first-class party. The house was built for the present occupant, and has never been rented. Address HOME, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT KATONAH, ON HARLEM Railroad, for season or year, a two-story French roof house, fifteen rooms, comfortably furnished, piano, &c., with two acres land and carriage-house, half mile from depot; shade and fruit trees; location healthy; rent, $650. Arrangements can be made with owner for horse and carriage. Milk, eggs, butter, &c., fresh from farm. JOHN L. TRAVIS, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 32.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, OR longer, a very desirable gentleman's country place in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York by railroad; house large and handsomely furnished; grounds comprise about seven acres, including fine garden, plenty of fruit-trees, &c. Full particulars will be given, and photographs may be seen by applying to OWNER, No. 57 Broadway, Room No. 20.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER IF desired, a country seat on the Hudson, two and a half miles south of Newburg, and five from West Point. For health, beauty, and location it is unsurpassed on the river; house large and furnished; stable, garden, fruit, ice-house, extensive pleasure-grounds, beach, &c. Also for sale. Apply to VERPLANCK BROS.,

No. 92 Chambers st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—COUNTRY SEAT IN Westchester County, one hour from Wall st.; convenient to steam-boats and railroads; house has fourteen rooms, bath-room, &c.; grounds five acres; good garden, grapery, stables, and out-buildings. Apply at No. 20 East 42d st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, NEAR NEW-HAMBURG, furnished country seat; house frame, (eleven rooms,) greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, ice-house, coach-house; lodge at the entrance. Rent $800 for the season. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER—TO let, furnished, a first-class residence, handsomely frescoed; all modern improvements; carriage-house, stables, ice-house, and nine acres of land in fruit, lawn, and vegetables; within 900 feet of depot. Inquire of H. W. COATES, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A HANDSOMELY-furnished house, eleven rooms, with all the modern improvements, for $100 per month; five minutes' walk of Brick Church and Junction Stations, in Orange, N. J. Address SHERMAN, Post Office Box No. 2,322, New-York City.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

To let for five or twelve months, at $300 per month, or $2,500 per year, the home of the subscriber, furnished; garden, fruit, &c.; a reliable man; horses, carriages, and cow, if wanted. J. SMITH DODGE,

No. 15 West 20th st.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, completely furnished, will be sold for less than $20,000, or leased for a term of years; water, furnace, gas; superior sea-bathing; two hours distant by rail. See photographs and particulars at office D. H. ANTHONY, No. 58 William, near Wall st.

THE BEST SHOOTING, FISHING, AND SAILING.—To Let—A furnished Swiss villa; all City improvements, and ice-house filled, on the New-Jersey coast, below Long Branch; lovely spot, and will be let low. Apply to owner, No. 33 Irving Place.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let; all modern improvements; corner lot; pleasantly located; well shaded; two minutes from depot. Inquire of real estate agents there, or of owner, No. 379 Pearl st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A NUMBER of houses, at very low rents, both furnished and unfurnished, within one hour of City Hall by railroad and steam-boat; also, half houses. MILLS & RANDALL, 1,304 Broadway; A. B. MILLS, 156th st. and 10th av.

TO RENT, ON LONG ISLAND, NEAR THE SOUND Shore—Cottage, with grounds, completely furnished; stabling and garden; retired and healthy; will be let cheap for the season or year; two and a half hours from City. CALEB T. SMITH, No. 102 Front st.

GLENWOOD, ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET, for the Summer or year, a furnished cottage, thirteen rooms, gas, bath; shaded grounds, splendid view; good stable; five minutes from depot. Address G. W., Box No. 41, Yonkers Post Office.

TO LET—A FINE FLAT, OVERLOOKING A BEAUtiful park; seven rooms; all improvements.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

TO LET—A FIRST FLOOR IN NO. 513 6TH AV., near 30th st.; rent $40 a month; five rooms.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET IN SUITES OF SIX rooms each; all improvements. Apply on the premises, Nos. 431 to 439 West 34th st., near 9th av. Rent, $30 to $44.

TO LET—AT HACKENSACK, N. J., TWO-STORY and attic double house, on Essex st., near Main; house is newly painted throughout. Inquire of Mrs. GEORGE FAIR, opposite the premises.

AT ORANGE, N. J., SIX ROOMS IN A PLEASant furnished house, with modern conveniences, to rent. Apply to L. F. HASKELL, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS TO A REsponsible party, a newly furnished French flat; ten rooms; possession at once. Address B., Post Office Box No. 4,919.

TO LET—FLAT IN 15TH ST., CONTAINING PARlor, four bed-rooms, dining-room, and kitchen. Apply at No. 321 West 15th st.

I HAVE A FEW FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses to let. JOHN KAVANAGH,

North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE ON CHESNUT st., Roselle; modern improvements. Apply on premises, or address Mrs. FERRIS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THE LADY DRESSED IN MOURNING, WHO picked up GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN in 27th st., between Broadway and 6th av., Saturday morning, 9th, at 11:30, will much oblige the owner by returning it to No. 35 West 27th st. The owner's name is engraved inside watch.

ROOFING.

BEST ROOFING—WORK GUARANTEED BY A responsible concern; new roofs made, old roofs repaired; satisfaction or no pay. Plastic Slate Roofing Company, No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to Clergymen at the lowest rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Mayor is to investigate the methods of purchasing supplies practiced by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The Grand Jury recently investigated this subject, and though they found it impossible to indict anybody, they left on record a very sweeping censure against the system of purchase recently favored by the majority of the board. The Mayor enters upon his inquiry with the declaration that he has implicit confidence in Commissioner STERN, but that will probably not seriously affect the well-known judicial temper of what our Chief Magistrate calls his mind. While he is about it, the Mayor will probably find leisure to investigate the quality and the price of butter said to be furnished by a relative of his to the department. Report says that the quality of the cloth supplied by Mr. STERN's son-in-law compares favorably with the quality of the butter supplied by the Mayor's daughter's husband. But report very often does injury to eminent public men.

Some members of Congress appear to believe that all the efforts made to Christianize and civilize the Indians have only helped to still further degrade them. Mr. ELDREDGE has a theory that the best thing to do with the "noble savage" is to leave him a savage amenable only to the logic of the sabre and bullet. The country is large, but is unfortunately not large enough to permit the successful carrying out of any such experiment. To leave frontier "civilization," aided occasionally by a regiment of cavalry, to settle the Indian problem between them, might, indeed, effectually dispose of the whole question in a few years. But our standing before the world as a Christian nation would hardly be improved by the adoption of such a policy, and the extinct red man would have his revenge in the abundant crop of that civilized type of barbarity known as ruffianism which would be the legacy of his extermination.

If there be any law by which billiard playing on Sunday can be stopped, the Police Commissioners should enforce it. Many of the saloons up town are, it is well known, open for business during the whole of Sunday, causing great annoyance to the neighborhoods in which they are located, and creating a public scandal. Allowing these rooms to keep open, is, moreover, a great injustice to the respectable proprietors who close their places on that day. This is by no means an insignificant social evil, for many young men are enticed into these saloons on Sunday, and there enter upon the downward course which ends in ruin. The law is surely able to make an end of this nuisance and temptation, and the Police should no longer allow it to remain a dead letter.

None of our public institutions are more conducive to the public health and comfort during the heated season than the baths which are under the charge of the Commissioner of Public Works. As a sanitary appliance they are invaluable, and the thanks of the community are due to Mr. BIGLIN, through whose exertions a bill was passed by the last Legislature increasing the number of these baths. The experience of past Summers has proved that the increase was greatly needed. It is to be hoped that Commissioner VAN NORT will open these baths at the earliest practicable moment, and that he will throughout the season so manage them that the public shall derive the largest possible amount of benefit from them.

In the report of the Police Commissioners for the first quarter of the present year, we find that during that period 119 different persons were incarcerated in the House of Detention as witnesses. Of this number eighty-seven were confined for periods less than one month, and most of them less than ten days; but of the remainder the majority had been imprisoned for many weeks. One person was still detained at the date of the report who had been committed early in the previous August, and there were several whose confinement had been protracted over three months. When it is known that the sole offense of these prisoners was that they had been so unfortunate as to witness the commission of crime, the glaring injustice of the law which permits this method of obtaining testimony will be readily perceived. A bill was before the last Legislature which would have put an end to this outrage upon the liberty of the citizen by authorizing the use upon the trial of depositions taken at the time of the commission of the crime. It passed the Senate, but until the records are carefully examined nothing can be certainly said as to what became of it in the Assembly. If it did not become a law, the Legislature of next year must take up this reform early enough in the session to make sure of its completion. As the law now stands the witness in many cases fares more hardly than the criminal, and the need of a change cannot be disputed.

THE CRISIS IN ARKANSAS.

For some days past it has been apparent that affairs in Arkansas have come to a most disgraceful pass. The capital of the State has been converted into a fortified camp, occupied jointly by the rival forces of BROOKS and BAXTER. Predatory bands organized in the city have ravaged neighboring counties, seized Judges of the Supreme Court, captured steam-boats, robbed peaceable inhabitants, and committed murder. Worse than all this, the Supreme Court Judges, rescued by a treachery as shameful as that by which they were captured, have consented to serve the passions engendered by civil conflict, and have rendered a decision in favor of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court over the question of the Governorship, and, of course, practically in favor of the title of BROOKS. This decision is in direct opposition to the plain letter of the Constitution of the State, and also to a decision of this same court made by the same Judges not long ago. This one fact is sufficient to show that the authority of the law has been overthrown in Arkansas.

But in addition to all this our latest telegrams show that civil war was actually raging in the streets of Little Rock for a few moments yesterday morning, and it is impossible to conjecture what would have been the result of the encounter between the hostile factions if the United States troops had not come between them and put an end to the conflict, which had already resulted in the death of one man. In Little Rock, we presume, this homicide will be called a casualty of war, but at this distance it appears very much like murder. This affair in Little Rock was only a repetition of similar outrages committed elsewhere. It is not possible, from the confused accounts which have reached us, to say how many such murders have been committed, but probably a dozen persons have been killed, and many more wounded in this disgraceful squabble. This loss of life is only one of the many evils which have come upon the State from a struggle for political power as needless as it is infamous. Business has been entirely suspended in Little Rock, and many of the inhabitants must by this time be in want of the necessaries of life. Large tracts of country have been pillaged by the marauding bands of the two factions. Travel has been interrupted on the main lines, or can only be undertaken under the protection of the United States soldiers. The mails have been seized in transit, and mail agents outrageously maltreated if not murdered outright. Telegraph offices have been captured and the wires cut to the great detriment of the public service. In short, Arkansas is in the condition of a State occupied by hostile armies.

We are not surprised that the crisis is attracting much attention and causing keen solicitude in Washington. There are many difficulties in the way of interference by the National Government, and we do not wonder that the President hesitates to act in the matter. All things considered it is not strange he holds back hoping that these wretched fanatics will bring their quarrel to an end without his taking part in it. There were agreeable rumors in Washington last night that such would prove to be the case. The length to which the affair has gone has evidently frightened the leading conspirators against the public peace, and they are talking about a compromise. Behind both BROOKS and BAXTER are desperate politicians, who are becoming afraid of the storm they have raised. It is possible that the matter may be adjusted without any further exercise of Federal authority than that which has already been exerted in Little Rock to prevent wholesale murder. It is greatly to be hoped that such will prove to be the case, but it is perfectly proper that the National Government should keep this affair under constant consideration as it has done. There is no analogy whatever between the cases of Arkansas and Louisiana, and if action in regard to the former finally becomes necessary, it will not set a precedent for the Government in any other case. But we hope that the politicians of Arkansas will come to their senses without being helped to them by the General Government. Their quarrel is one which can be readily settled by the courts of the State, and it should be left to those tribunals. As between BROOKS and BAXTER personally there is little to choose, and the people are indifferent as to which of them is Governor. But both may be certain that the public sentiment of the country will not permit them to settle their conflicting claims by plunging their State into hopeless anarchy.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

The question of keeping cool becomes of some importance when the thermometer touches 82°, as it did in Park row at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. This is exactly 32° more than the same register showed at the same hour of May 9, 1873, so that, in spite of previous indications to the contrary, the season starts with quite a torrid promise after all. The whole question might be dismissed by parodying the late Mr. GREELEY's celebrated theory of resumption—"the proper way to keep cool is to keep cool." The aphorism is something more than a piece of alliteration. The wisdom of our ancestors has given the phrase a secondary meaning, equivalent to saying "avoid fretfulness and maintain an even temper," and in truth, all devices for Summer coolness are thrown away if this first requisite for their success be neglected. The world is very apt to go awry even with the least exacting of people, but in the dog-days one must learn to find contentment more easily than Sancho Panza, whose formula was, "I would do what I pleased, and doing what I pleased I should have my will, and having my will, I should be contented." As it is clearly impossible for every one to have his own way, let the rise of the mercury be the signal for allowing the world to wag after its own eccentric fashion. FENELON, the Quietist, may be studied with advantage in the dog-days. "A patient, humble, tranquil spirit" is an excellent thing to cultivate during the heated term.

This prime requisite being given, let people eat and drink moderately, as well as with an eye to judicious selection. Avoid habitual indulgence in alcoholic stimulants as if they were poison. Not because they raise the temperature of the body, for they do so only temporarily, their ultimate effect being a diminution of the amount of vital heat. But avoid them because they overstimulate the system at the expense of succeeding languor; because they first overwork the heart and then depress it, leaving brain and muscle to pine for want of their due allowance of renovating blood. Malt liquors are directly heat-producing, and cannot be recommended to those who wish to keep cool; and butter, fat, and sugar, in proportion as they enter into our daily food, help to increase the bodily heat. Apply this rule freely to the exclusion of syrups from the seductive glass of soda, and let it, in addition to other reasons, beget moderate indulgence in ices. Copious draughts of hot tea will give more certain relief to the parched and heated system than all the delusive iced drinks that have ever offered temporary alleviation of thirst and heat, at the expense of a debilitated stomach and an enfeebled system.

Let it be remembered, however, that it is as insane to expect an imperfectly-nourished bodily frame to bear up against the fierce heats of Summer, as it was for our ancestors to bleed a patient who had to struggle against fever. Everything is good in its season, be it flesh or fruit. But one class of people err in Summer from overanxiety to anticipate the food products of the season, while another err from eating in Summer pretty much as they do in Winter. Avoid with special care everything that is unripe, as well as everything that is out of season, during the hot weather. It costs a little more than usual to act on this rule in early Summer, but it pays better in the long run, and keeps down the gains of doctors and undertakers. The great health problem of the season is how to preserve the tone of the system, and nutritious, easily-digested food, eaten at proper times and in moderate quantities, is the most essential element in the process.

In spite of the example of the nations of Southern Europe, who live in about the same latitude as ourselves, and who still retain the mediæval aversion to much washing, personal cleanliness must be regarded as an invaluable aid to keeping cool. How the anchorites of the Eastern deserts, whose saintliness grew with each fresh layer of dirt, contrived to exist under the brazen skies of a Syrian Summer, is a question more curious than important. Certain it is, that abstinence from the bath was a species of mortification which no modern Christian is required to imitate. A cold plunge or shower bath is a good tonic with which to begin the day, but the patient seeker after coolness must beware of thinking that its effects can be improved by repetition. In the sultry evening hours, when sleep flies from the pillow, the tempting remedy of a cold bath will only aggravate the disorder. In such extremity seek relief, but not too often, in a warm bath, should the soothing effect of warm water on the feet fail to cure sleeplessness. Happy the man in such cases who has a spare bed at hand, and who can exchange his hot and crumpled pillow for the freshness and coolness of a new one. Such delights are reserved for the tranquil souls who refuse to be stifled in a wooden barrack at the seaside, because it is fashionable, and who quietly take their enjoyment of their own homes when "everybody" is supposed to be out of town.

Get as much air and as little light with it as possible, is a requisite for coolness unfortunately not much favored by our system of domestic architecture. Not everybody can afford sun-shades on their windows, but everybody can close their shutters against the sun, reduce the exposed surface of glass by one-half, and let such air as is in circulation pass through a wetted cloth before passing into their rooms. Long strips of material about the consistency of pasteboard, suspended from the ceiling so as to move freely with every breath of air, will present a close enough reproduction of the Indian "punkah" to be a seasonable relief during the torrid days which seem to be at hand. But, on the whole, it is better not to attempt overmuch in this direction, lest the heat and worry which attend all domestic innovations should seriously interfere with the main purpose of all such devices—that of keeping cool.

THE THEATRE AND PUBLIC MORALS.

By a legislative enactment passed in the session of 1872, all places of public amusement in this City were required to procure licenses, the proceeds of which accrued to the benefit of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. For such licenses theatres have had to pay $500 for a period over three months and less than a year, and $250 for periods less than three months, while circuses and concert halls are required to pay at the same rate for the longer period and $150 for the lesser. For two years the tax has been submitted to, not without objection, but without open resistance. Now, however, the leading theatrical managers have combined to resist it, and their counsel has already obtained from Judge LAWRENCE a preliminary injunction against the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, the Mayor and the Corporation of the City, restraining them from endeavoring to collect the licenses or to enforce the penalties prescribed by the act of 1872 until a further adjudication by the court.

The result of this proceeding will be awaited with interest. The connection between the theatres and juvenile delinquency which should justify a tax on the former for the reformation of the latter has, no doubt, seemed obscure to many people besides the theatrical managers. The only plausible ground on which it can be explained is, apparently, that theatrical representations conduce to youthful misconduct. But this is manifestly too sweeping a charge to be otherwise than grossly unjust. There have been performances, unfortunately, at our theatres whose influence on public morality must have been unfavorable, and whose effect upon the youthful auditor was probably far from improving or edifying. But it is unfair to lump all the theatres together in a general condemnation because some of them have transgressed, and it is positively scandalous to put such a theatre as Wallack's upon the same plane with a Bowery concert cellar. If it is necessary that theatres should pay their share toward the public revenue in the shape of licenses, by all means let licenses be enforced. If the theatres contribute perceptibly to the increase of youthful depravity, let them be closed. To impose on them a tax for the reformation of juvenile delinquents is either to make a most curious compromise with public decency, or to inflict on a deserving and respectable class of the community a gross public injustice, combining, it is not too much to say, a libel with an extortion.

In the approaching judicial hearing of the matter we look to see its merits fully discussed and settled. It is one in which all the public has an interest. The theatre in modern times is something more than a place of idle amusement. It is the exponent of social needs and the satirist of social vice, and it is or should be a powerful aid to the cause of virtue and morality. When it ceases to be such, or when it becomes the stimulus to wickedness and immorality, especially in the young, it merits only universal reprobation and instant suppression. If the tax enforced for the benefit of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents has any justification, it is one which involves the practical condemnation of our places of public amusement as ministers to public demoralization. If it has no such justification, the alternative is clear.

THE "LOCKSLEY HALL" COUNTRY.

If there be any poem of TENNYSON's better known than another, it surely is "Locksley Hall." Every one has read and admired it, and carries at least a stanza or two in his head; but every one, perhaps, does not know that it really describes the scenery of the Fens of Lincolnshire, a county with which the TENNYSONS, now represented there by the owner of the splendid pile known as Bayons Manor, near Usselby, have long been connected. A very curious district is this fen country, which has lately come rather prominently into notice in connection with the differences between the farmers and laborers in the east of England.

The fens embrace a portion of the six eastern counties, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Lincolnshire having the largest shares, Little Holland, of which Boston is a sort of capital, whence the FOX family derived their title, being in the last-named county. A large portion of the fens is known as the Bedford Level, and its history is remarkable. There is ample evidence to prove that many centuries ago this was a fertile plain, and WILLIAM of Malmesbury, who lived in the time of HENRY II., speaks of it with great enthusiasm, and as abounding with orchards and vineyards. All this cultivation was destroyed by an inundation of the sea, and for a long time it remained a waste of waters, but in the sixteenth century considerable efforts were made to reclaim it. These, however, were not permanently effectual, nor did much greater success attend similar attempts made early in the century following, until during the rule of CROMWELL the land was granted by him to a corporation of which the Earl of BEDFORD was head. CROMWELL knew this ground thoroughly. His father had been a member of the Drainage Commission, and he himself succeeded his mother's brother, Sir THOMAS STEWARD, in a property in the Isle of Ely, about a mile from the city of that name. There he resided almost continuously for several years prior to the outbreak of the rebellion, being rarely absent except while organizing the attempt, which proved abortive, to emigrate to this country.

It was while residing at this place, Stuntney, that in 1640 he was elect M. P. for Cambridge, and even after the commencement of the civil war he occasionally retired there, and in 1644 peremptorily put an end to the services in Ely Cathedral, and, with his sword drawn, routed the congregation out of the fane which Mr. DISRAELI's uncle, Mr. BASSERI, has so beautifully restored, and where, when inspecting his work, he lost his life in 1856. It was in 1649 that the Protector gave the entire control of this great drainage operation to the Earl of BEDFORD. The special interest taken by Lord BEDFORD in the district arose from very substantial causes. After the dissolution of the monasteries, his rapacious ancestor, the first Earl, received, among other of the enormous grants bestowed on him, Thorney Abbey in Cambridgeshire, while, at the same time, CROMWELL's ancestor, Sir RICHARD CROMWELL, had a great deal of the rich neighboring abbey of Ramsey. And here it may be explained that the termination "ey" means in Saxon island, and that this term is applied to the higher levels in this flat country which stand out above the rest. It was in the Church of Ramsey that Sir OLIVER CROMWELL, the Protector's old royalist uncle, than whom his nephew had no more bitter opponent, was buried, tradition says by midnight, that the body might not be seized by his very hungry creditors. To Ramsey he had retired, and there lived till his death at the age of ninety-three, after his necessities had compelled his retirement from his noble ancestral halls of Hinchinbrooke, which he had been forced to sell to the ancestor of the present owner, the Earl of SANDWICH. His son, WILLIAM, died at Ramsey, in 1665, of the plague then decimating London, affording an unexampled instance of the effects of contagion. A new coat had been made for him by the village tailor of cloth lately come from London. This cloth was plague-stricken. Mr. CROMWELL died; so did the tailor and all his family, and the entry in the parish register attributes the death of four hundred other people, who quickly followed them to the grave, to the infectious and contagious effect of this ill-fated piece of stuff.

Ramsey Abbey passed from the CROMWELLS about 1680. From having been the wealthiest family in Huntingdonshire, they had sunk into great poverty, and Sir OLIVER's grandson, first cousin once removed to the Protector, sold the small amount of property remaining. This gentleman's widow was buried here in 1687, and with her their territorial connection with the fen country seems to have ended.

In 1664 a royal charter was granted, by which the undertakers for the drainage of the Bedford Level were anew incorporated, and this corporation has since been sustained. Since 1827 very extensive improvements have been made, and the Bedford Level now returns a splendid income, the Duke of BEDFORD alone receiving as much as £20,000 a year from it. The little market town of Thorney is once more surrounded by a country remarkably fertile and pleasing, which it surveys from its gentle eminence. The church is a part of the ancient monastery. A curious foreign element may be traced in the district. This arises from the Walloon emigrants, who were introduced centuries ago to carry out the plans of Dutch engineers. Many of the tombs bear their names, and their descendants still reside in the neighborhood. In 1640 the number of these persons was so considerable that Bishop WREN granted a license for a French clergyman to preach.

Since the commencement of this century, an extraordinary activity in reclaiming land has been going on in Lincolnshire generally, as well as throughout the whole fen country proper, and this is now bringing large profits to proprietors. Around Boston alone, 70,000 acres of fine land have been regained. The late Mr. PHILIP PUSEY, who was as eminent in agriculture as his brother is in theology, mentions that when the late Lady ROBERT MANNERS wished to visit Lincoln from her residence, Bloxholm, a few miles distant, a groom was sent forward previously, who examined some tracks and returned to report one that was found passable. About the same time a family from Blankney, the seat of Mr. CHAPLIN, a few miles from Lincoln, was lost on this heath twice in one night, returning from a Lincoln ball, and obliged to remain upon the waste until morning; and ARTHUR YOUNG describes how at Blankney there were from three to four thousand acres of warren let, some at three shillings and sixpence, some at two shillings the acre, on which noble crops are now raised. Another remarkable and comparatively recent source of fen wealth is coprolite. Coprolite is the petrified dung found in the green sandstone, often mingled with bones and fossils. Fen land, the fee of which used to be worth less than £10 an acre, now lets, for the mere privilege of winning the coprolite, at £70 to £200 an acre. When mixed with sulphurate acid, the coprolite is worth a large sum per ton.

The following experience of a Wisbech doctor conveys a lively notion of fen medical practice early in the century:

"There was no medical man living nearer a village called Gedney than at Wisbech, when one morning, in the depth of Winter, a farmer being attacked with inflammation, it was found necessary to send for a doctor. His man started between 4 and 5 o'clock, and arrived at Wisbech after 9 o'clock. In about an hour he started with the medical man on his return to Gedney, and after wading through mud and mire they reached a place called Parson Drove, when the man said: 'This is the nearest way, Sir, only your horse will have to swim sometimes.' This being objectionable, they went round about two miles, but when they reached their destination found that the farmer had been dead two hours. To retrace such a journey that night being impossible, the doctor reached his home again about noon next day."

Since the drainage the health of these districts has, of course, proportionately increased. Ague is becoming more and more rare, and the frightful amount of opium which the people used to consume diminishes. But those who wish to see this country district before its peculiar people and customs have passed away must make haste, or they will fail to realize the poet's description:

"'Tis the place and all around it, as of old, the curlews call,
Dreary gleams about the moorland, flying over Locksley Hall,
Locksley Hall that in the distance overlooks the sandy tracks,
And the hollow ocean ridges roaring into cataracts."

A STORY OF THE NESHOBA.

The newspapers of any State possessing two such men as Senator BROWNLOW and ANDREW JOHNSON are not likely to suffer from a lack of material for interesting anecdotes. Tennessee journalists have been particularly fortunate in this respect. When all other subjects have been exhausted, rumors concerning the movements and doings of these gentlemen are dished up and presented under head-lines that arrest the eye of the reader. For the present, however, there seems to be a favorable prospect for what certain persons would call a "let-up" on Messrs. BROWNLOW and JOHNSON. New life has been infused into a case of a most romantic character—one of those cases that possess sufficiently strong elements of the mysterious and the improbable to allow ample scope for conflicting theories. At a distance of some fourteen miles from Memphis, there is a tract of land two thousand four hundred acres in extent, known as the Neshoba. It was purchased in 1825 by FANNY WRIGHT, the once famous social reformer, and during a short period used by her as a colony for emancipated slaves. With the intention of having a home built thereon for free colored children, she conveyed the Neshoba in trust to Gen. LAFAYETTE, who restored it to her when it was discovered that Miss WRIGHT's plans could not be carried out without conflicting with the laws of the State. The emancipated negroes were ultimately sent to Hayti; Miss WRIGHT went to France, and was married to M. D'ARUSMONT. In company with her husband she subsequently came to this country, and up to the period when they quarreled, separated, and were divorced, had frequently visited the Neshoba.

Mme. WRIGHT, after her divorce, resided at Cincinnati, Ohio, until her death, which occurred in 1853. By the terms of her will, all her property went to FRANCES SYLVE PHYCAPEL D'ARUSMONT, since supposed to be only her adopted daughter. In 1860, one Dr. D'AQUTRY emigrated from France to Covington, Ky., and took up his residence with his wife and three daughters. He acquired property there valued at $50,000. Toward the close of the same year he made the acquaintance of Mlle. D'ARUSMONT, and soon afterward purchased from her the Neshoba. He discovered mineral springs upon the property named, and in order to render it valuable as a resort for invalids, entered into a contract with a Mr. PATTON to improve it. At this juncture in his affairs, the doctor suddenly decided to send his wife and two daughters to Paris on a visit. He retained the youngest daughter, and promised his wife that they would both join her in their native country as soon as he should succeed in arranging his business.

This was the last Mme. D'AQUTRY ever saw of the doctor. He mysteriously disappeared from Covington, without having given instructions to any person regarding his estates. About the same time it was noticed that the doctor's daughter and Mlle. D'ARUSMONT were also missing. Mr. PATTON went on with his work on the Neshoba until 1865, when finding the doctor still absent, he filed a claim in the Chancery Court at Memphis, and received judgment for $30,000. The Neshoba was sold to one SPEER to satisfy this claim, and just as he and PATTON had settled down to the enjoyment of the property, a suit was commenced to dispossess them by Mme. D'AQUTRY, who all this time had been living in Paris in straitened circumstances. A compromise was eventually made with her on condition that her two children were to have five hundred acres of the Neshoba, free of incumbrances. Now comes the most interesting part of the story. Just as the decree of the court had been recorded, in stepped the long-absent Mlle. D'ARUSMONT with a claim for the restoration to her of the Neshoba on the ground that Doctor D'AQUTRY had never paid her a cent of the purchase-money. The case was thus once more thrown into the Chancery Court at Memphis. Mlle. D'ARUSMONT satisfied public curiosity only as to the fate of the doctor. For the purpose of giving strength to her claim, she lifted the veil of secrecy so far as to say that he had died, and that his youngest daughter was living; but further than this she would not go. The scandal-mongers, of course, are not satisfied. They are eager to know Dr. D'AQUTRY's reasons for abandoning his wife, children, and estates in such an unceremonious manner, and the reporters of the Tennessee press, glad of the opportunity, are working out some amazing theories for their amusement.

DEFORMED BEGGARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper is the only one I know of that calls the attention of the public to the shortcomings of our City, I write to ask whether you cannot suggest some means of ridding one portion of it from a decided nuisance.

A person walking through Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, and looking at the number of begging deformities of every description that throng the sidewalks, might imagine him or herself in an Italian city did he only remember the unpleasant thing there to be encountered. Is there no way to rid the streets of the disgusting sights that force themselves on our view? Is there no place where the lame, the halt, and the blind can be taken care of—where the work can be given to those who are ready to do it. And finally, are there no policemen to see that passers-by are not tormented by such as are willfuly idle?

I do not wish to be uncharitable, but it is a great strain upon that blessed virtue to see the willingness with which many of these people become "objects of charity."

I hope, for the credit of our fair City, and also for humanity's sake, that something may be done to relieve both those who beg and those who are begged from.

G. W. M.

THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

A WAR ON FORMOSA.

News from Japan to April 7 appears in the California newspapers. The Daijokuan have resolved at length to take some hostile steps against the Formosans, who killed and ate a portion of the crew belonging to Loochoo. The Loochooans appealed to Japan. The Government has declared its intention of punishing them, and three or four ships are to be sent, with some 2,000 fighting men. Steamers have been sent to Nagasaki to embark troops from among those who were recently engaged in putting down the rebellion in Saga. Local journals add: The Japanese Government intends to take measures to prevent any more murdering of its subjects, when shipwrecked near Formosa. The *Japan Gazette* speaking on this subject, says: "It will be observed that the crew of the Loudoun Castle who fell into the hands of the Formosans were well treated by them; while the crew of the junk from Meiacosima, which was wrecked on the same spot a few months afterward, were slaughtered. We believe that the plan intended to be adopted by the Japanese Government for the prevention of similar outrages for the future, is the occupation of the south point of Formosa, which will enable them to command the aboriginal territory. The Chinese Government, we believe, disclaims all jurisdiction over this territory, and all responsibility in regard to the tribes occupying it. Indeed, the Chinese maps of Formosa are drawn with a sharp line running north and south through the island, intimating this very decidedly. The step of the Japanese Government involves the difficulty of joint occupation—one never free from difficulties, and often provocative of collision, as their experience of Saghalien must have taught them; and how they will agree with the Chinese, with whom they will certainly come more or less in contact, remains to be seen."

THE "OLIVER TWIST" CONTROVERSY.

The London *Echo* of April 23 says: "Mr. George Cruikshank delivered an address on Monday on 'Intemperance,' at Manchester. In supporting a vote of thanks to the veteran artist, the Mayor referred to Mr. Cruikshank's illustration of Charles Dickens' works. Mr. Cruikshank, in responding, said the only work of Dickens which he had illustrated was 'The Sketches by Boz.' Then came the question why he had not illustrated the others. The Mayor—You forget 'Oliver Twist.' Mr. Cruikshank—That came out of my own brain. I wanted Dickens to write me a work, but he did not do it in the way I wanted. I assure you I went and made a sketch of the condemned cell many years before that work was published. I wanted a scene a few hours before the strangulation, and Dickens said he did not like it, and I said he must have a Jew or a Christian in the cell. Dickens said, 'Do as you like,' and I put Fagin, the Jew, into the cell. Dickens behaved in an extraordinary way to me, and I believe it had a little effect on his mind. He was a most powerful opponent to teetotalism, and he described us as 'old hogs.'"

RINGING STONES.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that about four miles north-east of Pottstown, Montgomery County, Penn., on one of the hills known as Klingleberg, or Ringing Hill, are to be found a singular collection of sonorous stones thickly piled together. They have been so exposed to the elements as to leave scarcely any vegetation upon them, though the base of the hill is thickly wooded. By striking them with a stone they give forth a clear musical sound, from the deep bass to the silvery treble. Scientists say they are of volcanic origin, and the stone is known as "trachyte." Rocks of a similar character are to be found on an island of the West Indies as well as in South Africa. Several marks are impressed upon the stone, one resembling a horse's hoof. The stone is very hard. The principals of surrounding seminaries take their scholars to the hill for geological instruction. The country is wild and romantic, and is inhabited by the pure type of Pennsylvania Dutch, who are thrifty, industrious, and honest.

A RELIC OF THE WAR.

Col. Rice, inventor of the Rice trowel bayonet, is about to present a valuable memento of the late war, consisting of Federal and Confederate bullets impacted by coming together in the air, which he picked up in front of Petersburg in 1864, to the Ordnance Museum at Washington. The specimen has been suspended on a silver-plated wire in a miniature glass case, the bottom of which is a mirror. On one side of the case is a silver plate, with an inscription. The memento is considered valuable as a curiosity.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

HARRISBURG, May 9.—A joint resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature by unanimous vote asking the President of the United States to appoint a board to re-examine the proceedings in the case of Fitz John Porter.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

AUSTRIA AND THE HOLY SEE—MONSEIGNEUR DUPANLOUP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, April 20, 1874.

The position of Austria, in the great controversy which is going on between the leading Catholic States and the Holy See, is most interesting. A few years back we were despairing of the Empire of the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and could find only words of blame for nearly every act of its policy. It was difficult to see that the Austrian Empire represented a single great idea, or any principle which made an appeal to the sympathies of generous minds. But within a few years all is changed, and we are now called upon to cite the example of the reformed Government of that country, as one to be imitated by all other nations which have the Roman Catholic faith as the dominating creed. Austria has had the good sense to profit by the lessons of disaster, and, instead of pursuing with obstinate self-will the path which in the past has led to so many fatal issues, has entered upon a course which is one of progress, and may lead to every possible improvement. This course is no more plainly indicated than by the plan of action adopted in regulating the intercourse of the Government with the Papal Hierarchy. The most recent phase of the controversy is presented in the action of the Parliament of the Austrian-Hungarian Kingdom, and the declarations of intentions made in the correspondence with the Vatican, of which we are now obtaining some knowledge. We are waiting for the publication of the letters of Francis Joseph and the chief of his Cabinet addressed to the Pope and to Cardinal Antonelli, and now in their hands. While the Emperor declares his fidelity to the Catholic religion, he as firmly maintains his loyalty to the Constitution of his realm and the aspirations of the more intelligent portion of his subjects. The perfect accord between the Cabinets of Austria and Italy upon the line of conduct to be pursued toward the Papacy is an additional bond of union between the two countries. New encouragement is given to other Catholic nations exposed to similar trials in their contentions with the implacable power of the Theocracy, and the alliance is strengthened which has for its object to bring about in these States civil and ecclesiastical reform.

MONSIEGNEUR DUPANLOUP.

Monsiegneur Dupanloup, the wide-awake Bishop of Orleans, has been in Rome for several days. It is well known that this Bishop was one of the most active leaders of the anti-infallibilists in the council, and stood out to the last. He was one of the eighty-five who absented themselves when the vote was taken, and who signed a sort of protest in which various reasons were given for their abstention. These protestants considered the voting of the dogma as inopportune, unwise, and calculated to damage the interests of the Church. Their view has been justified by what has occurred since. Archbishop Dupanloup, and the rest of them, bowed their heads after the doctrine was sanctioned by the council; but ever since there have been those who have persisted that a smell of heresy is hanging about their garments. The Bishop of Orleans has been classed among the "reds" of the French prelacy. When the Pope was asked to put him in the list of new Cardinals, his Holiness is reported to have said: "*Dupanloup è già abbastanza rosso—non lo farò più rosso col mantello e cappello del porporato.*" "The Bishop of Orleans is red enough already, without my adding to his redness by covering him with the hat and mantle of a Cardinal." I do not know what truth there is in the report that is flying about, that the Bishop is now here to have the screws put on. He must accommodate his step to the new music, or else walk out of the ranks. A prelate who is suspected is already morally handcuffed, and it is but one more step to prison or excommunication.

RAILWAY ROBBERY.

A day or two ago there was an occurrence on one of the Italian railroads similar to those several times reported in England, and liable to follow in any country in which the lock-up system prevails. The train from Turin to Florence was making its regular run on the night of the 16th. Every one who has traveled on European railroads knows that the carriages for passengers of the first class are divided into compartments, each with places for eight persons. When the train from Turin had reached the station at Alessandria, three persons, properly furnished with tickets, entered one of the wagons of the first class in which two passengers had already taken their places—one a merchant of Piedmont, and the other a domestic of the Count Mirafiori, the natural son of the King. There was something in the dress and aspect of the three men that excited suspicion; but nothing happened until the train was approaching the station at Piacenza. It was then that the *malandrini* showed their true character, by demanding the valuables of their companions. There was a refusal and resistance. Then followed a desperate rough-and-tumble fight, in which the domestic received sixteen wounds, scattered over his body in such a confused and bungling way that happily no vital part was reached. The two were overcome, and the robbers succeeded in dropping themselves from the train as the speed was slackened on approaching the next stopping-place. The glasses of the windows were broken, and the two persons robbed were found exhausted, in the midst of a scene of confusion which gave sufficient proof of the desperate character of the fight. The robbers, not very seriously hurt by the struggle or the fall, made their way across the fields to the next convenient station, and took a train to continue their course. But that omnipresent monitor, the telegraph, did its duty, and in an hour, with its universal whisper, the whole Police of the region was informed of the deed. During the day the authority put its hand upon the culprits, giving another proof of the energy and vigilance of the law, and a warning to these foes of society that there is no immunity for crime. The newspapers once more cry out for some improvement in the construction of railway wagons of the first class, so that the present system of isolation may be got rid of, and its possible inconveniences avoided.

THE NEW AMERICAN CHURCH.

An interesting fact may be mentioned in connection with the new edifice of the American Episcopal Church, now in progress in Rome. The church is to have a tower of noble elevation and graceful design; as any one may see by the portion which already lifts itself above the foundation walls. But a church-tower, however beautiful, without bells, is a mute member of a sacred edifice. Rev. Mr. Nevin, the Rector, whose untiring zeal in carrying this enterprise forward deserves praise, has cast about, wondering from what quarter this want would be supplied. The honor has been reserved for Mr. Thomas Messenger, of Brooklyn, who in a note found on the offertory plate on Easter Sunday, authorized the ordering of a chime at his expense. The bells will be made in Belgium, where the art is carried to the greatest degree of perfection, and will be ready so as to be used when the church is consecrated, which it is hoped will be next year at Easter. We are glad that these sacred bronzes are to ring out their sacred melodies in Rome, and that the Americans are those who have first introduced them. We are as glad for the Italians, as for ourselves; for it will be the first time that a *carillon* has been heard within the borders of Italy. Mr. Nevin will make another visit to the United States early in the coming Summer, hoping to get the $20,000 still needed to carry the church edifice to full completion. On Easter Sunday 15,000 francs were found on the plate, as contributions for this object.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

Mme. Ilma Di Murska is now filling an engagement at the Stadt Theatre. Monday she sings in "Marta."....The thirteenth Sunday concert of the season takes place at the Grand Opera-house this evening. Mme. Di Murska, Mr. Fritsch, and Messrs. Graf and Sohst are to sing, and the Ninth Regiment Band will supply the instrumental music....A concert, under the auspices of the Plymouth Association, takes place at Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, Thursday evening. Miss Kellogg, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Carlton are to be the leading artists....On Thursday night, a concert for the benefit of Messrs. Darcie and Horsley may be attended at Steinway Hall. Messrs. Wieniawski, Ferranti, and Mills, with Miss Canissa and several other performers, are to appear....The Handel and Haydn Society of Brooklyn will give a concert Tuesday at the Hanson Place Baptist Church. Selections from "The Messiah," with Miss Borie, Mr. Clark, and other performers, are part of the programme....The New-York Oratorio Society will sing "Samson" at Steinway Hall, Tuesday evening. The society, we hear, has made decided progress; we shall be glad to place the fact on record, Wednesday....The Amateur Philharmonic Society of this City gave a concert at Steinway Hall last evening. The orchestra, under the bâton of Herr Leopold Meyer, did much better work than at a previous entertainment, and there is no reason to doubt that, in due course, an excellent band will be organized. The piano playing of a clever boy, Miguel Castellanos by name, and singing by Mr. Millard and Miss Mendes, gave variety to the bill.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The last performance of "Monsieur Alphonse" is set down for Monday night, and on Tuesday night "Divorce" will be presented. The performance will be the first at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Although the play is familiar, some novelty may be found in the fact that Miss Ada Dyas will appear for the first time as *Fanny Ten Eyck*. "Divorce" will be played without any curtailment. The drama has already been played over two hundred times consecutively, and a revival resulted in forty-three productions of the play. There will not be any departure from the original cast, so far as the more prominent characters are concerned. Miss Fanny Davenport sustains the comedy character with which her name is identified, while Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James, Miss Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Whiting, and Mr. Fisher appear in their original rôles. There will be, however, some new elements in the cast of the play. It is, of course, unnecessary to anticipate the setting which will be given to the play at Mr. Daly's Theatre.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Led Astray" will have run its course by next Wednesday, when it will have reached its 160th performance. The "run" is one of the best known in the theatrical records of this country, and yet "Led Astray" has by no means arrived at the stale condition which suggests a long withdrawal from the stage. If the desire for revivals has any legitimate hold, it is pretty certain to be presented within a brief period, for of the plays of its kind it is incomparably the best. The Union Square comedy is by no means crippled by old age. Its endurance has been of an exceptionally brilliant kind, and now that there is a positive affirmation as to its withdrawal, there will be some lingering regrets associated with the announcement. There is, of course, a splendid programme to follow. Whatever satisfaction is born from the regrets that the withdrawal of "Led Astray" engenders is necessarily to be found in the fact that so accomplished an actress as Miss Clara Morris appears in so superb a play as Dumas' "Camille." This piece will be performed at the Union Square Theatre on Thursday night, and will be in the nature of a revival. There is nothing particularly new to be said concerning an actress who approximates as nearly to perfection as may be, but it is worth recording, as a matter not so familiar, that the cast will be the finest with which the piece has ever been played in this country. Even unimportant parts will be committed to competent hands. The scenery and general appointments will, according to the custom of the theatre, be of exceptional excellence.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The late Mr. Robertson's comedy, "School," is still in high favor at the theatre where the stringently legitimate comedy is the rule, rather than the exception. This pleasant idyl of honest affections and uncontaminated loves is in agreeable contrast to the strongly-flavored dramas which have the greatest hold of the stage now, and so the most judicious play-goers extend their patronage in this proper direction. Although "School" has not the full body and epigrammatic brilliancy which belong to an older type of play, it has, at least, a winning excellence which may not be gainsayed. It is perfectly simple, but at the same time complete, and it must be acknowledged that it presents the best side and the brightest colors of life. The cast is in accord with the merits of the play, and this is equivalent to saying that there are mutually reflected advantages in the arrangement which seeks for Mr. Robertson's comedy an interpretation at the hands of Mr. Wallack's company.

GENERAL NOTES.

Since the veritable "Humpty Dumpty" took up his home at the Broadway Theatre there has been no lack of patronage. The capacity which made things pleasant at the Grand Opera-house knows no flagging, and it has the same vitality in Broadway as it had over in Eighth avenue. Mr. Fox's entertainment is of the most comprehensive kind, and it introduces very diverse sources of amusement. Outside the special performance in which Mr. Fox himself appears, the variety entertainment he offers is one of the most attractive in the City....Mr. John McCullough still entertains the patrons of Booth's in his rôle of *Spartacus* in Dr. Bird's play, "The Gladiator." On the evening of the 18th he will appear in "Richelieu"....Miss Coombs, in "The School for Scandal," continues to gain the Lyceum a repute to which it has been strange for some time. The splendid comedy is excellently played in all its parts....Sophie Miles and Marietta Ravel are still at Wood's Museum, but the last week of both performers is announced. Mr. Louis Aldrich will appear for the first time on the evening of Monday, the 18th....Barnum's Hippodrome is true to the assertions with which it started. A new attraction is, however, announced. Mlle. Victoria, who, it is stated, has appeared before the principal courts of Europe and who is described as "The Queen of the Lofty Wire," will shortly fulfill an engagement at the Hippodrome. Excursion trains at reduced rates are being organized to bring visitors to the great show. The Colosseum will share in the enterprise....The great storm over London is just now the particular attraction at the Colosseum. Prof. Tobin continues to introduce his cabinet mysteries...The Bowery has an elaborate programme for the week, which cannot fail to be acceptable to its patrons....At the Academy of Music, Prof. Herrmann will display his feats in the matter of prestidigitation. It is affirmed that the programme will include many new and extraordinary performances, which is something in face of the assertion that there is nothing new under the sun....The usual interesting programme of minstrel entertainments is in force at Bryant's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS NEILSON'S READINGS.

Miss Neilson's second and last reading attracted to Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon, a numerous and fashionable audience. The two entertainments this gifted artist has given have added largely to her reputation. To Miss Neilson's rare beauty, to the power of Shakespeare, and to the effectiveness of scenery and costume has often been attributed much of her great success upon the stage. Now that for a few hours she has appealed to the public as a reader of miscellaneous selections from modern authors, as well as from the poet who is not for a day but for all time, we shall hear less of this. Miss Neilson's performances at Steinway Hall were not only of a very high order in point of interest, but were conspicuous also in point of merit. It was no common pleasure to gaze upon a countenance than which the ideal *Juliet* or *May Queen* could have had [illegible] gratification to watch the art with which the reader's sensibility to and appreciation of her themes was made clear. To use the exact word, no actress *feels* her rôles more deeply than Miss Neilson, and, almost always, the expression of her feeling is adequate to her realization of character and emotion. As said already, it is impossible to imagine a recital more vivid in contrast—more girlish and joyous in the opening passages, and more touching at the close, than that of "The May Queen." She repeated this number of her first programme yesterday, and the impressions produced Thursday by the gayety of the initial half of the poem and the pathos of the end—the facial eloquence and grace of *pose* of the lady being worthy her fine delivery of the lines—were renewed, and translated once more by loud applause. "The May Queen" was the only piece out of the seven recited, in, so to speak, a minor key. The scenes from Congreve's "Love for Love" called forth for the second time Miss Neilson's unfailing spirit and crispness of delivery, and, besides these scenes, the passages illustrative of the courtship of *Helen* and *Modus*, from "The Hunchback," and excerpts from "The School for Scandal" were gone through with with a dash which quite carried away the lady's hearers. Miss Neilson was recalled again and again during the entertainment, which terminated with her exceedingly thrilling rendering of "The Charge of the Light Brigade;" and while it was conceded that the drama could ill afford to lose so comely and skilled an artist, it must have been thought that the platform stands in sore need of representatives of like charm and talent.

MISS CUSHMAN'S READINGS.

The series of readings by Miss Charlotte Cushman at the Academy of Music terminated yesterday afternoon before the largest audience the lady had as yet brought together. Shakespeare's play of "Much Ado About Nothing" supplied the subjects for the first part of the programme, and the selections were read with a careful appreciation of the subtleties of the great dramatic poet, in the keen wit of *Benedick* and *Beatrice*, and the turgid stupidity of *Dogberry*. The second part included Mrs. Browning's gloomy poem, "De Profundis," the sombre hues of which were intensified by the reading; "Kentucky Belle," by Miss Constance F. Woolson, a touching episode of Morgan's raid into Ohio, narrated in the crude language of the "poor whites" of Tennessee; and "Molly Carew," an Irish song in Samuel Lover's best vein. Miss Cushman also read by request, as she explained, Burns' "Honest Poverty" in which, if the "broad Scotch" smacked a trifle of an English provincial dialect with which the artist seems very familiar, there were effects of elocution that gave to the somewhat monotonous and commonplace refrain "for a' that and a' that," a significance which we have no doubt was new to a large portion of the audience. Miss Cushman reserved for the last "The Charge of the Light Brigade," changing its place in the programme with the unanimous consent of the assemblage to which she appealed. It is impossible to read unmoved, even to one's self, the vivid picture drawn by Tennyson of this frightful "blunder," and when heard from the lips of an accomplished elocutionist and lady, skilled in all the devices of tone, look, and gesture, it becomes positively thrilling. Miss Cushman was the recipient of two very beautiful gifts of flowers, and was repeatedly recalled.

READINGS BY MR. LYMAN.

Mr. Walter C. Lyman, favorably known as a Professor of Elocution, gives a reading at Association Hall to-morrow evening week.

HOME NOTES.

Mme. Fanny Janauschek, the distinguished tragedienne, sailed for Europe yesterday by the Neckar. She returns in the Autumn to fulfill engagements throughout the country with her own company....Miss Jennie Hughes, a sparkling soubrette and very popular vocalist, has made a great hit at the Metropolitan Theatre as a rollicking New-York boy in a local sketch written for her and entitled "The Rounder." Miss Hughes' talents are admirably adapted to the burlesque and vaudeville stage....Mr. Davenport was last week in Albany....Friday Mr. Strakosch's artists sang "Mignon" in Albany....What was once the Alhambra Theatre, in San Francisco, has become Maguire's New Theatre; its seating capacity is 1,500....The Aimée Opera Bouffe Troupe was last week in Milwaukee....Geo. L. Osgood has published a work on singing....Mr. Booth commenced his Baltimore engagement, Wednesday, at Ford's....Mr. T. C. King is reported in Toronto....A Boston paper makes the following sensible remarks: "The question is asked, 'Why are opera librettos so badly made?' The prices at which they are sold, compared with the ordinary price of printed matter, is quite high enough to return a fair profit for good article. As at present, the most ungrammatical, meaningless nonsense is thought good enough for the purpose. A school-boy might make a better translation than some we have seen. If it is worth while to prepare a libretto at all, it is surely worth while to do it well. It might be found a profitable investment for some publisher to issue a really good series of librettos of the principal operas, with both the original and a translation. Opera-goers would probably give substantial support to the effort."....The Oates Troupe was at De Bar's, in St. Louis...Miss Maggie Mitchell was at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....The annual Saengerfest commences in Cincinnati on June 22....The Vokes Family were last week in Cincinnati....The Lingards are still at the California Opera-house....The Baltimore *Sun* has the following: "In Philadelphia, on Saturday last, Mrs. Lizzie Wintle, *née* Lizzie Price, the well-known actress, was divorced from William H. Wintle, to whom she was married in 1869. The grounds of divorce were abandonment and ill-usage. She had been previously married and divorced. Her age is about thirty years. Wintle, the second divorced husband, formerly acted as the "second sight" to Mr. Robert Heller, the illusionist, and had traveled all over the whole country in that capacity"....Signor Salvini acted last week with rare financial as well as artistic success at the Boston Theatre....The Lydia Thompson Troupe was at the Howard Athenæum, in Boston. ....Mrs. J. B. Booth acted last week at Ford's Opera-house, in Washington....The English Opera artists were at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. ....Miss Lucille Western was at the Walnut Street Theatre....Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore, is to be wholly rearranged during the Summer. A local journal says, too: "The superb and massive structure which is being erected on the site of the Old Holliday Street Theatre by Manager Ford has its 'outer wall' reared as high as the marble front of the magnificent new City Hall immediately opposite. The front is an enlarged copy of that of the Old Holliday, which was originally from a design by the English architect of the early part of the last century, Inigo Jones. With good weather the brick-work will be completed in a week, and the trusses being all now up, the slating of the roof will then be at once commenced."....The San Francisco *Alta* says: "Henry F. Parsons, of this city, has patented a plan by which the scenery and machinery of a theatre are rendered fire-proof, and the entire working of the same is placed directly under the control of the prompter. The scenery, flats, wings, borders, and in fact the drop-curtain, if necessary, are manufactured of fine wire-cloth. The frames of the flats and wings are made of angle iron, one inch and a quarter by one half inch, No. 16 iron. The meshes of the wire-cloth are ready with a preliminary coat of paint, which gives a beautiful and uniform surface, far better fitted for the operations of the scenic artist than any ever produced on canvas scenery; and this surface is permanent, the colors can be washed off, and the flats are ready for another picture, and it never becomes clogged and rough as does canvas. The machinery is composed entirely of metal. A lever on the prompt side of the stage is the basis of motion of all the machinery for working the stage. A small friction wheel attached to each fly, and with a wire running from each friction wheel to the prompter, the same being numbered, he can raise or lower the flies without any other assistance. The drop curtain is also raised and lowered by a friction wheel placed underneath the stage, to which is attached a sixteenth nozzle, leading from the main pipe. In presenting a spectacular play, as many as fifteen to twenty persons are required to work the stage. By Parsons' system three can do the same work in less time and with less noise, and with absolute precision."....The Royal Marionette suit is ended. When the Royal Marionettes were in Harrisburg, Mr. John E. McDonough made information against Mr. [illegible], manager, for perjury, and against the same person and Edward Harvey, ticket agent of the show, for conspiracy. On Thursday the Grand Jury of Dauphin County ignored both bills, and imposed the costs of prosecution on Mr. McDonough....The following article is from the Boston *Globe*: "We are happy to be able to announce that we have ascertained that all obstacles, legal or otherwise, which stood in the way of Mr. Cheney's enterprise for rebuilding the Globe Theatre have been removed, and that that elegant temple of the drama is to rise from its ashes, more spacious and comely than before. We are told that he has secured leases for something like eighteen years, not only of the original site, but of two adjoining estates, which will enable him to make the new structure a stately edifice, adapted to the most complete representation of the best dramatic and operatic master-pieces. Already, we understand, the plans of the new building have been adopted, and most of the preliminary arrangements disposed of, so that active operations can be begun at once; and we are confident that at the opening of the next Winter season Boston will have a theatre second to none in the United States in the elegance and completeness of all its appointments, and sure to take the lead in the character of the exhibitions to which it will be devoted. We have, furthermore, the information, which we have every reason to believe is authentic, that the cost of the new theatre, including work already done and expenses incurred, will be about $200,000. A large portion of this sum is raised by a novel plan. Rights of entrance, with seats for the entire term of the lease, are sold for $1,000 for each entrance and seat. These are transferable, the seats being selected at the beginning of each season by lot, and secured to the stockholders for any performance by application before 9 o'clock P. M. of the previous day, and may be sold at any time for one performance or more. Thus the cost of a seat to one of these stockholders, as we figure it, will be about $1 40 per week, while it will be worth to him, say, $1 50 per night during the season, and more during a representation of opera. Thus he may secure a very heavy percentage on his investment, and all his rights may be secured, so that there will be no risk save from fire, in case of which Mr. Cheney is not bound to refund any portion of the subscription. By this plan capital is promptly secured, and we feel certain that in a very short time the work of building the new Globe Theatre will be progressing rapidly." Further information is to the effect that upward of $60,000 has been already subscribed....The Jubilee Singers, their European tour concluded, are said to have on hand $50,000, all realized in Great Britain. They were to sail for the United States on May 4.

[*For Foreign Amusements, see Page* 10.]

WESTON'S WALK.

All arrangements were completed last evening for Mr. Weston's great effort in pedestrianism, which will commence at 12:05 A. M. to-morrow morning, in the Hall of the American Institute, Sixty-third street and Sixth avenue. In conversation with a TIMES reporter last evening, Mr. Weston stated that he was never before in better condition, and he is confident that he will exceed all his previous performances. In 1870 he walked 100 miles in twenty-one hours, thirty-eight minutes, and fifteen seconds, inclusive of rests; but his greatest feat in pedestrianism was in 1867, when he walked from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Ill., a distance of 1,237¾ miles, in twenty-nine days and twenty-two hours, including four Sundays upon which he did not walk. He now proposes to walk 500 miles within 105 hours and twenty minutes. Judge Brady, A. J. Vanderpoel, Rufus F. Andrews, Col. Ethan Allen, Prof. Doremus, R. J. Cross, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Col. Josiah Porter, and Major Gen. Alex. Shaler will act as judges during the performance. Two of them will be present for a stated time during the day and night. Shortly before 12 o'clock to-night, Mr. Weston, accompanied by two of the judges, will enter the hall, and a few minutes later the doors will be thrown open to the public. He will walk the first mile in fifteen minutes, the second in thirteen, and the third in twelve minutes, after which he will start into his regular gait of five miles an hour. After traveling the first twenty-five miles he will rest five minutes, and will make short rests at intervals afterward. He expects to finish the first 115 miles at 11:55 on Monday night. He will then sleep five hours. On Wednesday he will walk fifty miles without a rest; on Thursday he will perform the same feat, and if he succeeds, according to his present calculations, he will have 400 miles walked over on Friday afternoon at about 3 o'clock. The following is a summary of the programme as at present arranged:

	H.	M.
Rests for sleep	29	20
Rests of fifteen minutes for meals	5	50
Rests of five minutes	2	20
Actual time allowed for walking 500 miles	105	20
Total time	142	50

This would give the time for finishing the task as 10:50 P. M. on Saturday. Mr. Weston's weight in uniform is 128 pounds.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE YESTERDAY.

The departures for Europe yesterday showed a substantial increase over those of last week, over 500 cabin passengers leaving in the steamers of the Inman, Cunard, National, and other Transatlantic lines. Seven hundred took passage in the steerage. The saloon passengers in the Algeria, of the Cunard Line, numbered 120, among whom were Judge Daly and lady, Mrs. Stephen Cruger, Mrs. Philip Cruger, Mrs. Philip Van Rensselaer, John Le Boutillier, D. H. Homans, Lieut. Jesup Nicholson, of the United States Marine Corps, and Capt. Seton Monroe, United States Army. Mme. Fanny Janauschek was one of the passengers by the Neckar, of the German Line. This steamer took out 100 in the cabin and 195 in the steerage. The Neckar also carried $650,000 in gold. On the White Star steamer Celtic, for Liverpool, were W. F. Smith, of New-York; Mrs. Faafe, of San Francisco; Edward Lange, Melbourne; F. MacMillan, Col. Russell, and eighty-eight others, besides $600,000 in specie. The steam-ship Queen, of the National Line, had sixty passengers in the saloon and 125 in the steerage. The passenger list includes the names of Rev. Father Equillon, Rev. W. Witham, C. Zuchelli, Mme. Zuchelli, and Mr. Hinton.

The City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, took out 195 passengers, sixty in the cabin and the rest in the steerage. The Washington, of the North Baltic Line, carried 200 steerage and thirty cabin passengers.

The amount of passenger business during the coming season may be estimated from the fact that nearly half the state-rooms on the more popular vessels have been engaged for months in advance.

Among the passengers on the Washington were five of the Danish convicts who recently arrived at this port.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS

In the case of the United States against Naylor & Co., who are being sued for undervaluation of imported iron, a motion to extend the time for taking the testimony on behalf of the defendants was yesterday made before Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court. District Attorney Bliss opposed the motion on the ground that the action was simply meant to defer the trial. The court granted the motion, setting down the first of June for the closing of the commission on which the testimony is being taken.

George H. Mallery came before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of having disregarded the injunction of the court restraining him, E. A. Hollingsworth, and others from infringing on the patent of the Union Paper Bag Company. He was held in $5,000 bail to appear for examination on Thursday before United States Commissioner Betts.

During the past week, voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by George Weyer and Conrad Schlvemer. Adjudications were made in the cases of Christopher Keyes, John Runk, Clara Crow, Marcus Rich, Wm. S. Belden, A. W. Beekmann, Kalman Maunheimer, and John L. Griffin. Marcus E. Harris received his discharge.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The following table shows the number of lodgers accommodated at the police stations in this City during the past week:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, May 2	455	214	669
Sunday, May 3	442	195	637
Monday, May 4	444	205	649
Tuesday, May 5	477	221	698
Wednesday, May 6	394	253	647
Thursday, May 7	407	216	623
Friday, May 8	350	207	557
Total	2,969	1,511	4,480

The number of lodgers during the preceding week was 5,081 showing a decrease of 601 in favor of last week.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

Joseph Kohn, of No. 125 Pitt street, committed suicide, at his residence, early yesterday morning. His wife said that for some time past Mr. Kohn had been very despondent, and had written to a wealthy cousin in Rock Island, Ill., for assistance. An encouraging letter was received in reply, and soon afterward the cousin came to New-York. After remaining some days in this City he departed without bidding Mr. Kohn adieu. Mrs. Kohn believed that this preyed upon her husband's mind, and that he had brooded over his troubles until he had become partly insane. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Kohn was suddenly awakened by something hot splashing in her face. She jumped up and struck a light. Then she saw that her husband had cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. Before she could [illegible] him he was dead. [illegible] terrific, and both carotid arteries and the jugular veins were divided. Mrs. Kohn and two children are left utterly destitute. Coroner Woltman is to hold an inquest.

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE SNAIL AND ITS SHELL.—The New-York *Tribune* does not entertain a very exalted opinion of the founder of that journal, judging from the following cool remarks concerning him in a recent issue. It says: "He may have been succeeded by abler men, and doubtless, in all practical details, his successors are much beyond him in ability." When one contrasts the vital and vivid impersonal personality of Horace Greeley with the stall-fed philosophy of the "Professor," he is at a loss whether to admire the latter's extreme modesty, or profound insight the most.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

A "BIG MAN."—The "young chief" of the New-York *Tribune* has waited impatiently for some one to say that Whitelaw Reid's editorial ability far transcends that of Horace Greeley. But no one ventured upon such extravagant laudation, and now Whitelaw says it himself, in the words following, to wit: "He (Mr. Greeley) may have been succeeded in the *Tribune* by abler men, and doubtless his successors are much beyond him in ability." It was a wild, untutored savage who once said, "Big man, me, Captain John."—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal.*

BRET HARTE'S STORY.—We publish elsewhere a powerful story of California life, by Bret Harte, entitled "The Rose of Tuolumne." It is characterized by a great deal of that quaintness that sometimes suggests more to the reader by a happy sentence than some writers can produce in a chapter. It is in his prose sketches that Bret Harte excels, and the one we print to-day is equal to his best. The story was written for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper that now seems to be improving with every issue, in its news and miscellaneous, as well as editorial departments. It is falling back to the habit of fresh and vigorous political criticism on its own household, and this adds to its value and influence for good in the Republican Party. The party needs in New-York a journal that will counsel wisely and criticise with freedom and fairness. A mere organ of the Custom-house politicians is a positive injury. THE TIMES cannot be ranked in this category. Its power for good is much greater than the other prominent dailies of the Metropolis, for they are given over to political defamation, slander, and invention. —*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

THE JOURNALISM OF THE FUTURE.—The *Tribune* has two columns and a half on "The Summer Exodus" in its issue of Monday. The article is devoted to steam-ship preparations for the Summer travel across the Atlantic, and the Inman, White Star, National, Williams and Guion, Anchor, State, North German Lloyd, Hamburg, Eagle, and Baltic Lloyd Lines are each the subject of a paragraph. But not a word about the Cunard Line! A table is given "exhibiting the travel by the various steam-ship lines during 1873," in which all the lines just mentioned figure. But no mention of the Cunard Line! The conclusion of the long article is a paragraph with the heading "other lines," and even in that there is no mention of the Cunard Line! How are we to account for this extraordinary omission of the oldest, most successful, and wealthiest line? Why, we are to remember that "this establishment does not advertise in the New-York"—*Tribune.* This exhibition of small spite is only equaled by that of the Palmetto geography, published during the rebellion, which, in a chapter headed "The Cities of the World," names Richmond, Norfolk, and Charleston on this side the water, but leaves out New-York.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

TURNER, THE SWINDLER.—We paid a visit yesterday to R. C. Turner, the swindler, who passed himself off for a journalist, and as one of the editors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, He is at the County Jail, and does not appear to be at all dispirited. He frankly confesses that he is not connected with THE TIMES, but says that he got no money from any man save Col. Patten, and asserts that he had a right to it. He failed to deceive any one in the *Mercury* office when he called, for we at once set him down as doubtful. He victimized Col. Patten to the amount of $40. The arrest was made on his oath. The trial will take place on Monday before Recorder Tevis.—*Galveston (Texas) Mercury.*

"COL." FELLOWS.—Fellows has not even the excuse of having been a Southerner, and when the rebellion was conquered he turned his back on the South, and, carpet-bagging it back to New-York City, took sides with, talked for, and became the stipendiary of Tweed and his Ring. Ellsworth was an honest man and a patriot. How could Fellows eulogize such as him? As well invite Sweeny, Connolly, or Tweed to come forth from their cells and skulking-places and deliver addresses at Cooper Institute on honest government as to ask John R. Fellows, ex-rebel and Tweed hireling, to speak of patriotism and loyalty over the honored bones of Elmer Ellsworth.—*Saratogian.*

A NATIONAL BUILDING.—Mr. Collins and his partner had built the new building of the *Republican*, and Mr. Murtagh, "editor and proprietor," owed them $25,000 therefor. What made it uncomfortable was that he had no money with which to pay. So he said: "I owe you $25,000. I can't pay you the money, but there are some fat contracts going. If I get one, the profits of which are $50,000, you ought to allow me fifty per cent. of the gains, which will, as you can see by ciphering a little, just balance the $25,000 that I owe." Mr. Collins, being a thrifty brother, and seeing no other way to get his money, agreed. The contracts were secured; Mr. Collins handed Murtagh a receipted bill, and the *Republican* building, majestic and paid for, frowned down upon Pennsylvania avenue. Mr. Murtagh frequently remarks in leaded brevier that the Washington press is rapidly becoming, in fact has already become, metropolitan and national. In one respect he is right. The *Republican* is "national," for its building was built at national expense.—*Cleveland Leader.*

RESIGNATION OF CONTROLLER SCHROEDER, OF BROOKLYN.

Controller Frederick Schroeder, of Brooklyn, has sent his resignation to Mayor Hunter. The resignation of Mr. Schroeder, following closely on that of District Attorney Rodman, has occasioned a great flurry among the local politicians, and given rise to all sorts of rumors as to the reasons which actuated these gentlemen in retiring from office when only a few months of their respective terms remained to be filled. In the case of Mr. Rodman it is generally conceded that his health was such as absolutely to prevent his giving that attention to the duties of District Attorney which the office required, but in Mr. Schroeder's case such a reason can hardly be assigned. Many people are of the opinion that a recent notable miscarriage of justice in Brooklyn convinced the Controller that it was useless to try to defend the public Treasury from the inroads of "Ring" politicians, and that, becoming disgusted, he resigned his guardianship of the people's money. It has been known for some time that Mr. Schroeder was desirous of retiring from public life; so that to people who are not politicians his wish to devote himself exclusively to the management of his extensive private business will not seem extraordinary. Indeed, Mr. Schroeder gives as a reason for his resignation, that being unable to stand the strain occasioned by public and private business cares, he feels justified in retiring to private life. The appointment of his successor lies in the hands of the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen.

Several prominent politicians were closeted with Mr. Schroeder in his office in the City Hall up to a late hour last night, but what the object of the caucus was could not be ascertained. The fact that the meeting was secret and held in the Controller's office leaked out, and gave rise to all sorts of rumors. Mayor Hunter was called on last evening at the Dime Savings Bank, of which he is Treasurer, in reference to the resignation of Mr Schroeder. The Mayor said that several days ago he had received a letter from the Controller, in which the latter tendered his resignation. The letter was returned by the Mayor, with a request that Mr. Schroeder continue to hold his office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. Since the return of the letter of resignation the Mayor has heard nothing about the matter.

CONSOLIDATION OF CITY AND COUNTY CLAIMS.

In the cases of S. H. Knapp, Charles J. Gillies, and W. C. Peckman, all claimants against the County, and in whose behalf writs of mandamus were sought to compel payment of their claims, Judge Joseph F. Daly yesterday rendered decisions denying the writs in each case, and holding that, under the new Consolidation act, the claimants have a remedy by a suit at law against the Corporation, and having such remedy writs of mandamus cannot be granted.

SEQUEL TO A RING SUIT.

In the Marine Court, before Judge McAdam, a jury yesterday rendered a verdict of $7,000 in a suit for alleged slander brought by Eugene A. Heath against John E. Hubbell. The alleged slander consisted of words uttered during the trial of Ingersoll and Farrington, the Ring Court-house Commissioners.

THE "PROHIBITION PARTY."

The sixth regular meeting of the "Prohibition Party" was held last evening at De Garmo Hall, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, and was attended by about fifteen persons. Mr. C. C. Leigh, the President, in calling the assemblage to order, remarked that the time had nearly arrived when delegates must be chosen to attend the State Conference of the party, which will convene sometime in June for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. After some remarks by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Goss offered resolutions to the effect that the party should direct its efforts for prohibition only toward the usage of whisky and other spirituous liquors as beverages. He explained that he did not introduce the resolution from a temperance standpoint, because the exclusion of the malt drinks and wines from prohibition he was, as a matter of course, opposed to as a temperance man; but as a political scheme [illegible] to him as the best means of gaining success. The grand fight should be against the corner groggeries; for he had yet to learn that the sale of wines and beer had been attended with the fearful results accompanying the traffic in whisky. Several addresses denunciatory to the tone of the resolutions were delivered, and Mr. Goss was ultimately called upon to withdraw them. The meeting soon after adjourned.

OBITUARY.

GEN. ALFRED B. M'CALMONT.

Gen. Alfred B. McCalmont, of Franklin, Venango County, Penn., died on Thursday afternoon, at the Girard House, Philadelphia, of cancer on the lip. He was born in Franlin, Venango County, Penn., about forty-eight years ago. He studied law at Franklin, and after practicing there for some time went to Pittsburg. He distinguished himself as a member of the bar there, and in 1855 was chosen to the office of City Solicitor. He was a member of the Democratic Party, and took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1856, and was Assistant Attorney General of the United States under Hon. Jeremiah S. Black. He subsequently returned to Franklin, and when the rebellion was inaugurated he assisted in the organization of the One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and in 1864 was commissioned as Colonel of the Two Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Gen. Hartranft. In 1865 he was made a Brigadier General by brevet, and was honorably mustered out at the close of the war. On his return home, Gen. McCalmont resumed the practice of his profession, and his legal business frequently called him before the United States Courts and the Supreme Court of the State. In 1872 he was prominently spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and was backed by a strong delegation from the western counties in the Reading Convention.

THE COAL-MINER'S STRIKE—A REIGN OF TERROR.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—A special dispatch from Lancaster to the *Enquirer* states that last night the town of Nelsonville, Athens County, experienced a reign of terror on account of the strike of the coal miners. The union miners drove the citizens off the streets and severely beat a large number of non-union miners. The storehouse of the late Troy Works was set on fire twice, and Mr. McClurg's residence was set on fire once, but the flames in all cases was extinguished. Tumult, alarm, and confusion continued all night, and this morning ripened into a riot, in which James Elderton, R. T. Myers, and John Woodard were shot and mortally wounded. Elderton has since died. The shooting began between Elderton and Myers, each shooting the other, and Myers' brother shot Woodard.

A railroad train was sent to Athens for help, and five men have been arrested.

CINCINNATI PORK TRADE.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce to-day reports the stock of hog product, Winter packing, in Cincinnati up to May 1, was as follows: Mess Pork, barrels, 9,866. Bulk meats; shoulders, 13,540,000 pounds; rib sides, 253,000 pounds; clear rib, 16,852,000 pounds; clear, 2,668,000 pounds; hams, 208,000 pounds; total bulk, 33,521,000 pounds. Bacon—Shoulders, 764,000 pounds; clear rib, 805,000 pounds; clear, 726,000 pounds; total, 2,296,000 pounds. Hams of all kinds, save bulk, 9,745,000 pounds. Lard, prime steam, 2,567 tierces; kettle-rendered, 4,040 tierces, and 2,500 kegs.

THE CHINA MAIL SERVICE SUBSIDY.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The California Senators and Representatives received, to-day, a telegram signed by the President of the Chamber of Commerce and some seventy-five prominent mercantile firms of San Francisco, condemning the resolutions of the California Legislature in opposition to a grant of $500,000 additional subsidy for the China mail service. The signers of this telegraphic memorial say that the action of the Legislature was suicidal, and the result of temporary infatuation, and that if confirmed by Congress it would involve the loss to American shipping of a portion of the Oriental trade, and throw it into the hands of subsidized English steam-ship lines.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

GORDONSVILLE, Va., May 9.—The eastern-bound morning train on the Washington City and Virginia Midland Railroad ran off the track this morning near Rockford Depot. The engineer, two conductors, and the baggage-master, and three passengers were injured, but none seriously except the palace car conductor. The train will be an hour behind time in arriving at Washington. This is the first accident which has ever occurred on this road by which any person was injured.

AN ABANDONED SCHOONER—THE CREW SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 9.—Capt. Durant, of the schooner Amherst, from Providence, arrived at Parrsboro Sunday, 3d inst., reports April 29, at 9 P. M., sighted a three-masted schooner having in tow the schooner Young, of Machiasport, water-logged and abandoned, main-mast, jibboom, and deck-load gone, off Mount Desert Rock, light bearing N. N. W. The crew are supposed to be lost. The schooner requested to be reported.

THE ALABAMA FAIR ASSOCIATION.

MOBILE, Ala., May 9.—The Fair Association closed its doors to-day. It is admitted by all to have been creditable to the taste and liberality of the people and the managers. During the five days it is estimated over 35,000 people visited the grounds.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

In response to the request of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Mayor is about to investigate the charges preferred against that department which led to the recent presentment made by the Grand Jury. Col. Farrell, the Mayor's private Secretary, has procured a copy of the evidence taken in the matter, and it will probably form the basis of the investigation, which may be commenced to-morrow. In Mr. Stern's communication on the subject—referred to in Saturday's TIMES—he refers to the necessity of defending the character of the board by having a thorough investigation made by the Mayor.

THE PARRICIDE IN MAINE.

The murder of Silas Davis, of Stetson, Me., by his insane son, James P., was one of the most revolting crimes ever committed in the State. The wife of the murdered man witnessed the deed from the house, and immediately had her son arrested and put in irons. He appeared calm and unconcerned, and told the story of the deed as follows: "Father and I were in the yard cutting wood, when he said, 'James, I am getting old, and want you to cut my head off; do it quick.' Father laid his head on the block, and I struck at him once, but the ax glanced; the second blow cut him badly, and the third time I hit him his head came off and rolled away. I had to do it, as it was my duty, and I am glad I performed it. Mother and father had laid a plan to kill me, but I was too sharp for them. The matter don't trouble me. I did right, but I feel bad to think the old man couldn't have lived to do better." The truth of the matter is, that he knocked his father down and dragged him to the block.

FEATHERED CONTESTANTS.

A Windham County (Vt.) man caught a couple of hawks fighting like game cocks, the other day, with a lot of crows perched on the trees around, making a great ado and egging on the contestants. They were so engaged that he approached them without attracting their attention, and dispatched them with a whip-stock. One of them measured four feet and four inches across the wings, and the other four feet two.

LATEST MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool April 30, and Queenstown May 1, with mdse. and 61 cabin and steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston May 6, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Bark Titan, (Ger.,) Will, Montevideo Feb. 5, via Hampton Roads May 6, with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Eliza Avelina, (Br.,) Munroe, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Cortese, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Cagliari 55 ds., with salt to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Minnie Cameron, (of Pictou,) Currie, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Lillian, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Hemion, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to Kinne, Ross & Co.

Brig Arctic, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Cogswell, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Reynaud & Bacheu.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Fickett, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to Galway & Casado.

Brig Stella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kay, Matanzas 11 ds. with sugar to order.

Schr. Almeda, (of Pembroke,) Smith, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser.

Schr. B. F. Lowell, (of Biddeford,) Rice, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Edward Burnett, Taylor, Para 20 ds., with rubber and nuts to G. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Watchman, Cullen, Virginia.

Schr. J. D. Crate, Lee, Virginia.

[illegible] R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Petty, Alexandria, for Newburg.

BY TELEGRAPH.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 9.—Arr. brig Minnie Abbe, from Boston.

Cld. bark Mary Louise, for Liverpool.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 9.—Steamer Carroll arr. from Prince Edward Island this morning, and sld. afternoon for Boston.

The steamer Alpha arr. from Bermuda, W. I., this afternoon.

The French dispatch-boat Magician arr. at Bermuda on the 1st inst. for coal, and sld. for Havre on the 6th.

QUEBEC, May 9.—The steamers Quebec and Sarmatian came into port to-day.

The steam-ships Waldemar, Circassian, and Manitoba are expected here at noon to-morrow.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 9.—Cld. steamer General Meade, for New-York; ship Preston, for Liverpool; bark Valkyrien, for Queenstown.

Sld. from the Passes, steamers George Washington, for New-York; Oberon, for Liverpool; barks Sirio and Finn.

☞ *For other Shipping News see Eighth Page.*

The Emperor of Austria has conferred upon Thomas Pim, Esq., Jr., the Knight's Order of Francis Joseph, in recognition of his successful efforts in the improvement of the poplin manufacture, and for the eminent services he rendered at the recent Vienna Exhibition. Dublin poplins are now celebrated all over the world, and to Messrs. Pim the improvement of this beautiful manufacture may, in a considerable degree, be attributed. Messrs. Pim Brothers & Co. have been appointed poplin manufacturers to the Austrian Court, and doubtless the patronage so bestowed will cause the fabric to be extensively used on the Continent. The bestowal of a knightly honor upon a Dublin manufacturer is a compliment to the trading classes, and proves that the Emperor of Austria is alive to the importance of encouraging commercial enterprise.—*Dublin Irish Times, March* 23, 1873.

MESSRS. LINDEMANN & SONS: Several years since, nine, I think, I purchased a Cycloid Piano when I was living at Fordham. From there it went with my family to Germany, Dresden, and Stutgartt, thence to Paris, where it remained during the siege; thence to this place, where it has been in use for some two or three years. During all this time it has proved itself an excellent instrument in every respect.

Yours truly, A. N. CHRYSTIE,
President Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.
—*Advertisement.*

"Feared Hell and Found Heaven!"

A patient wrote the above on Dr. COLTON's scroll at the Cooper Institute, after having three teeth extracted with laughing gas.—*Advertisement.*

Kill Dandruff, Keep the Scalp Clean, and the hair in beautiful condition, by the use of the PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR. There is nothing like it. Beware of Substitutes. Morse Manufacturing Co., No. 9 Gold st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

ON SUNDAYS you can get your Russian bath at the new and elegant establishment on Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, until noon. Other days until 10 P. M. Private baths for those who prefer them.—*Advt.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

THE BEST "ELASTIC TRUSS," warranted the best, is sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

For all Unpleasant Conditions of the Human Skin, BURNETT'S KALLISTON is admirably adapted.—*Advertisement.*

Notice.

The finest quality of dry Champagnes shipped by Messrs. MOET & CHANDON, Eperny, is their

EXTRA DRY CABINET.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel.

This standard family medicine is one-third stronger and purer, and gives the customer more for his money, than any other style of Extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever sold, and is the only one made by Dr. Humphreys. So ask for Humphreys' Witch Hazel, and take no other. Sold by all dealers. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway, New-York.

Scalp Diseases.—Dr. B. C. Perry, the Skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures all Eruptive and other Scalp Diseases; also Falling, Loss, and Prematurely Gray Hair, and Dry, Moist, and Scaly Dandruff.

Eczema, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas of the face, shoulders or hands; also unnatural redness of the nose, are cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, Tan, and all brown discolorations ask your druggists for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless and in every case infallible. Depot, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

For Pimples on the Face, Black Heads or Flesh Worms, obtain of your druggist PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, the noted skin doctor, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

SHARP—ROBY.—On Tuesday, April 28, 1874, at St. Lawrence's Church, by Rev. F. Wm. Gockeln, assisted by Rev. F. MacDonald, S. J., JAMES A. SHARP to HELEN REBECCA, daughter of the late Richard W. Roby.

DIED.

BARTOW.—On May 8, of diphtheria, JULIA BLACKWELL, in the 8th year of her age, youngest child of Mary Bacon and the late Charles Bartow.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 148 West 46th st.

CARBERRY.—May 9, at her late residence, No. 331 East 36th st., ANN SORRELL CARBERRY, widow of the late Bernerd Carberry, in the 64th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CUMMING.—At Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., May 7, of scarlet fever, JAMES C., son of Edward and Mary E. Cumming, aged 4 years, 5 months, and 16 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 1 P. M.

COWDREY.—On Monday, April 27, at Crete, Neb., suddenly, AUGUSTUS, son of Samuel F. and Henrietta Cowdrey, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 11th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, at New-Rochelle. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:05 A. M.

FERRIS.—On the 3d inst., at Brookline, Mass., of heart disease, LYNDE C. FERRIS, M. D., formerly of this City, aged 66 years, 3 months, and 27 days.

HECKER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 7, of apoplexy of the heart, Mr. JOHN HECKER, aged 62 years.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th st., near Broadway, on Sunday, May 10, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment. A special train will leave Grand Central Depot at 2 P. M., returning at 6 P. M. Friends of the family are cordially invited to attend without further notice.

HORNBLOWER.—Jersey City Heights, late Hudson City, 8th inst., SARAH, wife of William Hornblower, M. D., and youngest daughter of the late Rev. James V. C. Romeyn, aged 60 years 2 months 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Hoboken av.

KENT.—On Wednesday, May 6, MARGARET W. HUTCHINSON, beloved wife of Edward H. Kent.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, May 10, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 27 East 65th st.

KEELER.—On Thursday evening, May 7, of consumption, CHARLES A., youngest son of John E. and Mary E. Keeler, in the 18th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 141 Morris av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, May 11, at 10:30 A. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 9:30 A. M.

MORRIS.—On the 8th inst., at St. Luke's Hospital, of pneumonia, WILLIAM, youngest son of the late Rev. James Morris, D. D., of Brighton, England, aged 29 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church, West 46th st., near 6th av., on Monday the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited to attend.

RAYNOR.—On Friday, May 8th, MARY O. RAYNOR, wife of Benj. F. Raynor, aged 44 years, 6 months, and 29 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMAS.—In Bergen, on Saturday, the 9th inst., PHILIP THOMAS, in the 68th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City Heights, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Remains will be interred at Ridgefield.

VAN ORDEN.—On Friday morning, May 8, FRANKLIN W., son of John and Martha J. Van Orden, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, May 10, at 2 P. M., from the residence of J. H. Van Orden, No. 21 East 127th st.

WEST.—On Thursday, May 7, Ethel, (Pinkie,) twin daughter of James O. and Stella Lu Gar West, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 2 P. M., from the residence of its parents, 152d st., Washington Heights.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

On and after MAY 1, 1874, passengers for NEWPORT take the SHORE LINE EXPRESS leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 1 o'clock P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

A PAMPHLET UPON CHRONIC AND INcurable diseases, by general practitioners, and their successful treatment by nature's specific, the wonderful Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and the author, Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, sent gratis, postage free. Depot and reception-rooms at No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS, NEURALGIC Pains of all kinds, cured by WM. M. GILES & CO.'S Liniment Iodide Ammonia. 50c. and $1 a bottle. Depot, No. 451 6th av.

CAMPHOR, 35c. A POUND.
WM. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or Pain.—Chronic diseases a specialty by J. M. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND GOLD AND silver watches, gold chains, diamond rings, pins, and studs, can be purchased at lower prices than at any other place in the City, at
A. BARNARD & SON'S,
Jewelers and refiners,
No. 188 Chatham square.
N. B.—Highest price paid for broken jewelry, silver plate, lump gold, &c.

UP-TOWN NEWS DEALERS—ATTENTION.

News dealers and boys supplied, at 5 A. M. daily, with all the daily newspapers, from 65th st. to King's Bridge, at the Advertising Office, No. 2,281 3d av., corner 124th st., Harlem Savings Bank Building. Orders received from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., commencing Monday, May 11.

FURNITURE.—PRICES REDUCED.—A GREAT VAriety of new and pretty styles of parlor, library, dining, and chamber furniture at very low prices. Also, "the best sofa-bed out." WM. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton st., near Church st., and No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CRUSADERS.—NO. 5 JUST OUT. SEVENty-five boiled-down editorials. Three cents at news stands; $1 per year. Address "CRUSADERS," No. 41 West 26th st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting MONDAY, May 11, at 8 P. M., at Bleecker Buildings corner Bleecker and Morton sts. GEO. B. DEANE, Jr., President. A. F. LAWSON, SAMUEL DUNLAP, Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
of New-York,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
SUNDAY, MAY 10.
Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

Morning service, with sermon, by Right Rev. Bishop CUMMINS, and holy communion at 10:30 A. M. Evening service, with sermon, by the Rector, Rev. WM. T. SABINE, at 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

THE PEW COMMITTEE

of the Vestry of the First Reformed Episcopal Church will be in attendance TUESDAY, May 12, from 5 to 9 P. M., for the renting of pews and sittings, a few desirable seats remaining unrented.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF
THE ATONEMENT,
Corner Madison av. and 28th st.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 in the evening
Rev. MYTTON MAURY will officiate.
A cordial invitation extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Services on Sunday as follows:

10:30 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.

4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D.

7:45 P. M., anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society and sermon by Rev. Dr. M. R. Vincent.

REV. C. C. GRAFTON,
Rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston,
will preach in
ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL,
39TH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV.,
THIS (Sunday) EVENING at 7:45.
An offertory will be made for
ST. MARY'S (free) CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.
P. S.—Horse-cars from all the Brooklyn ferries pass within one block of the church.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—At 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Eli Fay, of Taunton, Mass., will preach. Subject, morning—"Growth the Royal Road to Greatness." Evening—"The Gain of Godliness." The public cordially invited.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PILGRIM BAPTIST Sunday-school, 33d st., west of 8th av., this (Sunday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by John H. Deane, Esq., Wm. A. Cauldwell, Esq., and Rev. Wm. C. Van Meter.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services this Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. Children's church at 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching May 10 at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST. Mr. E. V. Wilson will lecture at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' Association.—The next meeting will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., on Monday evening, May 11, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. W. C. Van Meter, of Rome, Italy, will deliver the address. Singing by the children of the Howard Mission under the direction of Prof. T. E. Perkins.

BLEECKER ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"Spirits in Prison."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, (PROTestant Episcopal,) East 25th st., near Madison av.—There will always be an evening service at 7:45 o'clock, when, to meet the wishes of such as find in a higher order of church music an aid to greater devotion, the most careful attention will be given, both in the selections and the rendering, to combine the excellence of art with the beauty of holiness. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON avenue, corner 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"The Great Atonement was Made for You." The ninth lecture in course to young people in the evening. Subject—"How to Keep Your Temper." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Grand Sunday-school entertainment Monday evening.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday-evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"Preparation by the Holy Ghost for our Lord's personal appearing."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning the fourth anniversary sermon of his pastorate. He preaches in the evening also. All welcome. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORner 34th st.—Rev. Edward A. Horton, of Leominster, Mass., will preach. Subject, morning, "Strong Feelings Make Strong Men;" evening, "God of the Living." Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., near Lexington av.—$60,000 will buy this desirably-located church, furnished; three full lots; terms very easy. M. PARPART, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st.—Open Sunday evening at 8 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Weston. Morning service at 10:30.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., HUGH MILLER Thompson, Rector.—Morning service, 10:30; evening service, 8. Rector officiates.

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. Dawson, the Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. The public invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st., Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock. Baptism in the evening. All are invited.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. —Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

IS THERE A JUDGMENT DISPENSATION? —That singular servant of Christ, Bishop Snow, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Dispensation of the Fullness of Times—What is it?"

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 31st st. and 9th av., Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor.—Preaching in the morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:45.

ORTHODOX GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service in the English language Sunday at 10:30 A. M. After the Holy Liturgy a Russian quartet will sing several psalms in the Slavonic language. The chapel is open to the public.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

REV. JOHN MILEY, D. D., OF DREW SEMInary, will preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, EAST 28TH ST.—Rev. A. J. Ryan, the poet priest of the South, will lecture this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Pontius Pilate's Question." The lecture will be preceded by choice selections of sacred music, commencing at 7:30 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Sunday services: First celebration, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration—choral, 10:30; evening prayer, 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will officiate.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—Rev. George W. Nicholson, of Nashua, N. H., will occupy this pulpit on Sunday. Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"Nature and Extent of Christ's Love." Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"Opposites in Christ." All are cordially invited and will be made welcome.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, west of 8th av., Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor.—Divine service in this church Sunday, 9th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening discourse—"Heathen Doctrines of Future Punishment."

THE CHILDREN'S INDEPENDENT PROgressive Lyceum meet this afternoon, [illegible]

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

MAGAZIN DE MODES.

BONNETS, COIFFURES.

Mme. Flamme, of University place, so long known to the elite of this and other Cities, having transferred her Magazin de Modes Parisiennes to LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th st., they will exhibit on MONDAY, May 11, in addition to their own superb stock, that lady's recherché assortment of PARIS BONNETS, CAPS, COIFFURES, &c., which have been selected from the MOST DISTINGUE ARTICLES OF TASTE and FASHION in the EUROPEAN CAPITALS; the whole combining, without doubt, the MOST COMPLETE and REALLY DISTINGUE COLLECTION of that CLASS of GOODS in the COUNTRY.

NOVELTIES CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, May 11, in their
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
At remarkably low prices,

A new and choice assortment of ladies' and childrens' ENGLISH WALKING-JACKETS, in new diagonal and cassimere cloths, together with an elegant line of embroidered, braided, and beaded JACKETS.

Also, SLEEVELESS JACKETS, in new designs, just received from Paris.

Ladies' SUITS, in the latest styles, for walking, dinner, reception, and evening wear, in splendid variety, will be offered at really attractive prices.

PIQUE SUITS, Victoria Lawn, and Percale MORNING ROBES, in new and popular styles, just opened.

FRENCH CORSETS at a reduction of 33 per cent.

New linen SUITS, from $5 upward.

Large additions have been made to our popular stock of ladies' and children's UNDERGARMENTS, which we are now offering at unprecedentedly low prices.

Our INFANTS' DEPARTMENT is now replete with every article for infants' wear at very low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

On MONDAY, May 11, will make a special sale in their
SHAWL DEPARTMENT

Of some of the choicest novelties ever exhibited in this City, received per last steamer and from the recent auction sales, much under cost of importation.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS!
New Designs and Great Bargains.
LLAMA LACE SACQUES!
Very Choice and Cheap.

The Sleeveless Llama JACKETS, very pretty for young ladies.

The Llama TALMAS, quite a novelty, and the first exhibition of these goods this season; the shape is entirely new and much admired.

Llama Lace POLONAISES of most exquisite designs; very attractive.

An inspection of these goods is respectfully solicited, as they will be found the cheapest ever offered in this City.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS!
PLAIN COLORED SILKS!

Will offer, on MONDAY, May 11, 500 pieces 20-inch DRESS SILKS, $1 25; worth $2.

The colors of this lot are entirely New Spring Shades, and cannot be excelled for variety and cheapness; 100 different shades in our celebrated $2 quality.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!

FINE GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

Our 25-inch BLACK DRESS SILKS at $1 90 and $2, soft satin-finish, and very cheap.

"Cashmere Sublime" BLACK SILK of the best Lyons manufacture, and will not take the dust or break by the hardest usage.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, May 11, a splendid stock of
LACE GOODS,

comprising Guipure, Spanish, and Ecru NETS, figured and striped.

Guipure and Spanish Lace SCARFS.

Black Thread, Guipure, Spanish, Yak, and French Trimming LACES.

White and Ecru Cluny LACE and INSERTIONS.

Guipure and French LACE INSERTION.

Black Thread BARBES and CAPES.

Thread and Llama PARASOL COVERS.

Beaded Net Silk ILLUSION.

NOVELTIES in Valenciennes Lace TIES, CAPES, RUFFLES, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, and CUFFS.

Also, a splendid line of Hamburg EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, and BANDS, Crepe Lisse RUFFLING and PLAITING, Linen COLLARS and CUFFS, Ladies' Plain and Fancy Windsor TIES, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Misses' PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, in all the latest styles and colors.

BARGAINS IN BLACK GOODS,

CONSISTING OF FRENCH CASHMERES, MERINOES, TAMISE, BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS AND CRAPE CLOTHS,

MOHAIRS and ALPACAS

GRENADINES

Two yards wide, warranted silk and wool, $2, $2 50, and $3, one-third below their real value.

Twenty-four-inch GRENADINES, plain and satin stripes, from auction, 50 cents a yard and upward, real bargains.

BLACK SILKS,

A specialty, from $1; splendid and very rich at $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75, worth $2 50, $2 75, $3, and $3 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Long and square SHAWLS, CRAPE VEILS. Also, complete Outfits ready made. Orders promptly executed. Prices guaranteed in every instance.

W. JACKSON,

IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILdren; man as good gardener, and to understand fruit, laying out lawn, drainage, &c.; wife as good, plain cook, washing, &c.; English, Scotch, or German preferred. Address, with particulars, wages wanted, and references, HELP, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A thoroughly-experienced waiter, who can bring the best references as to capacity, honesty, and sobriety; French or English preferred. Answer, stating references, name, and address, Box No. 4,075 Post Office.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT, WELL-EDUCAT[illegible]

READ.

DO NOT PURCHASE ANY
SUIT OR DRESS MATERIAL
until you have seen those
SUPERB ENGLISH POPLINS,
(plain and in figures,) at
25c. PER YARD, WORTH 60c.
Also,
SILK CHAIN JAPANESE AT 35c.,
(nearly one yard wide.)
ELEGANT SILK CHAIN POPLINS 62½c.,
worth $1 12.
BLACK ALPACAS,
BLACK CASHMERES,
GRENADINES, &c.
EQUALLY LOW.

BRADBURY BROS.,

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER ST.

IMPORTANT.

Have you seen those POPLIN SUITS at $4 50!
POPLIN SUITS at $6 50!
PURE MOHAIR SUITS at $10!
SILK CHAIN JAPANESE SUITS at $15!
COLORED ALL-SILK SUITS at $28,
Worth $70!
not go to see them at once, as they have
NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THIS CITY.

They are selling positively ONE-THIRD LESS than the bare material can be purchased at in any store in New-York.

BRADBURY BROS.,

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER ST.

SILKS.

Any lady desiring to purchase a BLACK or COLORED SILK can
SAVE 25 TO 30 PER CENT.
by comparing our goods with any others. An examination entails no obligation to buy, and if our samples, which are freely given, are compared with those from other houses the justice of our claim that our goods are
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
will be at once conceded.

BRADBURY BROS.,

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER ST.

Human Hair Goods.

L. SHAW,

NO. 364 BOWERY, CORNER 4TH ST.
BRANCH STORE, NO. 345 6TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.,
UP STAIRS, OVER MILLINERY STORE.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF HUMAN HAIR GOODS IN THE CITY RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
THE CHOICEST QUALITY OF HUMAN HAIR GOODS.
WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Finest quality Hair Switches, solid, NOT DYED.

PRICE LIST.

28 inches, 2½ ounces	$2 50
30 inches, 3½ ounces	4 00
32 inches, 4½ ounces	5 00
34 inches, 5 ounces	7 00
Natural Curls	50c. to $10 00

COMBINGS.
COMBINGS MADE UP, 25c. and 50c. per ounce.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.
FRIZETTS, 25c., 50c., and $1 per yard.
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES, 50c.

LADIES' OWN HAIR MADE OVER IN LATEST STYLES.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR EXTRA COLORS.

Goods sent C. O. D. by express, or on receipt of P. O. money order, or money in registered letters, free of charge, to all parts of the country.

WHEN SENDING FOR GOODS ASK PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH ST.,

Have the pleasure to announce that their stock is now complete in all the new SPRING GOODS, comprising the latest novelties of the season in

CLOAKS, COSTUMES,
Real Guipure Jackets and Polonaises,

black, jet-embroidered CASHMERE, SILK and GRENADINE POLONAISES, unmade; also embroidered LINEN and PIQUE do., and embroidered and SLEEVELESS JACKETS, very new.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Latest styles TIES, BOWS, RUFFS, and other Paris novelties.

MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS.
CLOTHS, for Jackets and Polonaises.
New WASHING MATERIALS of all kinds.

Special Notice.

Closing out all our elegant IMPORTED PATTERN COSTUMES of every description at less than half their cost price. We are determined to sell them, as they have served their purpose as ideas for our

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,

which, for artistic style, correct fit, reasonable charges, and general satisfaction, challenges the most critical comparison. Latest fashions received for BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, MOURNING OUTFITS, DINNER, RECEPTION, EVENING, MORNING, TRAVELING, COUNTRY, and SEA-SIDE COSTUMES.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York, IMPORTED PATTERNS of all foreign FASHIONS. NEW designs for the COMING SEASON. CLOTH MODEL given with each pattern. Also, "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS-ELEVATOR." Price, 75 cents. Beware of IMITATIONS, because they [illegible] stamped WITH OUR NAME.

DRY GOODS.

M. REIMAN & CO.

NO. 25 UNION SQUARE,
NO. 25 EAST 15TH ST.,
ON MONDAY,
MAY 11,
WILL OPEN
WITH
A

NOVELTIES. splendid assortment of bargains in all departments, including goods of foreign and domestic manufacture, and a new reinforcement of bargains from auction, comprising every novelty and specialty of the latest introduction.

Great reductions have been made from last week's prices, and particular attention is called to the items quoted below, being a fair sample of the general attractiveness of this week's exposition. SPECIALTIES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

An extensive purchase of these goods, under favorable circumstances, enables us to offer this week

Black gros grain Silk, excellent quality, at 95c., formerly $1 25.

Black gros grain Silk, finer quality, at $1, formerly $1 40.

Black gros grain Silk, beautiful material, at $1 35, $1 40, $1 50, $1 65, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and upward.

We also have a large assortment of Bonnet, Tapissier, Ponson, Guinnett, Bellon, and all other most celebrated manufacturers.

STRIPED AND FANCY SILKS.

All the favorite novelties in the above goods will be offered at great sacrifice this week, and ladies are earnestly requested to pay us a visit before purchasing elsewhere, as we emphatically pronounce our establishment the cheapest on Broadway.

500 pieces of beautiful striped Silks will be offered at 70c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., 95c., and upward.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

This department is complete in elegance, economy and quality, and we this week introduce several new and rare specialties.

Elegant black gros grain Silk Suits, trimmed with jet and passementerie, at $65, worth all of $100.

Stylish and elegant Black Silk Suits, handsomely trimmed with passementerie and fringes, at $75, worth $125.

Magnificent colored gros grain Silk Suits, in latest fashions, made in two shades, at $75 and upward.

Great reduction this week in Striped Silk Suits, of the most costly and elegant workmanship, at $45 and upward.

No house has hitherto offered such incomparable bargains. Colored Suits in all fashionable materials, pongee, Empress cloth, poplin, camels' hair, serge and debage, from $10 and upward. Elegant Batiste and Linen Suits at less than half value.

BLACK GRENADINE SUITS.

An immense bargain. Rare specialty.

Elegant display of Black Grenadine Suits, complete with Silk Underskirts, trimmed with silk, at $55, worth $95.

Cashmere Embroidered Jackets and Polonaises.

Extensive variety of Lawn and Cambric Wrappers.

DRESS GOODS.

A large and unusually attractive assortment has been received this week, and our patrons will find an opportunity rarely offered in this City.

1,000 pieces very elegant Striped and Fancy Grenadines, from 15c. and upward.

1,500 pieces plain and figured navy blue Linen, Lawns and Cambrics, from 25c. and upward.

400 pieces side-bordered Jaconets and Cambrics; also several cases of very handsome Percales, from 15c. and upward.

Batiste for Polonaises in latest novelties and at prices which defy competition.

Pongees, Empress Cloths, Debages, Camels' Hair Cloths, real and imitation Silk and Wool Taffetas, Algerines, Mohairs, Plaids and innumerable other Dress Goods, in the newest Spring shades.

WE DESIRE TO STATE TO OUR PATRONS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC THAT, HAVING MET EXCEEDINGLY GREAT ADVANTAGES IN OUR LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES, PARTICULARLY IN ELEGANT AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS, WHICH, BUT FOR THE GREAT AND LONG-CONTINUED PRESSURE ON TRADE, MUST HAVE SOLD FOR OVER DOUBLE THE PRICE AT WHICH WE OFFER THEM. WE SHALL, DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS, PLACE ON EXHIBITION A COMBINATION OF BARGAINS WHICH ARE RARELY SECURED, MANY OF WHICH ARE ENTIRELY WITHOUT PRECEDENT, AND ENTIRELY EXCEEDING ANYTHING WE HAVE HITHERTO OFFERED FOR SALE, NOTWITHSTANDING THAT WE HAVE MAINTAINED OURSELVES ALWAYS AS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE ON THE STREET. THE PROOF OF THIS IS OPEN TO ALL WHO WILL FAVOR US WITH A CALL AND AN INSPECTION OF OUR DEPARTMENTS, WHEN THEY WILL RECEIVE CORDIAL ATTENTION AND ASSISTANCE, ALTHOUGH BUT MERELY A VISIT OF CRITICISM. PURSES AND ALL TASTES ARE ALIKE STUDIED BY US, AND EVERY CLASS OF GOODS AT PRESENT IN THE MARKET WILL BE FREELY SHOWN UPON REQUEST. EVERY FACILITY FOR PROPER AND THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF ALL GOODS HAS RECEIVED OUR CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Black and Mourning Department.

Great Specialties have been placed in this department, and we are prepared to defy competition in prices.

600 pieces all-wool Empress Cloths, 37c.; worth 60c.

400 pieces Drap de Paris, for summer wear, 50c.; worth 85c.

200 pieces all-wool Cashmere, (gold medal,) 45c.; worth 80c.

Tamise Cloth, Henrietta Cloth, Velours de Nice, Venetian Cloth, Australian Crepes, Black Alpacas, and numerous other fine goods, suited expressly to this season's wear, will be offered at proportionately low prices.

BLACK ALPACAS.

An extra fine additional assortment of the above goods has been purchased by us from last week's auction, which will be offered at 25c., being fully worth 50c. This stock will soon be disposed of, and an early inspection is desirable.

BLACK AND STRIPED GRENADINES.

Our purchases of these goods give us an immense superiority over the quotations of other houses, and we pronounce them to be of the finest and purest quality ever manufactured.

800 pieces pure silk and wool, iron frame, Grenadines, at 47c.; regular price 65c.

450 pieces finer quality at 50c.; worth 85c.

375 pieces still finer quality at 60c., 70c., 75c., 80c., 85c., and upward.

In Striped Grenadines our assortment is unrivaled in quality, and entirely unequaled at the price at which we continue to offer it—from 30c. to $1 75.

LADIES' AND MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS', UNDERGARMENTS.

This department we have endeavored to render perfect in all respects, and we are prepared to offer all the leading novelties and specialties introduced into this season's market at a far lower price than they can be purchased elsewhere, including Chemises, Drawers, Night Gowns, Dressing Sacques, Corsets, Corset Covers, Trail and Walking Skirts, Infants' long and short Slips, Pique long and short Cloaks, Pique Dresses, Cashmere and Merino long and short Cloaks of domestic make, and our own special importation.

The above goods, including every article necessary to this department, we continue to offer, regardless of cost, and great reductions have been made from our last week's prices. A personal inspection must command purchase, no such bargains being offered elsewhere.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Our stock of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas has just been replenished with a magnificent consignment of novelties in the most elegant conceivable styles, and at prices challenging competition anywhere.

Sun Umbrellas in serge, all the newest shades, with gold, silver, ivory, and pearl handles, and the latest novelties in Silk Parasols and Umbrellas at a reduced price since last week, although then being considerably under importation cost.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

One of the largest and emphatically the cheapest assortment of Handkerchiefs, Lace Sacques, Shawls, Capes, &c., will be found at our establishment this week. The latest novelties of the season have been received, and our attractions in this department are unequaled in the City.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses' Hosiery, of the most eminent manufactures, at bargains which must be seen to be believed.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

FINE WHITE GOODS.
TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS.

Elegant 2-yard wide bleached Table Damask, 40c.; worth 65c.

Elegant 2-yard wide, finer quality, 45c. and upward.

1,000 fringed Huck Towels, 9c.; worth 25c.

500 dozen Napkins, full sizes and pure linen, 90c.; worth $1 50.

50 pieces Barnsley Linen Sheetings, 85c.; regular price $1 25.

Marseilles Quilts from $1 35 and upward.

IN FINE WHITE GOODS WE OFFER

100 pieces striped Victoria Lawn at 25c.; worth 40c.

500 pieces 6-4 wide French Nainsook, 35c.; worth 60c.

Dotted Swisses from 25c. and upward.

French and English Swisses from 15c. and upward.

1,000 pieces white Piques, in figured, striped, &c., 15c. and upward.

M. REIMAN & CO.,

NO. 25 UNION SQUARE.

DRY GOODS.

Exposition of Summer Novelties.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have replenished each section of their RETAIL STORE with all the latest and most elegant

Summer Fabrics

of this year's manufacture, and will on MONDAY, MAY 11, make an unusually large display of BLACK and WHITE SUMMER SILKS.

90c. per yard.

GRISAILLE DITTO at 90c. and $1 per yard.

RICHER QUALITIES will be offered at the extremely low price of $1 25 per yard; recent value, $1 75. The above are worthy of attention.

A case of delicately-tinted

China Crapes,

just imported.

MEXICAINE OPEN-MESH ARMURES.

Fine Bordered and Printed Organdies.

Colored Ernani Grenadines. WHITE, BLACK PEACH, and CACHOW Real Camel's Hair De Beiges, in STEELS, BROWNS, and SMOKES, at 40, 45, and 50c. per yard; just received.

400 pieces PLAIN BLACK IRON GRENADINES will be opened, commencing with a reliable article at 50c. per yard. Extraordinary bargains.

10 Cases BLACK ALPACAS at 50c. per yard, worth 75c.

500 Dozen LADIES' SCARFS at 50c. and 75c. each. Scarcely half their value.

An elegant collection of NEW and COSTLY SASHES.

Novelties in Ladies' BORDERED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine White Goods.

They will offer a case of EMBROIDERED WHITE

PIQUES,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA WATER, at 45c. per yard, worth $1.

2 cases PRINTED PIQUES, SMALL DESIGNS, at 25c. per yard, recently sold at 35c.

30 cases

New Pattern Percales,

32 inches wide, warranted fast colors, at 12 1-2c. per yard, better value than any preceding offering.

GOODS SHOWN FREELY, WITHOUT ANY IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make on Monday, May 11, a large display of

Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas, and Fans,

comprising lace-covered Parasols with elegantly-carved Ivory and Bone Handles.

Sun Umbrellas,

from diminutive to extra large sizes with Gold, Silver, Pearl, Ivory, Horn, Agate, Ebony, and Natural Stick Handles, $2 each upward.

An elegant collection of Lace, Pearl, Ivory, and Shell

FANS.

Also, Painted Fans in great variety.

The above from an immense collection of choice and desirable goods.

Also, an immense variety of Parisian

FANCY GOODS,

consisting of Jet Yak Laces, Spanish Nets, Lace Jackets, embroidered with jet, very rich, Jet Passementerie Fringes, Gimps, Ornaments, elegantly embroidered Paris Organdie Robes, &c., &c. HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, Flouncings, Rufflings, Collars, Sets, &c., very handsome, at attractive prices.

Customers will find this an excellent opportunity for making purchases.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have largely replenished their stock of
Real India Camel's Hair

Shawls, Scarfs, Ties, &c.,

at less than one-half former prices.

Paris quality CASHMERE and BROCHE SHAWLS; Squares, $5; Longs, $7 50 each. No similar opportunity to secure reliable bargains has ever been offered.

Brussels Point and Chantilly Laces,

Shawls, Fichus, Capes, Sacques, Polonaise, Barbes, Flouncings, Collars, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, richly trimmed, &c., &c.

Also, extraordinary bargains in Ladies' stylishly-trimmed

SPRING HATS.

Prices, $6 50, $7, $8, $9, $10 each, upward, well *worth one-third more.*

They have also made large additions to their popular stock of Ladies' and Misses'

Hosiery and Underwear

at lower prices than ever before offered.

Richly-embroidered Paris quality

Unlaundried Underwear

at about one-half their value.

Also a stock of extra quality

Paris Kid Seamless Gloves

at $1 25, formerly $1 75 per pair; equal if not superior to any other similar seamless make imported.

Elegantly TRIMMED SILK, POPLIN and MOHAIR

SUITS

at largely-reduced prices.

SILK and CASHMERE TALMAS, very handsome, $3 each upward; less than one-half last year's prices.

CHILDREN'S LINEN and PIQUE SUITS, braided, $1 50 each upward.

A visit of inspection is respectfully requested.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, by

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,

on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Nos. 119 and 121 West 45th st., in the City of New-York, the contents of a

LIVERY STABLE,

consisting of horses, coaches, light wagons, harness, stable fixtures, &c. Also, the unexpired term of the lease of the above-described premises, with the buildings thereon erected, comprising a part of the effects of John O'Neill, deceased.

ISAAC DAYTON, Esq., Public Administrator.

Dated New-York, May 5, 1874.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 11, AT 11 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of the old-established jewelry store of C. S. Lawrence, formerly Lawrence & Dillon, at No. 96 Fulton st., near William, in single lots to suit private buyers, consisting of a fine lot of gold and silver watches, chains, studs, sets, solid silver and silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, MAY 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, continuation and close of the thirty-third annual sale of carpets, &c. Rich Axminster, moquet, velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and stair carpets, and oil-cloths.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.,

367 SIXTH AVENUE, 367
110 WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST., 110

WILL OPEN MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK A VERY LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE GOODS THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT, MANY OF OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS PER LAST WEEK'S STEAMERS, which we will offer at even less than our usually

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

We beg to direct special attention to our extremely large and superb stock of

SUN UMBRELLAS
AND
PARASOLS

in every size, style, color, and silk, finely mounted and finished in the most superior manner.

AS WE POSSESS THIS SEASON EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

An inspection of our styles and prices before purchasing will prove very remunerative to ladies about to purchase.

OUR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS
ARE REPLETE
WITH VERY LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF
STRAW GOODS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.
ALL STYLES, QUALITIES, AND SIZES AT DECIDEDLY REDUCED PRICES.
NEAPOLITAN AND CHIP ROUND HATS AND BONNETS IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.

The most select and handsomest assortment in the City.

We continue to offer our immense stock of RIBBONS AT THE SAME LOW PRICES OF THE PAST TEN DAYS. IN

SASH RIBBONS

WE WILL OFFER, MONDAY,
120 BOXES OF FINEST ALL-SILK GOODS, IN GROS GRAIN, TAFFETA, AND FANCY STRIPED, FULL SEVEN INCHES WIDE, AT 73c. PER YARD. FORMER PRICE $1 10.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS

Elegant Beaded Fringes, Rich Beaded Passementeries, Beaded Galoons and Trimmings, Colored, Mounted, and Silk Fringes.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT NOW ON HAND.
A LARGE STOCK OF ORNAMENTS.
PEARL, SHELL, IVORY, BEADED, STEEL, OXIDIZED, AND FANCY BUTTONS.
EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.
MONDAY,
2,000 PIECES EDGINGS FROM 10c. UPWARD.
Cheapest ever offered.
SPANISH AND GUIPURE NETS AND SCARFS, VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT.

STERN BROTHERS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.
The largest of the kind in the country.

We are having a CONTINUAL OPENING of NEW FRESH GOODS, our own importations.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of ladies', children's and gents. plain and fancy Hosiery, SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES, MITTS, &c., now on sale.

STYLES GOOD—PRICES LOW.

OUR UMBRELLA
AND
PARASOL

Department is CROWDED with DESIRABLE GOODS at ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Our Straw Goods and Millinery Department is receiving marked attention.

Ladies and gentlemen FURNISHING ROOMS HOUSES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, STEAMERS, YACHTS, &c., will find an endless variety in our HOUSE-KEEPING, HOUSE-FURNISHING, and

CROCKERY

and Glass-ware departments, at prices surprisingly low.

In Fancy Goods we are opening thirty cases PARISIAN NOVELTIES this week. Also, in toilet articles, full assortment. We are now opening

NEW TIES

for ladies, gents, and youths, and for the children, lots of new TOYS, DOLLS, and DOLLS' furnishing goods.

DON'T NEGLECT our book and stationery departments: neither our picnic department, or our Lace and Embroidery stock. You are sure to find just what you are looking for in each of them.

A complete line of

SILVER-PLATED

Ware of the best American manufacturers, all warranted first class, at prices much below the makers' list.

[For instance, go to the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY'S warerooms, get their lowest prices, and we will sell you any of

Their Own Goods Much Less

than the prices they offer them]

WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED a manufacturer's STOCK of ladies' UNDERCLOTHING, (made on WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE.) They will be sold at very low prices. Our LA FORGE GLOVE, two buttons, 98 cents a pair, is the cheapest glove in the country. We GIVE A NEW PAIR for all that rip or tear. It will pay you well to go to MACY'S every day. You have not seen New-York if you have not been to MACY'S. Goods delivered free, as usual. Special attention paid to CASH ORDERS by MAIL or otherwise.

N. B.—A discount made to milliners, dress-makers, and the trade.

P. S.—WE HAVE NO BRANCH HOUSE in any part of the United States; never did have one and never will.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make large additions to their stock of

Carpets and Carpetings,

Consisting of rich AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON, INDIAN, PERSIAN, and BERLIN

CARPETS

In one piece, and SUPERB COLORINGS.

Also elegant novelties in Crossley's English Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Paris quality, Moquettes, Royal Wiltons, extra quality, 5-Frame English Brussels,

and an additional supply of

American Moquettes,

Elegant designs. Extra-heavy English and American OIL-CLOTHS, 3-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, CANTON and COCOA MATTING, &c., &c.

An immense stock of

House-keeping and
House-furnishing Goods,

LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELLINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c., comprising every article necessary for FAMILY and HOTEL uses. Prices largely reduced.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE
and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, near [illegible] st.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, May 11, a fine assortment of

French and English Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

"JACQUARD" SUITINGS, 75c., worth $1.
DIAGONALS, 35c., worth 55c.
LACE STRIPE POPLINS, 25c., worth 65c.
FRENCH PERCALES, 25c., worth 35c.

PARIS NOVELTIES,

just received per STEAMER WESTPHALIA.

'MEXICAINES,'
'SATIN DE PARIS,'
'HERNANIS,'
'GRENADINES,'
AND 'ALGERINES.'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Parasols, Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
SILVER AND IVORY MOUNTINGS.
Splendid assortment now open.
N. B.—Lace Parasolettes mounted to order.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

UNDERWEAR, Silk, Lisle Thread, and Merino.

HOSIERY, Plain and Fancy Stripe, Silk, Lisle Thread, and Cotton.

Dress and Traveling SHIRTS,
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

Fancy Embroidered Bosoms, Linen Collars and Cuffs.

Canton Grass Cloth, and Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Ties.

Together with every requisite in this line AT MODERATE PRICES

Ladies', Misses', and Children's
SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY
AND UNDERWEAR.
ASSORTMENT NOW COMPLETE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
Plain Colored Silks.

SPRING COLORINGS, $1 50 per yard. (worth $2 50.)
2 00 per yard, (worth 3 00.)
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100 Pieces Striped and Checked Silks,
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AND OTHER GRADES OF CARPETINGS AT PROPORTIONATE REDUCTIONS.

English and American Oil-Cloths,
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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also good situations ready.

AN ENGLISH LADY REQUIRES AN ENgagement as governess; acquirements, English in all its branches, French, German, Italian, drawing, painting, good music and singing; also, thorough-bass; can offer high testimonials. P. S.—Recommended by the lady with whom she is now. Address R. F., No. 114 East 36th st.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement wishes a position as companion to a lady or take charge of a child and do fine sewing; no objection to travel; highest references. Call or address for a few days, Companion, No. 27 North Washington square.

A CATHOLIC GENTLEWOMAN OF MATURE experience and culture would take charge of motherless children, wardrobes, servants, as housekeeper, or of a house while parties are abroad, or as matron for place of trust; safest references. Mrs. UNDERHILL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, industrious English woman; would like to get employment; can cook, wash, or iron; clean gentlemen's offices, reading-rooms, stores, &c.; City reference. Call at No. 401 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE NEW-ENGLAND girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a good family; has excellent reference; understands her business well; has a friend that would go with her, if desired; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; City or country; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, respectful, intelligent, and economical; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is an excellent cook and thoroughly good at washing, ironing, &c.; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—NO OBJECTIONS TO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 84 West 11th st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, the work of a few more ladies at her own house; would go out; fits and trims in latest style. Call at No. 746 6th av.

EMPLOYES, GO TO MRS. HARDMAN'S Grand Central Employment Office for first-class help of all nationalities; also a number of German coachmen, gardeners, and waiters want situations. No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper in the country, in a private family or hotel; best references given and required. Address A. W., No. 629 6th av., in the store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, without children, wish the care of a house; can give first-class reference. Address House, or call at Room No. 4, No. 158 West 28th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT man and wife, to take care of a private house during the Summer months; good reference given. To be seen at No. 208 West 26th st., fourth floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, who has lived in the best families; wishes to take families' or single gentlemen's washing; terms moderate; first-class reference. Call at No. 456 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, to go out by the day; washing, ironing, or house cleaning; good City references. Call at No. 3[illegible] East [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

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NO. 338 BOWERY, BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

Black and colored Yak Laces,
White, Ecru, and colored Cluny Laces,
Jet embroidered Yak, Guipure, and Thread Laces.
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, from auction, at less than cost of importation.

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Fine Silk Twist and Jet Fringes.

Crimped Ribbon Ball and Tassel Fringes, all shades, on hand and made to order within three days' notice.

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Black and colored Silk Velvets, Dress and Trimming Silks, at wholesale prices.

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Superb line of French Flowers, Feathers, Tips, Pompons, Jet, Pearl, and Steel Ornaments.

Spanish Lace Scarfs in great profusion, and without exception the finest assortment in the City.

Chenille, Spotted, Jet Beaded, Real Thread, and Brussels Nets.

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CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS.

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Servants in every capacity for City and country. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Enter at No. 170 West 45th st.

This Directory is conducted by ladies, and the management ask the support and co-operation of all who have felt the need of reform. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Saturday, doors closed at 2 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits families' washing to do at her house. Call at No. 313 7th av., Room No. 1.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress, with three years' City reference, in a private family; can do all kinds of ladies' fineries in best manner, and gentlemen's shirts, vests, &c., in superb style; willing to leave the City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE FOR children; good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 16 East 37th st.

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NURSE.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED German girl, as nurse or chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

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A TECHNICAL CHEMIST, WHO IS THORoughly acquainted with the manufacture of acids, soda, alum, &c., and who has been superintendent of such works for several years in America, wishes to engage in a similar position. Address Post Office Box No. 449 Elizabeth, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THORoughly competent young man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; will be strictly recommended from his former and late employers; country preferred. Address Coachman, Box No. 102 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman; a first-class man in every respect; is strictly temperate and obliging; an excellent driver, and willing to make himself generally useful; highly recommended. Call on or address John, No. 46 West 51st st., at present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH SMALL family; will be found obliging, capable man in private family's place; is highly recommended from last employers for honesty, sobriety, and careful driving. Address or call M. M., at Isaac J. Stilling's, 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; CITY OR country; competent in every respect; four years' highest reference; ten years' driving in London. Call or address Thomas Brewster & Co., 14th st. and 5th av., or No. 127 East 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, lately arrived, as coachman and groom; best reference. Call or address, for two days, Messrs. Kolm & Curry, 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE; FIRST-CLASS CITY driver; no objection to City or country; has five years' reference from last place. Address A. M., No. 116 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; HAS LIVED with best English families as groom, postillion, and coachman; four years in the country; best City references. Address or call on J. F., No. 65 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH, SINGLE, with best of City reference. Call or address No. 623 4th av. for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE desires a situation for his coachman, who has been with him upward of two years, and is a steady, reliable man. Apply at private stable, No. 162 West 56th st., between 6th and 7th avs., or address M. D., Box No. 469 Post Office, New-York.

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GARDENER.—THOSE DESIRING A USEFUL MAN as gardener on a private place, one willing and obliging, of good habits and references, who has a chest of tools, can build barns, Summer-houses, &c., address P. H. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, who understands his business in all its branches; wages no object; has twenty-five years' of recommendation from last employer. Address, for three days, A. H., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN A store or to assist in tending bar; would hire on easy terms and make himself useful at anything. Call or address for two days, J. M. W., No. 1,418 3d av., between 80th and 81st sts.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS PORTER, OR to run of errands; best of reference. Address for one month E. Norris, No. 118 West Houston st.

SERVANT.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, aged twenty-two years, who can wait on table, tend door, clean furniture and windows, sweep carpets, and do chores or act as porter; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SECRETARY.—A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO accompany a gentleman leaving the City; undoubted references; salary expected moderate; no objection to the West. Address E. N. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN; understands care of horses, can milk, do plain gardening and the general work required about a gentleman's place; wages not so much an object as permanent employment; good references. Address C. D., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man who understands the hotel and restaurant business; is also a good cook and confectioner; is willing to make himself useful in any part of the business; undoubted references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Address B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

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BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

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Persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the installment system, conducted on principles of business equity, are assured that all transactions are made to the best interests of his patrons.

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ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER, WINE, and milk cooler; best food and ice keeper in the world; excellent for French flats; send for book; refrigerators repaired. A. M. LESLEY, 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

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FRANCE.

THE LATEST EXCITEMENT—THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 24, 1874.

Another scandal forms the great event of the day. M. Piccon, of Savoy, a Republican member of the National Assembly, has just obtained the doubtful honor of harmonizing all parties in France, and of putting all parties and factions in perfect accord. The Deputy from the Alpes-Maritimes has been silly enough to talk treason in an after-dinner speech. On Sunday last, at the banquet given by the Syndicate of the railway from Nice to Coui, this gentleman was called upon for a speech. A majority of the railway officials present being Italians, and M. Piccon having been a Professor in the Law School at Turin, he deemed it appropriate to speak in Italian. His speech is certainly a most remarkable one, considering the position of the man, and is given as follows:

> GENTLEMEN: In the presence of my dear Italian compatriots my heart thrills with joy, and I feel reviving in me all my old national aspirations and sentiments. I have a firm conviction that the day is not far distant when this beautiful town of Nice, this heroic Iphigenia, the victim of Italian independence, will return to her true *patrie*. For that I should be ready to sacrifice all my interests, even my own family, and you know how I love it. If on that happy day I were no longer of this earth to welcome the return of Nice to her mother country, my ashes, electrified by joy, would, I am certain, revive in order to permit me to take a part in the common fête.

PRESS SENTIMENT.

This singular burst of oratory has drawn cries of indignation from the press. M. Piccon is a loud-mouthed Republican, (or what passes for Republican in this country,) and not long ago was claiming something like a monopoly of patriotism for himself, M. Thiers, and his party. He once said, with accents of profound conviction, which advocates know so well how to use, that all the other parties were trying to divide and weaken France, while he and M. Thiers thought only of increasing her limits and her power, in order to restore her ancient grandeur and her influence in the family of nations. I write from memory, and hence cannot give with accuracy some few expressions which struck me at the time, but which sound strange enough now in connection with the above. I need not say that the Conservative journals promptly denounced M. Piccon. The Republicans waited for a confirmation of the report. It came last night, and left no manner of doubt. The sluices of French billingsgate were thus turned upon the unhappy Savoyard, and the dictionary of the *langue verte* must have been ransacked in order to find some of the injurious words hurled at his head. The *République Française* demands his expulsion from the Chamber and from France; the *Nineteenth Century*, M. Piccon's mouthpiece up to this time, pronounced him guilty of treason aggravated by base ingratitude. The *Opinion Nationale* demands his dismissal from the Assembly and a public degradation for cowardice and desertion. Paul De Cassagnac says that he can now throw his thirty pieces of silver to the winds, and go get himself hanged elsewhere. Henri De René says that it is only another Republican celebrity overboard, and sarcastically cries to the struggling victim: "*Monsieur Piccon, bonsoir!*"

A NEW ISHMAELITE.

The hard words aimed at the representative from the Maritime Alps are cruelly severe, even if merited. All the articles that I have read are well calculated to arouse the passions of the mob and to incite an attempt at lynch-law justice. It is probable that M. Piccon is already beyond the frontier. Since everybody is against him, I must try to find some attenuating circumstances. It must be confessed that M. Piccon's position offered some difficulties. The annexation of Nice and Savoy was one of the glories of the reign of Napoleon III. Was it to be expected that a Republican would admit that any good could come from the tyrant? But, unfortunately, the cession was freely made by Italy, was approved by popular vote in the two provinces, and not a French voice was raised against their reception in this legal way. Now, it must be confessed that it would take a remarkably clever man to condemn the Emperor for this great work and yet not run counter to popular opinion. M. Piccon was not equal to the occasion. The only way he saw of condemning Napoleon III. was by giving Nice and Savoy back to Italy, a proceeding not at all to the taste of his compatriots. But there is a comic side to this scandal. My private opinion is that Piccon was very drunk when he thus threw his prudence to the winds; yet we do see a remaining glimmer of prudence when he offers to sacrifice his entire family—doubtless throwing in his mother-in-law, if he has one—in order to give Nice back to Italy. He says something about the sacrifice of his interests, but touches very lightly on that point. This generous sacrifice to his convictions reminds us of Artemus Ward's patriotic cry when he, rather than that the war should stop, avowed his readiness to sacrifice every brother-in-law he had in the world. A final reflection occurs to me, going to show how a drunken speech may lead to great events. M. Piccon is a popular Law Professor at Turin; he has fatally compromised himself, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, in favor of the return of these Italian provinces; if expelled from France, the only course open to him is to keep up a propaganda in this sense, (the alternative of retirement excepted,) and who can tell what the effect will be upon the young graduates from the Law School of Turin? Victor Emmanuel gave up Savoy in order to purchase the unity of Italy; but a Prince of the house of Savoy could never forget his birthright, nor cease to hope that he might one day regain it, let us say by strictly legal means. Starting from this Piccon incident, what a broad field for speculation is suddenly opened before us! Is it not just possible that the same order of ideas enters the heads of the French writers to goad them on to fury in their attacks upon the Savoyard lawyer for his "monstrous apostacy?"

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

It is evident to all here that the political plot is thickening, and that a crisis of some kind must occur soon after the meeting of the Assembly on the 12th of May. Yet, at no period in three years has there been so little said about political news. Every one "feels it in his bones," as the vulgar expression runs, that some great work is going on in silence and in secret, and no one connected with the public journals seems to get hold of enough matter to serve as the base of a plausible theory. That this silence is largely due to certain divisions in the Cabinet itself is probable, and it is also probable that the extreme uncertainty of getting a majority may have a serious effect upon the Ministers. MacMahon wishes to take the bull by the horns and have the struggle out quickly. Hence he insists upon having the new constitutional laws brought forward at once, while M. De Broglie wants to get his Suffrage bill through first. The latter will be opposed by the Bonapartists and Republicans, because it is a purely Orleanist measure; and it would seem from the above that the Marshal intends to oppose it as well. He will not say anything in its favor, and refuses to sanction its presentation before his own powers, or rather the Septennate has been legally and solidly constituted by the Chamber. Suppose for a moment that this project is voted down, what then remains? I can see nothing legal but a dissolution of the present Assembly; and M. Thiers has long claimed that this body could not possibly live beyond the month of August.

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The Union [illegible] treat the Ministers with superb disdain. It refuses to accept the warning conveyed in M. Depeyre's circular, and M. Lucius Brun writes a letter to say that its position is a strong one. Support MacMahon, he says, for he received a personal vote confiding the power to him for seven years, if need there were for so long a period, but discuss the so-called Septennate as much as you please. It is nothing but a provisional and eminently transitory Government, which would disappear to-morrow if the Marshal were to retire. As this was giving the Ministry a plain slap in the face, one wonders why some steps were not taken against this journal. The reason was that M. Brun threatened to bring the matter up in the "Committee of Permanency" if a finger was laid upon the *Union*. An interpellation of that sort would be sure to necessitate the reassembling of the Chamber by special call, and that is the last thing M. De Broglie desires. If the Assembly meets before he has secured his Left-Centre members to complete his majority, he is certainly lost. It amounted to this, therefore, that M. Brun made himself the champion of the *Union*, and told the Ministry that he would force a special call for the return of the Assembly if the journal was disturbed. Both parties are now sleeping on their arms. Meantime M. Leboulaye writes a long and able letter, in which he, the reporter of the Prorogation law, says that the discussions in committee ran entirely upon the functions to be exercised by the Marshal, and not at all upon the Marshal personally. Hence he concludes that a "MacMahon Government" was legally constituted by this vote, whether this Government be called a Septennate or by any other name. This will give an idea of the quarrel which has to be settled.

THE RULING POWER.

In a contest with the powers that be, it makes all the difference in the world to a journal whether or not it is backed by an important group in the Chamber. Two more journals which stood alone have fallen before a Ministerial decree. And the Government has not been at all tender with the Council General of Marseilles. On the opening day the President, M. Labardie, made a strong political address, taking the *Union's* view of the Septennate, but in a Republican sense. A quarrel occurred with the Prefect, and a scandalous scene took place. The Government was appealed to on both sides, and it has taken the strongest possible ground in favor of the Prefect, who is sustained in every particular. The Council meets to-day to get this reply, and it is presumed that it will resign when the note of the Minister of the Interior is read before it. If I were to enumerate all the troubles of this kind which have arisen during the vacation, I should fill columns with them, for every day we have some incident which goes to show that the present Government is very far from being popular. It would be curious to know, if one could only get at the truth, how many of those who decried M. Thiers and aided in his overthrow, now sincerely and heartily wish that he was back again in power.

NOTABLE ART EXHIBITION.

A splendid exposition of pictures and works of art has just been opened in the Palais Bourbon, or Palais of the Corps Legislatif, on the Quai D'Orsay. The object of it is to aid the people of Alsace and Lorraine to emigrate to and colonize the French portion of Algeria. M. De Rothschild, the Duc D'Aumale, the Duc De Nemours, the State, and several gentlemen who have large galleries have sent in their works in order to make an attractive exhibition for this charitable purpose. Mme. De MacMahon, the Baronne De Rothschild, the Duchesses De Castries and Decazes, with many more ladies of high Parisian society, have offered to take charge of the stalls and sell the objects which have been sent in. This has made the Palais Bourbon the fashionable spot for an afternooon airing. Among the marbles there are works of Carrier-Belleuse, Lanzirotti, and Carpeaux, the sculptor who made the groups upon the new opera-house. One of these copies recalls a good story of the popular sculptor. He was one day working in the Pavillon de Flore, in the Louvre, when the Emperor mounted upon his scaffolding. Carpeaux was in a rage, and was rolling a bit of moist clay in his hand. He suddenly thrust it into the hand of the Emperor, who looked astonished and raised his eyes inquiringly. Carpeaux pointed below: "You see that imbecile there, with his gaping mouth! He has been staring in that way all the morning. Chuck it at his head!" "But," said Napoleon III., with the soft, grave tone familiar to him, "I can't do that." "You can't do that?" said Carpeaux; "then what's the good of being Emperor?" This sculptor was a pet with the imperial court, and was allowed many liberties. When Napoleon told the story himself he imitated Carpeaux's look of surprise to find that the Emperor could not "chuck" a piece of clay at the head of an imbecile without getting into trouble with the Police.

COL. STOFFEL.

Readers of the Bazaine trial must have been puzzled to understand the attitude of Marshal MacMahon with regard to the dispatch which Baron Stoffel was accused of suppressing. If the prosecution proved anything it proved too much, for it made MacMahon himself an accomplice. What he thought about such proceedings can only be judged by results. We now find that Gen. Lemé De La Rivière has been sent to Coventry, and his friends are complaining; and the prosecution of Col. Stoffel has been abandoned, there not being the shadow of a reason for believing that either he or MacMahon ever saw the dispatch discovered so happily by Gen. De La Rivière.

AMERICANS IN A BROIL.

I wrote the other day, without giving names, of a quarrel at the Washington Club over a game of cards, resulting in a blow being given in the street. The person who gave it was expelled the club. The sequel to this story has just been given me. On Wednesday evening last a duel was arranged between Mr. Payne and Mr. Frank Riggs, to take place at a certain point just over the Belgian frontier. When the parties arrived they found the Police awaiting them, and were politely escorted back into France. The duel had been arranged late Wednesday evening, and some one must have telegraphed promptly, for at 10 o'clock the gendarmes were on the ground with the dispatch from Paris in hand. It was Mr. Payne who was expelled the club, and this was the way he took of setting himself right with the public. Let us hope that both parties were "satisfied" with their journey.

MR. KASSON'S LETTER.

The letter of Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, declining a nomination for re-election to Congress, reads thus:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, April 22, 1864.

Geo. H. Maish, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: In answer to many inquiries on the subject, will you please make it known in any way you deem proper that I decline to be a candidate for renomination. The very large vote given to me two years ago by the electors of the Seventh District has left with me a deep sense of gratitude to my constituents. Whatever ability and experience I possess have been devoted to their interests, irrespective of party, and will so continue to the end of my term. But there is nothing in the condition of public affairs at Washington to tempt me to desire a return for another period of official life here. I leave my friends and constituents to select some other devoted to reform, who will enter heartily into the work of abolishing abuses and restraining monopolies, whether within or without his party, fearless of the attacks this course will surely bring upon him. The time has come when a public office is more a burden than an honor. The only compensation for the burden, to a competent officer, must be the consciousness that the office has sought him, not he the office. Renewing my thanks to the many good friends who have desired a different determination on my part, I must withdraw my name unreservedly. Very sincerely your friend,

JOHN A. KASSON.

FLOWER GARDENING.

HINTS FOR THE AMATEUR GARDENER.

PREPARING THE SOIL—PLANTING AND SOWING—WINDOW GARDENING.

The love of flowers is universal. It seems to be an instinct with humanity. Many of the beauties of nature require an educated eye and a cultivated taste for their appreciation; but the love of flowers is inherent. Being possessed of the actual necessaries of life, one of the first luxuries we seek is our own little flower garden. We may be the fortunate possessor of an extensive plot of ground with the requisite means for a handsome botanical display, or we may be merely the owner of a narrow strip of soil running round a brick wall or wooden fence, but in either case we have the means of a healthful recreation and refined pleasure.

THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Taking it for granted that the garden of the amateur is comprised in two narrow beds or borders of earth, three feet wide, and any length from twenty to fifty feet, let us offer a few hints upon the first necessary undertaking, the preparing of the soil. Some soils are, of course, better adapted to the growth of plants than others. In distinguishing the good from the bad there is one simple guide: Any soil in which native weeds will grow freely is suitable for the culture of flowers. The earth wherein the potato and the cabbage thrive will admit of the successful cultivation of the tea-rose and heliotrope. A certain depth of soil is always necessary; the brownish surface should be at least twelve inches deep—if deeper, so much the better. Where the objectionable feature dampness exists, it must be removed by drainage, which can be accomplished by many simple methods. It should be borne in mind that while every garden does not need drainage, yet all are improved by it, as the soil receives increased powers of receiving the heat of the sun. It often happens in New-York and its vicinity that the ground is deficient in the materials of a good soil, the house having been built upon a sand-bar, or some other barren site. It is then necessary to manufacture a soil, by obtaining the loam and sand and other materials and spreading them over the earth to a depth of at least eighteen inches. Good common soil from a wheat or potato field, mingled with one-fourth of its bulk of fine sand, will make an excellent mixture for this purpose. To this must be added the manure from a barn or stable; and the cost of such a prepared and manufactured garden should not exceed, in the neighborhood of New-York, two dollars per square of six feet.

PLANTING.

The operation of planting, of course, varies with the nature of the plant. The best time for planting shrubs is in April. The roots are just starting into growth at this time, and if they are simply set out in good soil, with the crown below the surface, will be almost sure to thrive. Unless the planting day is very warm, and the plants dry from long carriage, no water should be given at this time or at any other. If the root of a plant is too large, it may easily be divided into as many parts as they are growing points or eyes. Each eye will produce a plant. Pruning should be applied to every plant, of whatever size, that has been removed from one place to another. At least one-half of all the stems should be cut away. In pruning cut close to a bud that points outward, away from the centre of the shrub, and so arrange it that when finished the shrub shall be of a round and symmetrical shape. One important piece of advice may be here given to the amateur gardener—do not crowd your plants. Let each have room to develop its full proportions, and to show its foliage, which is often as beautiful as the flower, to advantage. The arrangement of the garden must be a matter of individual taste. In general tall plants should occupy the background; or when the bed is seen from both sides, the low-growing species should be planted in front. Again, planting should be done always with an eye to a continuance, or rather succession of bloom. A little garden looking glorious in June is often bare the rest of the year, when, by a little care in selection of flowers, a display can be maintained from May to November. The nicest effects may be produced by arranging plants with reference to their habit of growth, their color, or shade of foliage and flower; and it is frequently in this that the beauty of a garden consists. For a small garden, such as we have suggested, we may give the following list of herbaceous plants:

Cut Flowers.—Astillee Japonica, Garden Pinks, Lily of the Valley, Day Lily.

The following list of shrubs are all small, and bear flowers suitable for cutting: Deutzia Gracelis, Spyrea Reeosi Floxe Pena, Wigelia Rosea or Albea, Wisteria, vine; Honeysuckle, vine; Hardy Azalea.

Roses really make a class of themselves. They are divided into two smaller classes, hardy and tender. The hardy roses include Climbing, June, and Hybrid Perpetuals. The following is an excellent list of the hardy roses for a small garden:

Climbing Roses.—Gem of the Prairie, Baltimore Belle.

June Roses.—Madame Planteer, Madame Hardy, Perfecta, Adelaide, moss; William Lobb, moss; Crimson, moss.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.—Giant de Battailles, Jules Margottin, La Peine, Madame Laffray, Caroline De Sansal, Pius IX.

The planting, pruning, and after-culture of these roses is precisely that of hardy shrubs. Tender roses are, as their name impiles, not suitable for permanent planting. They must be removed to the window and cellar each Winter. The only varieties we need consider are the tea roses. These for continual flowering and general use are the best of all the roses mentioned, and should have a place in every garden. The Don Silene and the Soffrano are the best. The cost of these plants is not high. A good shrub of the kinds mentioned can be bought for fifty cents. Roses are the same, and herbaceous plants can be procured for from twelve to twenty-five cents per clump.

SEED-SOWING.

The seeds used for the flower-garden are divided into two classes—annuals and perennials, or biennials. The hardy annuals are the best seeds available for our little garden, and should be sown in the Spring. The term hardy does not mean that the plants will stand the Winter, but they are of a robust habit and will not be injured by the cold storms of early Spring. They also have the great advantage of coming into maturity in the open air without artificial aid. As it is useless to put seeds into the ground before the soil becomes warm and dry, the time to sow rarely comes in New-York before the first week in May. An excellent test for the sowing season is this: Take up a handful of the garden loam and close the fingers tightly upon it. If, on opening the hand the soil remains in a hard lump, and retaines the imprint of the fingers, it is too wet. If it falls apart in an irregular heap upon the palm, planting is in order. Another guide will be found in park and forest trees. When they put forth their young leaves, all nature is ready for active work. Seeds planted then germinate at once, seldom fail to come up and grow vigorously. Nothing is gained by early sowing. The size of the seed should settle the question, how deep and how thick to sow. The larger the seeds the wider apart they may be scattered. The smaller the seeds the slighter the covering. To plant very small seeds, smooth the soil down fine and level with the back of a trowel. Scatter the seed thickly over the surface, and gently press them into the soil. A very slight watering will finish the operation. An excellent idea is to spread newspapers over the spot during sunny days till the seeds come up, when the covering may be removed. To plant seeds of a large size like mignonette, the surface should be roughened and the seed scattered thinly. Water again should be used, and the newspaper shelter also, though the latter is not essential. Still larger seeds, like the sweet pea, are carefully sown in narrow trenches, and about one inch and two inches apart in the row. For our little garden and for cutting, the following is a desirable selection:

Hardy Annuals.—Allyssum, Candytuft, Clarkia, Larkspur, Murandia, Nasturtium, Sweet Pea, Stocks or Gilliflowers, Mignonette.

Tender annuals are plants that reach maturity in one season, but whose time of growth is longer than our short northern Summer. They must be cultivated for the first few weeks in a greenhouse or hot bed. Hence it is best to procure them from florists. They are furnished either in clumps or in small pots. The time to plant them must be necessarily later than the seeds. The 10th of May is the very earliest suitable time. To plant them is simple in the extreme. If the seedling plants are in pots, turn them out by holding the pot upside down, with the fingers spread over the soil; a gentle tap upon the bottom of the pot will cause the plant to fall out uninjured. Then with the hand make a small hole in the ground, drop the roots of the plant undisturbed into it, so that the soil is about level with the surface; press the loam gently round the plant, and the work is complete. If the plants are not in pots, but in clumps, when the evening dew is falling is an excellent planting time. The cost of seeds varies with the kinds. From five to twenty-five cents per paper is the usual retail price. One paper of each kind specified above will be sufficient. The tender annuals will be about $1 per dozen in pots, and without pots, seventy-five cents. Three dozen of these plants should be sufficient. The following are about the best of the common sorts of tender annuals:

Amaranthus tricolor, asters, balsams marigolds celosia, cobea scandeus.

To these may be added a list of bedding plants which are grown in larger pots than the tender annuals, but are extremely desirable for a small garden:

Tea roses, lemon verbenas, heliotropes, geraniums, carnations, feverfews, verbenas, salvias.

Arranging plants for effect in a very small garden can hardly be attempted. Still, with the aid of what are known as foliage plants, something in this way can be attempted in the smallest of gardens. These foliage plants have no flowers of any value. Their sole beauty consists in the coloring of the leaves. By arranging them in groups or masses wonderful effects are produced. The so-called "ribbon gardening" is the result of their use. The best of the common kinds of foliage plants are these:

Achyranthus, cineraria maritima, amaranthus tricolor, cactamea candida, coleous. Japanese maize.

WINDOW GARDENING.

Window gardening is a special branch of horticulture, and in cities where not even a few feet of soil are to be had for a flower garden, it furnishes a tasteful substitute and a means of having a little Summer all the year round. Window boxes really begin their reign when all other vegetation is hidden by the snows of Winter. The plants need not be costly nor the boxes of expensive material. The boxes may be of tin or common white pine, painted green; and they may also have a rustic air by covering them with narrow horizontal lengths of rough-barked wood. The one great essential of window gardening is sun. That secured, what follows is simple. A south window, with a shade that can be raised or lowered at pleasure, is best. Having the box, the first operation is to make a bottom layer of broken charcoal. It is well to have the larger plants in pots, both for convenience of removal and to obviate the necessity of box drainage, a rather disagreeable thing in a parlor. Set the pots on the top of the charcoal, arranging according to fancy, but keeping the taller plants in the middle. Fine, hardy bloomers, such as fuschias, tea roses, geraniums, (scarlet, white, and rose,) carnations, Chinese primroses do better in the house than tropical ferns and other plants which rarely live long out of a conservatory. One or two foliage plants and two or three German and English ivies will also be pretty. Fill in the pots with light, friable soil, one-fifth sand, and smooth the top over so as to cover the pots. In the interstices numberless smaller plants may be placed, such as mignonette, sweet alyssum, crocus, jonquil, and moneywort. Lastly, cover the surface with mosses fresh from the woods. Water well, and sprinkle the surface daily with a fine whisk broom. The water used for the plants should be tempered slightly when the weather is very cold. Window gardening will thus be found not only to be a source of a little pleasant daily labor, but the laborer will find himself repaid a hundred-fold for his work.

CHINESE TRUE LOVE.

HOW SEVERAL JEALOUS JOHNS ATTEMPTED TO INTERFERE WITH IT.

The story of a Chinese cook and his newly-married wife is thus narrated by the San Francisco *Bulletin*: "A gentleman residing in the fashionable part of Bush street, and well known in business circles, called at the Police Head-quarters this morning and informed the Counselor that for several years past he has enjoyed the service of an artistic Celestial in the culinary department of his household. About three months since the cook, tired of single blessedness, took unto himself a wife, who was also admitted to the Bush street mansion. From all that can be learned, the bride was of more than ordinary beauty, and up to the time of her marriage had received the attentions of several dashing Celestials. The sudden marriage of the damsel aroused a bitter feeling among the rejected lovers, who resolved that their successful rival should not rest in peace. The conspirators invaded the house of the bride, sought her husband, threatened him with summary vengeance, and conspired to extort money by numerous ingenious methods, but in every instance their base designs were frustrated. At last a new plan of action was resolved upon, as is shown in the annexed epistle:

> SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.
>
> DEAR LADY: I write this letter to you to know what I come here for. Your Chinaman and Chinalady living up town she owe me the sum of ninety ($90) dollars account. I want ask she when having money pay to me let me know. Please tell she come here. I want see her particular as well as you can. AH GET.
>
> To Mrs. Lady, — Bush street.

This communication astounded the good lady of the house, who immediately caused the whole matter to be laid before the Police. Counselor Clarke detailed an officer to interview the wily Ah Get, and ascertain how the woman became indebted to him. The author of the note was found in a hovel in the Chinese quarters, and with great willingness he proceeded to narrate the circumstances under which the fair damsel became indebted to him. According to his version of the affair, the debt is the result of a game of chance participated in by the debtor and twenty-two others, in which she lost four times successively. When questioned as to why he wrote to the woman's employers, he replied that being in an American country he deemed it only necessary to write his grievances in English, as the person to whom he wrote was perfectly competent to settle the matter in dispute. The officer addressed Ah Get in fitting terms, and after warning him to keep the peace and discontinue persecuting the cook and his wife, departed to announce the result of his inquiries to the interested parties. At last accounts the foes of the newly-married couple were retiring in good order."

CRIME IN ITALY.

Writing from Florence, under date of April 7, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "As I was about to leave Siena yesterday, that interesting old city had just been the theatre of a startling tragedy. A well-to-do citizen, by name Pietro Pieraccini, a butcher by trade, and keeping a stall in the famous old market-place of the city, for many centuries known as 'Il Campo,' but now vainly re-baptized under the name of 'Piazza Vittorio Emmanuele,' was accosted by a young man who had recently been released from imprisonment, and who asked him for a loan or gift of 100 francs, (£4.) Pieraccini, one of the most popular men in the city, and well known for his free-handed benevolence, objected probably in this case either to the exorbitance of the demand or to the tone and character of the petitioner, and he met the application with a flat refusal, whereupon the young ruffian drew a knife and stabbed the butcher twice to the heart, killing him on the spot. A crowd witnessed the deed, and Pieraccini was 'so dear to the multitude for his readiness to relieve all distress and to promote all schemes of beneficence, he was so distinguished a patron of the fine arts,' says the account of the event in the *Gazzetta d'Italia*, 'that the people would have inflicted summary justice on the criminal, had not carabineers and soldiers with the utmost difficulty rescued him from their fury.'

This incident occurred at about 12 o'clock at noon, while I was walking along the street or suite of streets, from which several slides or flights of steps led to the place which was at that very moment the scene of the murder. Four hours later I walked to the station to be in time for the 5 o'clock train, and both on my way to the station and on the platform I was in the midst of a crowd. But I noticed no emotion, and I heard no remark which could raise a suspicion that anything extraordinary had happened. Incidents of this nature are, and always have been, unfortunately, too common in Italy to create a very deep or lasting impression. It is in the present instance only the personal regard that his fellow-citizens entertained for the murdered man which for a moment endangered the life of the murderer. Having escaped from the hands of the infuriated mob, the criminal's life is certainly in no danger from the law. The Tuscan lawgivers of 1859 abolished capital punishment 'forever,' and the present Minister of Justice, Vigliani, who, in his scheme for a Penal Code for the whole Italian Kingdom, applicable to the Tuscan as to all other provinces, proposed to adjudge the penalty of death in cases of premeditated murder, has raised an outcry among these humane people which will in all probability defeat his measure. Though Pieraccini's murder was perpetrated in the light of day, before a thousand witnesses, though the criminal has been taken red-handed and is known as an old offender, months, if not years, will elapse before he is brought to trial for his guilt, and by that time a revulsion of feeling will be wrought in the people's minds, so that the very men who, without the interference of the Police, would most certainly have lynched him on the spot, will, if they sit in the jury-box, plead extenuating circumstances in the culprit's favor, and reduce his atrocious deed to mere manslaughter. It is difficult to say what amount of bloodshed will ever shake the conviction so deeply rooted in the hearts of the Italians, and especially of the Tuscans, 'that leniency of legislation alone befits the mild and gentle disposition of their people,' but there is no doubt that murders of the same kind, and even of a nature far more heinous than the one perpetrated in Siena yesterday, are not greatly on the decrease in Italy, and that the custom of carrying knives, pistols, and other treacherous weapons becomes daily more prevalent, not only among men of a certain class, but also among women and mere children.

With persons of higher rank murder assumes a different yet hardly a less repulsive shape. A few months ago a youth belonging to one of the noblest families of Florence, the Marchese Cosimo Ridolfi, attended the first performance of a ballet at the Pergola Theatre. Opinions as to the merits of the piece were at variance, and while Ridolfi, with a party in his box, was hissing, another party in an adjoining box, conspicuous among whom was a young man named Ludovico Falevolti, expressed their approbation of the doings on the stage by loud applause. Angry looks and cross words were exchanged by the hostile factions, craning over the parapet of their boxes. A blow was struck in the corridor as the crowd was leaving the house at the close of the performance, and, as it happened, it fell on an inoffensive person belonging to neither party, and a perfect stranger to the quarrel. The quarrel was, however, followed up by Falevolti and Ridolfi; a meeting between them was arranged at a friend's villa at Antella; the weapon chosen was the broadsword, with leave given to the combatants to cut and thrust, and after a few passes Falevolti fell pierced to the heart by his adversary's weapon. Months later, and only a few days ago, Ridolfi was brought into court at the Florence Assizes, when the jury, led by counsel to the conclusion that Falevolti had in headlong onset inadvertently rushed on the point of Ridolfi's sword, acquitted Ridolfi of all intent to murder, and the court sentenced him 'to be banished for three months to some place at six miles' distance from his ordinary residence.'"

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE & MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER OF 1761.

From a heap of literary rubbish, the sweepings of auction-rooms and old libraries, which cumbered a dingy book-stall in a by-court I rescued the volume among whose brown and well-thumbed pages I have just been dipping. A title-page, as well filled as any other in the book, informs the reader that it is the *London Magazine and Monthly Intelligencer* for 1761. More than a century of more or less rough usage has frayed the edges of its thick and solid covers, cracked the leather of its ribbed back, and reduced the once black and white pages to a common tint of brown. But otherwise the stout old volume is not injured, so well did the ancient book-binder do his work. Evidently he expended his best skill on it, and possibly was well paid, for he worked for "Thomas Neville, Gent., of Little Heywood," doubtless a country magnate of some note in his time and place. Thomas Neville, Gent., has carefully pasted the label bearing that legend on the inside of the cover, and it still sticks. One can imagine the interest with which the County Squire looked for the monthly number of his magazine when the post-boy brought it from London; how he dipped into its pages for the latest news—not more than six weeks old—and learned how the world was going on outside of Little Heywood. Among gentlemen of his stamp the *London Magazine* was long popular. It was started in the year 1732, and consequently had attained a very respectable age when this volume was issued. Like other publications of the period, it combined the features of a magazine and a newspaper. People were not so impatient in those days, and waited for their news with content, satisfied if it was anything less than two months old. So, while the greater part of the fifty-two pages of which each number consisted is devoted mainly to literary topics, some three or four at the end are occupied with a "news summary," in which the more noticeable events of the month are briefly chronicled. Among these we find some which have considerable interest, especially those relating to American affairs, of which there are a great number. The events of the year of which the ancient volume treats were important ones in colonial history. The struggle which had commenced between England and France in 1756 became finally a contest for supremacy on this continent. It has passed into colonial annals as "the French and Indian War." From 1756 to 1763 this war continued with varying fortune, till toward its close, when the British arms were everywhere successful. The disastrous attack on Ticonderoga under Abercrombie was the inauspicious opening of the campaign. Three years after, the same fortress, with that of Crown Point, fell to the army of Lord Amherst; Quebec fell and Wolfe was killed in September of the same year—1759; and the year after the Cherokees seriously threatened the Southern colonies, harassing the settlers, and giving endless trouble, aided, as they were, by the French in Louisiana, till Col. Grant, in 1761, totally defeated and nearly destroyed the nation. The prosecution of the war caused a lively interest to be felt in the welfare of the colonies, and occupied a large share of public attention in London. The mother country strained every effort to drive the French from America, and in the end was entirely successful. In 1762 not a rod of Canadian ground was owned by the French, and Louisiana they ceded to Spain. This last move was not entirely satisfactory to Great Britain, for the opening of the Mississippi from its source to its mouth was one of the chief objects of the war. The editor of the magazine under notice points out in his preface, alluding to the war then in progress, "that we have now an opportunity (if we do not neglect it, which we did in the last war,) of not leaving an European rival or enemy on this side of the famous River Mississippi," and he hopes in the meantime to entertain his readers with accounts of new conquests added to the British dominions—the same accounts to be "the fullest and most authentick."

Turning to the first or contents page of the number for January, a note at the foot informs us that the number is issued with "a new and accurate large map of the Isles of Montreal, beautifully engraved on copper." The map is here, and a sufficiently rude affair it is, but tolerably accurate. Among the other contents is "The New-York Address to Gen. Amherst," delivered to him by the City dignitaries on his return from the conquest of Canada, in November of the year before. The address is as long as municipal addresses usually are, recounts in glowing terms the gallant General's deeds in subduing the "savage native and more savage Canadian," laments the death of Wolfe, expatiates on the magnificent resources of the colonies, (so early!) and concludes with a glowing panegyric of the General himself. No names are attached. The reply of the General is as brief as any of Gen. Grant's speeches—about six lines long. Following this comes the letter of Mr. Secretary Pitt (not yet Lord Chatham) to the several Governors and Councils in North America, warning them that many pernicious practices were carried on under flags of truce, as supplying arms to the enemy, smuggling, &c., and calling on them to use vigorous efforts to stop this "dangerous and ignominious" trade, particularly in the Rivers Mobile and Mississippi. The "Monthly Chronologer" pages of this number are mainly occupied with accounts of French prizes taken by the British men-of-war. A curious example of the operation of the old law of libel appears here. As the greater the truth the greater the libel, it would have been actionable to publish the fact that a man was a bankrupt, even if he was at the time actually in the insolvent court. The official list of bankrupts is consequently published under the heading, "B—kr—ts."

The February number of the magazine is issued with another colonial map, being "a fine large plan of the Straits of St. Mary and Michilimakinac, (Makinaw,) showing the importance of the two western-most settlements for the fur trade." The description which accompanies this is worth quoting:

> "The French fort and settlement of Michilimakinac, or rather upon the strait between the Lake Huron and the Lake Michigan, is one of those which they have, within these last thirty or forty years, established for protecting their communication between the several great lakes of Canada, and also their communication between the River St. Lawrence and the River Mississippi. For this purpose, they first built their fort at Niagara, to secure the communication between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and, finding that we tamely submitted to this encroachment, they proceeded to build their fort upon the strait between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, which they called Fort Ponchartrain, where they had a flourishing settlement last year, when it was conquered and subdued by us. Both these I call encroachments upon us, because our allies, the six nations, were then in possession of both those countries. The next fort they built was this of Michilimakinac, which secures not only the communication between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, but also that between Lake Huron and that vast, large lake called the Superior, or upper lake. This settlement they call St. Ignace, the situation of which, says Father Charlevoix, is most advantageous for traffic, being between the great lakes, viz.: Michigan, 300 leagues; Huron, 350, and Lake Superior, 500 in circumference; every one of which abounds prodigiously with fish, such as herring, carp, pike, stargeon, astikamegue, or white fish, and especially trout, of which last there are three sorts, and one of them monstrously large, and in such plenty that an Indian, with his sword only, will sometimes strike fifty in three hours' time; and the white fish, which is of the size of a mackerel, is so delicate that, whether fresh or salted, nothing of the kind can exceed it. Besides, in the upper lake are found many fragments of copper ore, and some of them so rich that they may almost be called pure copper, a certain sign of there being rich copper mines in its neighborhood. The Lake Michigan likewise serves for another purpose; for by that lake they sail to the River St. Joseph, which enters the lake at its south-east corner, and after sailing a few miles up that river to a little above Fort St. Joseph, they have a land carriage over a meadow to the head of the River Theakiki, so that a canal might be cut between the two at a very small expense, and certainly would have been done if the French had not, since the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, formed the project of making themselves the masters of the River Ohio. Down the Theakiki they proceed to the River Illinois, then down that river to the Mississippi, and so down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, the capital of what the French now call Louisiana."

"A new and accurate map of the River Mississippi, from the sea to Bayagoulas," accompanies the March number. The description appended is brief, concluding with a denunciation of the French, "who began in 1717 to make settlements upon it, which they have since pursued with great vigor and success, as we now feel by their spiriting up and supporting the Cherokees against us." Among the items of the month's news appears one to the effect that a ship with eight men and thirty-seven women, convicts, had sailed from London to be transported to America, pursuant to their sentence. Another notes a pugilistic combat between one Maggs, who beat the famous Nailor at the Tennis Court, near the Haymarket. Great bets, we are informed, depended on the battle, "which was honored by the countenance of persons of the first rank." Another curious item relates the occurrences at an execution of a highwayman at Oxford, who, by the account which is given of his exploits in a previous number, would appear to have been a knight of the road of the Claude Duval stamp. He was young, handsome, daring, and generous, and on his trial excited the liveliest sympathies of the spectators, especially the feminine portion. Before his execution he held levees at the jail, and was treated as a popular hero. The account of his execution says his behavior was astonishing.

> "He prayed a few minutes at the foot of the ladder while the executioner was tying the cord, and then went up very briskly, took off his neck-cloth, unbuttoned his collar as well as his waistcoat, put the rope about his neck, begged several times that the spectators would hang upon him immediately, and telling the executioner that he would give a signal for turning the ladder, instantly dropped a white handkerchief, but without waiting a moment, threw himself off. He hung upward of an hour, when a large body of bargemen attended, and the instant he was cut down, triumphantly carried him off to St. Thomas' Parish, dug a grave, and after cutting his body open, filled it with quick-lime, and then buried it; as they said, they were determined he should not be dissected."

The plan of New-Orleans, the capital of Louisiana, which accompanies the April number, is unfortunately missing. No description is given, and times would appear to have been a little dull, for the number is uninteresting and mainly filled with official reports of terrible verbosity.

The high-handed style in which military and naval officers conducted themselves in those times, may be inferred from the report of a trial, which appears in the issue of the succeeding month. The case was decided at Guildhall, and appears to have been long pending. One Samuel Blackden, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, sued Capt. Gambier, of the war-ship Burford. The action was brought, says the *Intelligencer*, for damages the plaintiff sustained in Nova Scotia, by the defendants taking him by violence from his freehold there, burning his house, and detaining the plaintiff unjustly on board the Burford 125 days; when, after a hearing of three hours, a special jury of merchants gave the plaintiff £800 damages and costs of suit. This verdict, he adds, must give great satisfaction to all his Majesty's subjects in America, and increase their *esteem and affection* for their mother country, whose *excellent laws* will not suffer any injury to the subject in the most remote part of the British dominions.

The following account of a duel is given. Note its brevity. Such a first-class sensation, thrown away in a dozen lines, would, of itself, be sufficient to show the lamentable want of newspaper enterprise in the last century:

> "A duel was fought at the Cardigan-Head Tavern, Charing-cross, between Capt. Jasper, lately of the navy, and a gentleman of Bristol. They agreed to throw by their swords, and decide the quarrel with pistols, which they accordingly did, setting foot to foot, across a table. At the first discharge the Captain received a ball in his right breast, which went out at his shoulders, upon which he fell. The gentleman was immediately secured, and carried before Justice Fielding, who committed him to New Prison. The surgeons, upon examining the Captain's wound, were of opinion it was not mortal, and he was generous enough to declare that the gentleman was not to blame, as he himself had been the aggressor. The Captain died the next day."

It is noted that the colonies are coming gallantly to the front in the war. The colony of Connecticut, it is stated, has provided for raising and equipping 2,300 effective men, Rhode Island 665, Massachusetts Bay 3,000, and New-York 1,787 men.

It is not certain whether we have any cure for hydrophobia, and the cure effected by the accident related below is scarcely likely to be recommended by the medical profession in all cases. But the incident is worthy of note as showing how unfortunates affected by this malady were treated in those days of rude surgery. Killing the patient is certainly an effectual cure of his ills. The account is given in the July number, and is noted as being communicated by a surgeon, under whose eyes the occurrence had taken place.

> "Talking of canine madness the other day, an ingenious person in company related this fact. A woman bit by a mad dog, and who had the dreadful hydrophobia upon her, was doomed, according to the old custom, to be smothered, but at the time her executioners appeared, she happened to have a small interval of reason, and made such efforts to escape that she got out of their hands to the stairs-head, when her foot slipping, she fell and cut through the temporal artery, which bleeding freely, her friends did not attempt to stop it, concluding it would save them their painful office, as in the end it did, for the woman, almost exhausted, gave evident signs of a recovery from the dreadful distemper, and actually survived it."

The August number is remarkable for containing a map of this City, or, as it is described, "A fine south prospect of the City of New-York, in North America." The view appears to have been taken from some point on the Brooklyn side, but little can be made out from the rude outlines of a number of houses with some church steeples sticking through them. Unluckily the artist took his sketch from so distant a point that his labors are of no value to us now, either as a guide or plan. The description of the City is more interesting, and will bear reproduction. It reads as follows:

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

> "The City of New-York, capital of the province of that name, in North America, being situated on an island in the mouth of Hudson's River, about fourteen miles long, and in some places three broad. It may contain near 2,500 buildings of brick and stone, stands on an eminence, and being surrounded with modern fortifications, makes a fine appearance. It is a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It has a spacious harbor, commodious keys, with warehouses on them, and employs several hundred ships in its trade and fisheries. This is thought to be as healthy a spot as any in the world. The eastern and southern parts, in general, are low, but the rest is situated upon a dry, elevated soil. The streets are irregular, but, being paved with round pebbles, are very clean. No part of America has greater plenty and variety in its markets. They have beef, pork, mutton, poultry, butter, wild fowls, venison, fish, roots and herbs of all kinds in their seasons. Oysters are a considerable part of the support of the poor, and that single article is computed to be worth annually £10,000 or £12,000. Some kinds are very large, so that one or two of them fried, &c., are a meal for a reasonable appetite. The fort, upon the south-west point of the city, is a square with four bastions; within the walls is the house in which the Governors usually reside, and opposite to it are brick barracks for the independent companies. At the south end was formerly a chapel, but this was burnt down in the negro conspiracy of 1741. This fort stands in 40° 42' north. Here are two Dutch, two Episcopal, one French, and two German Lutheran Churches; one Presbyterian, one Anabaptist, one Quaker's, and one Moravian meeting-houses, and one Jew's synagogue. The City Hall is a strong brick building, oblong, and two stories high, with two wings at right angles with the centre. The floor below is an open walk, except two gaols and the gaolor's apartments. The cellar underneath is a dungeon, and the garret a common prison. This edifice is erected in a place where four streets meet, and fronts to the south-west, one of the most spacious streets in the town. The eastern wing contains, in the second story, the assembly room, a lobby, and the Speaker's chambers. The west wing, on the same floor, forms the Council-room and a library; and in the middle space the Supreme Court is usually held. The city is divided into seven wards, and is under the government of a Mayor, a Recorder, seven Aldermen, and seven Common Councilmen. The standing Militia consists of about 2,300 men, and the city has in reserve 1,000 stand of arms for seamen, the poor, &c., in case of an invasion."

Letters from the colonies would appear to have been received during the preceding month, for a large portion of the "Chronologer" is devoted to colonial news. The first letter is dated Boston, June 1. It states that advices had been received from "Charles-Town, in South Carolina," relating that a dreadful whirlwind in the previous month had devastated the place, laid bare the bed of the Ashley River in its course, instantly sunk five ships lying at anchor in the harbor, and damaged the rest, and generally committed havoc and destruction everywhere. Following comes a statistical report of the exports of Charlestown, and this again is followed by another letter with a Charlestown date, of May 23, which gives an account of the march of the army to Ninety-Six, and a very rough journey they appear to have had. A second letter, of June 3, tells of the trouble that the Creeks are having with the Spaniard, but that they seem heartily inclined to peace with the English. An extract from a letter from Fort George says the Northern army since their arrival there had been throwing up breastworks, as a protection against the Indians, who appeared threatening. We know how the war finally ended. The French were everywhere beaten, but the colonists suffered heavy losses in life and property in the struggle. The "Chronologer" faithfully records many of the events of the war and of the part the colonies bore in it, but enough has been gathered from its pages for one article.

A CALIFORNIA GIRL'S EXPLOIT.

The Marin County (Cal.) *News* of May 1, is responsible for all the assertions contained in the following: "The young ladies resident near the famous fishing creeks in this county are not a few of them experts with line and hook, and we know it is nothing unusual for the heroine of this item to string her half a hundred trout in a morning's sport. But to improvise a fisherman's spear from a horse's hoof requires a flash of genius, which, we claim, would be displayed by but a few. Miss Annie Olds, was riding, 'in maiden meditation fancy free,' by the shore of Paper-mill Creek, a few days ago, when she happened to espy a splendid specimen of the salmon trout taking its ease in the stream. She wanted him. She had no line at hand, and could not wait to go for one. Quick as thought she reined her steed toward the stream and plunged in, guiding his steps with such delicate precision that when she wheeled him back to shore, the fish had keeled over and risen to the surface, speared by the calks of the maiden's horse. Miss Olds took the trout home with her, and it weighed twelve pounds."

END OF A SHAKER COMMUNITY.

The Springfield *Republican* reports that the Shaker family at Tyringham, Mass., is fast breaking up and must soon disband. Hastings Storer, who has been the business manager since the death, in August last, of Michael McCue, their former business man, has just died, leaving this once prosperous family almost a wreck. The household now consists of but five males and eleven females, and they are anxious to dispose of the property and join the Hancock society.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

SENTIMENT UPON THE CZAR'S INTENDED VISIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25, 1874.

About as brilliant a reception as one can manage in England is to be given to the Emperor of Russia on the occasion of his first visit to England in the character of Czar. Some five-and-thirty years ago, when his present Majesty was only the Grand Duke Alexander, heir to the throne, he spent a short time in this country, and commemorated his presence by founding at Newmarket the race which should be known as the "Cæsarevitch," but which sporting men prefer to call the "Cæsar Witch." When, some years later, his father, the Emperor Nicholas, came to England, he also founded a race, at which the prize to be contended for was a magnificent gold cup. The Emperor's Cup, at Ascot, was, next to the Derby Stakes, at Epsom, the great object of racing men's ambition until the Crimean war broke out, when it was decided to refuse the annual gift. It was impossible, of course, to accept favors from a Sovereign whose troops were engaged day by day in sanguinary conflicts with our own; but I believe the cup offered for the Ascot races of 1854 was not declined so politely as it might have been. I am not in the secret of the Emperor Alexander's intentions. It would be a good idea, however, on his part—a "happy thought," as Mr. Burnand would say—to propose the re-establishment of the race for the Emperor's Cup, which would thus be looked upon as the symbol of renewed good feeling between England and Russia. No one, of course, has any right to expect the Emperor Alexander to do anything of the kind; but if he is received as heartily and enthusiastically as he ought to be, he may wish to make some sort of return, in which case the act I suggest would be a very appropriate one.

England's relations toward Russia—and, equally, England's estimate of Russians—have certainly changed in a remarkable manner since the Emperor Nicholas visited this country and, on arriving, was by no means well received. The English people looked upon him as the incarnation of despotism, and hated him with a special hatred as the oppressor of Poland—where he had in fact put down an insurrection which would have been equally quelled had it broken out in the Polish provinces of Austria or Prussia. The Liberal press published the most violent articles against the unwelcome guest; and Douglas Jerrold, in one of the severest articles he ever contributed to *Punch*, advised the public not to insult the torturer of the Poles but to meet him everywhere with the sternest silence. The first time the Emperor Nicholas showed himself in the streets, with Sir Robert Peel seated in the carriage by his side, he was hissed; on which, turning to our great financial and commercial Minister, he exclaimed, violently incensed: "I have to thank your journals and their calumnies for this!" "No, your Majesty," Sir Robert Peel—bent on securing a new and improved commercial treaty—is reported to have replied, "Our people are very intelligent, and what they are hissing is the Russian tariff with its high protective duties." In those days "the Czar" was regarded with abhorrence, and Russia was despised as a country of slavery—the peasants the slaves of the nobility, the nobility the slaves of the Emperor, the Emperor the probable victim, if he carried his tyranny too far, of court assassins. The Marquis De Castine, in 1839, had described the form of government in Russia as "despotism tempered by assassination;" and certainly De Castine was not far wrong. At present the agricultural population of Russia is free, a commercial middle class is gradually being formed, and home affairs and the affairs of the world in general are discussed with as much liberty, and here and there, with as much intelligence in the journals of St. Petersburg and Moscow as in those of Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. For these reasons the Emperor Alexander will not be hissed, as was his father, the Emperor Nicholas, when he shows himself in the streets of London. On the contrary, he will be applauded with the enthusiasm which the recollection of his wise and liberal conduct toward his subjects, during a reign which has now lasted twenty years, cannot fail to awaken.

In view of the Emperor Alexander's visit publishers are actively bringing out books on Russia, some of which are very strange productions indeed. The one thing required just now, in an exhaustive work on the Russian Empire, is that the writer should have been in Russia—which seems to be accepted as proof in itself that the language, history, laws, manners, and customs of the country must be well known to him. An Englishman of forty cannot, on the strength of his having lived forty years in England, persuade any one that he is to be accepted as an authority on all English subjects; but an Englishman who, without understanding a word of the language, has made a tour of some months'—or perhaps only of some weeks'—duration in Russia, seems to be looked upon as fully qualified for instructing us as to all that is going on in that gigantic Empire. The two latest publications of this kind are Mr. Carrington's *Behind the Scenes in Russia*, which is quite as poor an affair as one would imagine it to be from its *ad captandum* title, and *Through Russia, from St. Petersburg to Astrakhan*, by Mrs. Guthrie, which contains much lively and truthful descriptive writing, varied by some very curious accounts of literature, politics, and society in Russia, which Mrs. Guthrie has "adapted," without acknowledgment, from Mr. Ralston's introduction to his excellent translation of Kriloff's *Fables*, from Mr. Michell's *Hand-book to Russia*, and other well-known works, and adapted so unskillfully that she has often turned sound sense into absolute nonsense.

Russian songs, too, are being brought out just now in large numbers, and Mr. Gye intends to produce an Italian version of Glinka's opera, "Life for the Czar."

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The following law, defining the rights of husband and wife, has passed the Legislature of Massachusetts, and been approved by the Governor of the State:

SECTION 1. A married woman may convey her shares in corporations, and lease and convey her real property, and make contracts oral and written, sealed and unsealed, in the same manner as if she were sole, and all work and labor performed by her for others than her husband and children shall, unless there is an express agreement on her part to the contrary, be presumed to be on her separate account; but her separate conveyance of real estate shall be subject to her husband's contingent interest therein, and nothing in this act shall authorize a married woman to convey property to, or make contracts with, her husband.

SEC. 2. When a deed of land is made to a married woman, and at the same time she mortgages the same to the grantor to secure the payment of the whole or any part of the purchase money, or to a third party to obtain the whole or any part of such purchase money, the seizing of such married woman shall not give her husband any estate by the courtesy as against such mortgage.

SEC. 3. A married woman may sue and be sued in the same manner and to the same extent as if she were sole, but nothing herein contained shall authorize suits between husband and wife.

SEC. 4. A married woman may be an executrix, administratrix, guardian, or trustee, and bind herself and the estate she represents without her husband joining in any conveyance or instrument whatever, and be bound in the same manner and with the same effect in all respects as if she were sole.

SEC. 5. The first section of chapter four hundred and nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act shall impair the validity of any ante-nuptial or post-nuptial settlement.

FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.

MR. ALBERY'S NEW PLAY.

The London *Daily Telegraph* prints the following article on Mr. Albery's new play at the Vaudeville Theatre: "The critical verdict on the merit of Mr. James Albery as a dramatist will, if we mistake not, be undisturbed by the apprarance of his new comedy. His reputation will not suffer, nor will his fame be advanced, by the play called 'Pride.' It will please those who are content so long as their ears are tickled with smart sayings or conceits of fancy; it will disappoint others who look for harmony of idea and some consistency in character painting. The new comedy is at once clever and disappointing—clever in its bright thoughts and impulsive poetic temperament, clever in those unexpected springs of thought which come bubbling up and send a refreshing stream of laughter around the audience—disappointing in so far as it shows the author's inability to carry out a preconceived plan, almost wilfully disappointing in his apparent determination to mistake false effect for situation. It does not require a very elaborate diagnosis to ascertain the radical defect in the constitution of 'Pride.' The story, the characters, and the whole harmony of the work are ruined by the substitution of false effect for situation. The play had proceeded admirably enough until the end of the second act, when some demon must needs whisper in the author's ear that 'a situation' is necessary to bring down the curtain. So the situation is dragged in at all hazards, and down goes the card-castle. Mr. Albery does not build up to his situations and allow them their proper place in his original design. He plasters them on after his plans are matured, and brings the whole edifice tumbling to the ground. This fatal defect may best be seen by sketching the story of 'Pride' before and after its fall.

J. Cadman Cadbutton, a retired merchant, is a blustering, hectoring, unscrupulous fellow, who is true to the motto that 'nothing succeeds like success.' He is of the world worldly. His object through life has been to come to the front, no matter by what means, and he seems to take a sort of pride in reflecting on a life which has been crowned with fortune, and has not been marred by the terrible sin of being 'found out.' He bullies the servants and bullies the tradespeople. He crushes and thwarts and bullies a broken-down old gentleman, *Sir Ball Brace, Bart.*, the brother of *Cadbutton's* second wife, who lives in the house as a meek dependent, and longs to avenge the sainted memory of a dear sister whose life was crushed out by companionship with this coarse rascal. He bullies or snubs the little governess of the village schools. He bullies his private secretary, *Frank Leyton*, an independent young fellow, whose disposition is alone sullied by the modern trick of offensive impertinence, and whose priggish insolence is considered clever by pretty *Gertrude*, the half-educated daughter of *Cadbutton*, a girl of some character, though intolerably superficial. He bullies *Barnabas Smith*, a mechanic in the town, whose past life is a mystery, but who has acquired a reputation for his gentleness of disposition and his extreme love for children. With these *dramatis personæ* fairly sketched out before us, we scent the idea of a clever and connected story. If in the old days of Mr. Robertson we were reminded of Thackeray, with his shadow of Rawdon Crawley in *George d'Alroy* and his essence of Dobbin in *Hawtree*, so now we unconsciously are reminded of Dickens. The Thackeray tone is as prominent in the works of Mr. Robertson as is the Dickens influence in the plays of Mr. Albery. Surely *Cadman Cadbutton* is a reflected ray from Pecksniff. Surely *Barnabas Smith* is twin brother to old Tom Pinch. Anyhow, the characters are cleverly sketched, and the train is laid for an interesting dramatic struggle. The love interest created by the private secretary's passion for his master's daughter, and the natural opposition of *Cadbutton* to such a union, prepares us for the fight between the independent young secretary and his bullying, swaggering employer. *Frank Leyton's* object, when thwarted, is to unmask the hypocrite, to discover in *Cadbutton* the villain who deserted his wife and child, and to fix upon the wealthy merchant the parentage of the despised mechanic *Barnabas Smith*. But the struggle between *Leyton* and *Cadbutton* has proceeded well to the end of the second act without 'a situation,' without a *coup de théâtre*. The author imagines this will not do. He must bring down his curtain. He must give us a surprise. A false effect is unfortunately obtained; but not a situation. It does not in the least affect the leading idea of the play—the fight between *Leyton* and *Cadbutton*, the unmasking of the hypocrite—that a robbery should be discovered in *Cadbutton's* house, that *Sir Ball Brace* should be the robber, and that poor *Barnabas Smith* should be accused of the crime. The situation itself is clumsy and unnatural. *Sir Ball Brace*, who has hitherto been the soul of refinement and honor, is tempted by a low billiard-marker to prig from his patron's till. He is made to love cards and gambling, not because the character warrants it, but for the sake of the situation. Similarly for the sake of the situation, poor *Barnabas Smith* is clumsily perched on the top of a ladder in the library to see the burglary committed, and, for no reason, to accuse himself of a deed utterly inconsistent with and opposite to his character. The situation or effect over, the act at an end, the surprise completed, the author gazes aghast at the ruin he has made. He does not know which way to turn out of his difficulty. He flutters about for some time with smart dialogue and forced laughter until at length in despair he rushes back to the main interest, returns to the fight between *Leyton* and *Cadbutton*, unmasks the hypocrite, finds a father for *Barnabas Smith* and unites *Frank Leyton* and *Gertrude Cadbutton*. And even at the finish our ideas of poetical and retributive justice are outrageously shocked; for the greatest hero, after all, is *Cadman Cadbutton*, who closes his career amid the cheers of a venal constituency, and is quietly patted on the back by the author for that fixed determination of his life—to mount the ladder with a rush, at all hazards, and to receive absolution for his sins at the feet of the world, which has rewarded him for his deceit. When *Cadbutton*, baffled and found out, coolly flatters himself on the worldly wisdom which has enabled him to remain masked for so long a time, he is positively cheered by the audience for his determination; and when this rascal disappears from the scene in a halo of glory, a moral point is raised which may be considered worthy of serious consideration. One could wish there were better opportunity given to the several artists concerned for developing the ideas of character which are commenced, but not carried out, by the author. This is particularly unfortunate in the case of Mr. David James, whose picture of *Sir Ball Brace* stands out in bold relief, and whose artistic performance is only marred by the odd and incomprehensible turn the character takes. There is something eminently charming and truthful in Mr. James' conception of the crushed and broken-down old gentleman, with his supreme and tender love for his dead sister; with his cheery recollection of happier days; with his dreamy abstraction finding relief in musical memories and the chord struck by his only play thing, a tuning-fork; with his secret love for all that is refined and honorable, and true and gentlemanly; and with his crushed appearance and physical depression, under the influence of 'My brother, the merchant.' The character stands out by the sheer artistic force of the actor. So long as *Sir Ball Brace* is intelligible all is well. The acting of Mr. David James when the old gentleman stoops down and makes his confession at the knees of his darling niece—a most difficult and risky position—is quite pathetic, and at once touches the heart. But when *Sir Ball Brace* becomes an incomprehensible burglar and gambler, when the man as represented by the author is foreign to the author's evident intention, when all sympathy is lost for the old gentlemen, and his actions are antagonistic to his sentiments—what can Mr. James do but keep up the refinement and dignified tone at all hazards? Another lost sketch of character is the *Barnabas Smith* of Mr. Thorne, a character which ought to have been as consistently pathetic as the blind gentleman in 'The Two Roses,' and is certainly acted with as much truth and delicate expression. Nay more, we get here a flavor of sly and subtle humor, a combination of quaint unexaggerated fun with the essence of the kindlies human nature. But when *Barnabas Smith* becomes merely a half-witted, incomprehensible boor, whose good nature is merely semi-idiotic simplicity, and who wearies the audience with his arm full of flags—a weighty incumbrance introduced to support a wearisome joke—Mr. Thorne naturally gives up the character in despair, and can make no more of it than the audience. The reading of the character of *Cadbutton* by Mr. W. Farren is certainly clever and consistent, and he acts it out with care, consideration, and study, never flinching, though the man to the audience is thoroughly unsympathetic. With regard to Miss Amy Fawsitt, who plays *Gertrude*, we fear her natural cleverness is sacrificed for a trick or style in the delivery of the Albery repartee. That the lines are delivered with point and intelligence it is true, but that Miss Fawsitt's girlish innocence is free from mannerism few would maintain. A billiard-marker, who walks in and out a gentleman's house apparently without invitation, and sneaks about the premises like the villian in a melodrama, is, no doubt, out of harmony with the character of modern realistic comedy; nor can we consider more intelligible a mysterious companion or lady housekeeper, who enters the Cadbutton household without purpose except for the sake of behaving in a manner inconsistent with the usages of modern society. But the difficulties are well surmounted by such artists as Mr. Horace Wigan and Miss Larkin. Although the laughter over Mr. Albery's good things was incessant—and who could fail to be amused when marriage was compared to a pebble dropped into a pond, which commences with a little ring and ends in a large family circle, or could fail to be charmed when *Gertrude* affectionately calls her white-haired uncle 'Snowball!'—although the cheers for Mr. Albery, the author, were hearty enough, and he was warmly encouraged to far as to write more plays, it would not be amiss if such an author were seriously to consider the merits and demerits of collaboration. Mr. Albery clearly requires the assistance of some friendly counselor to help him in elaborating his happy ideas, and to check him when he is introducing some effects, which are discordant and out of tune."

BRIEF NOTES.

Miss Ward (Mme. Guerrabella) has successfully appeared at the London Adelphi in a new version of "The Sea of Ice."....The workshops of the Rue Richer being too small for painting the immense scenery of the New French Opera, a more spacious locality has been found in a part of the Palace of Industry. While thirty carpenters are engaged at the former place on the wood-work, and while the painters, MM. Cambon, Despléchin, Lavaste, Chéret, and Lub are working in their private studios at designs for the scenes of the "Huguenots" and "Guillaume Tell," other persons are occupied in the building of the Champs Elysées with preparing in white the canvases, a preliminary operation indispensable before they can receive coloring. The activity is at present considerable. What will retard the enterprise is, first, the want of room, and then the small number of decorative painters; for there are but sixty-five in all Paris, and many of these work for other theatres.....A Berlin letter to the London *Standard* says: "An Italian dramatic company, headed by the celebrated Ernesto Rossi, is now giving a series of representations here at the Victoria Theatre. The first performance for which "Othello" was chosen, took place last night. To all those who have once seen Rossi in any of his carefully-studied characters, it is enough to say that his *Othello* is a consummate piece of acting, which quite entranced an audience three-fourths of whom may, upon a fair calculation, be supposed to have been utterly ignorant of the language in which this marvelous impersonation was conveyed. Still, as Shakespeare is now oftener played upon German than upon English boards, everybody was well acquainted with the story of the jealous Moor. Many had their Schlege and Tieck with them, and with this help managed to eke out their scanty Italian, and the good acting did the rest. Signor Rossi seems to understand the importance of being well supported, for the company he has gathered around him is a very fair one. Signor Brizzi is a very good *Iago* indeed, and, rare qualification, he performs the part in such a manner that we at once understand why the scoundrel's friends called him "honest Iago" and allowed themselves to be taken in by him. Everything considered, the attendance was a good one, but I am afraid that Signor Rossi will win more fame than thalers during his stay in Berlin. Even on the first night the forestallers of tickets found that they had overreached themselves, and were fain to dispose of their surplus stock in hand at the house doors at a heavy discount. The Empress and the Crown Princess were present, and stayed through the whole performance"....A Paris letter to the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "Let me turn from politics to a more seasonable subject. It was natural to suppose that the pleasure-loving Parisians should make up for lost time as soon as Lent is over. We have had a singular instance of this in the avidity with which people have crowded to the Châtelet to see a new *féerie*. The house is not only the largest, but the handsomest in Paris. Since the war, however, it has been strangely unsuccessful, and it has needed the enterprise of M. Hostein to restore the finances to their former condition. He has begun by incurring an extraordinary outlay. In order to bring out a mere fairy-piece with the utmost effect, he has not only engaged singers of European reputation, but has actually had the words set to music in such a way as to convert his extravaganza into a grand opera. There are some seven-and-twenty 'numbers' in the new score, including an elaborate overture written in due form, choruses, concerted pieces, and finales, which are all as well performed as those at the so-called Académie de Musique. The title of the piece, 'La Belle au Bois Dormant,' suggests the story, and, indeed, the nursery tradition of the 'Sleeping Beauty' is adhered to with such slight modifications as need not be insisted upon. Being an extravaganza, it naturally has its due complement of comic episodes, which delight the children, who are brought in shoals to see the new spectacle. Unfortunately, the composer, M. Henri Litolff, has taken the story *au grand sérieux*, and his music is, therefore, out of character with the subject given him to treat. It is in the choral and concerted music that he has best succeeded in divesting himself of the sombre mantle. Thus there is a chorus of corn-threshers which is delightfully engaging, and a trio sung by men who are striking a light with flint and steel—after the manner of the conspirators in the 'Prophète'—which is in the best style of opéra comique. These and much of the elaborate ballet music are very cleverly instrumented, and there is a quintet, which in a grand opera would have a fine effect. The *Sleeping Beauty* is Mlle. Reboux, whom you have heard in London at her Majesty's Theatre, where she sang in Gounod's 'Mireille.' She has gained in *embonpoint* without losing in voice. The *Beauty* has a waiting-woman at least as beautiful as herself, for she is impersonated by Mlle. Paola Marié, the inimitable *Clairette*, of 'La Fille de Madame Angot.' At the Châtelet she is just as bright and attractive as she used to be at the Folies Dramatiques. The singing even of the subordinate characters is much above the average, the orchestra and chorus are both admirable, and the ballet is not only excellently arranged, but original in some of the devices. There is no reason why M. Hostein should not convert his theatre into a people's opera house, but he had better in future adopt either one style or the other without attempting the impossible task of combining the two. 'La Belle au Bois Dormant' has the radical fault of being too puerile for grown up people and too serious for chilbren."

A CONFESSION.

A MURDERER'S STORY OF A CRIME COMMITTED TWENTY-NINE YEARS AGO.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who writes from Havana, Ill., under date of May 2, says that the following remarkable letter was lately received by Mr. John Walker, one of the gentlemen in the latter place, to whom it is addressed:

San Francisco, Cal., April 18, 1874.

To Mr. Bob Covington, Dr. McCowen, and Mr. John Walker:

Dear Sirs: I can't put off writing to you much longer, for I don't know how soon I must go before my God. I hope that one of you three is still alive. I would have written to you long ago if I wasn't afraid; but I can't put it off any longer—my conscience troubles me night and day. I must confess my great sin, for I have suffered so much since I murdered a man at Ritter's Crossing, in your neighborhood, twenty-nine years ago. Some of the band got hung and some got shot; but I must be short. Now, as I was slightly acquainted with you, Messrs. Bob Covington, John Walker, and Dr. McCowen, I hope that you will read this letter to relieve a poor old man. I got religion—was converted about two months ago—and feel not afraid to meet my Savior Jesus Christ if I confess my great sin of my life. I stole many horses and passed many counterfeit bills, but I only killed one man at Ritter's Crossing, in your neighborhood, twenty-nine years ago. I met him south from the Mackinaw, and we rode all the afternoon towards Havana; he was going to the land office in Springfield to buy land for $2,048. We got to Ritter's Crossing after dark, and it was foggy. I and a partner of mine intended to steal two horses that night, in your neighborhood, and oh, my God! I wish I had stole horses and not killed the young man with the $2,048. Just when he was crossing the creek I shot him two times in the face. I cut the head from the body so it would be harder to discover who he was if found. My partner and me dragged the dead body about twenty yards below the crossing, and put him among the willows in the swamp. We took the money and the horse and the head, and we divided the money, and I took the horse and sold him in Canton for $80. We buried the head under a large tree near the road, between Bob. Covington's and Dr. McCowen's, right in the west point of the timber. We dug a hole about a foot deep with our knives and hands in the sand near the trunk of a tree and buried the head in it. Perhaps your folks are all dead or gone away, so my confession will not come to you. I hope no innocent person has suffered for my crime. I have suffered a great deal for my great sin, and my Savior will forgive me if I repent. I am now sixty-eight years old and sickly, and can't live many days longer. I and the man I murdered talked about religion, and he was a Christian from his talk. Now be so kind and look for the body in the swamp and the head in the ground near the road, between Covington's and Dr. McCowen's, and if you find them please bury them in a Christian grave-yard; it would relieve my heart. May be that you can't find the bones of the young man I killed. Perhaps the ground is plowed up or too much covered with willows and mud, but try to find them, if possible, and bury the bones in a grave-yard. I don't remember the young man's name, but he told it to me that afternoon. I could die so much better, and my conscience would be lighter to meet my God. Please try to ease an old man's mind. I came to San Francisco to see a doctor. He says I cannot live much longer, so I have written this letter, and I will mail it when I go to start home. Z. H. G.

The *Democrat's* correspondent adds: "The gentlemen to whom the foregoing extraordinary confession is addressed were old residents of this locality. Messrs. Covington and McCowen have been dead for many years; but Mr. John Walker is still living and residing on the farm formerly occupied by him, near the scene of the murder. Ritter's Ford, where the murder was committed, is about four miles northeast of Havana. The people of the neighborhood turned out on the receipt of the letter and hunted for the body; but there had been a change in the channel of the creek, by which the bones were probably washed away. The head, however, has been found by John Walker and James McCowen, exactly where the confession locates it, and is now at the *Republican* office in Havana. There are other circumstances, known to old residents of the county, which corroborate the statements of this strange confession."

A FOURTEEN YEARS' OLD TRAMP.

The Troy *Times* says that a lad named John Wilson applied at a station-house in that city for lodgings a night or two ago, and told a story of his wanderings, which was in effect as follows: Although but fourteen years of age, he has already seen much of the world and undergone many hardships. Eleven years ago he resided in New-York City with his parents, who were in comfortable circumstances. When but three years of age he was kidnapped by a man named La Rose, and taken to the West. He at first went to Chicago, then to a small town in the vicinity, where he remained until one year ago. He was worked almost to death, poorly fed and clad, and at times cruelly beaten. About one year ago he decided to make an attempt to escape. He indistinctly remembered that his parents resided somewhere in New-York, and he determined to make an effort to find them. He at last succeeded in getting away, and went to Chicago, but was followed by La Rose and was recaptured. He was after this subjected to even greater cruelties than before, and about a month afterward made a second attempt to escape, which was more successful. Although he was followed, he hid away under a platform at the depot until an opportunity offered to catch a ride on an Eastern train. After going ten miles he was put off by the conductor because he had no money, but dared not tell his story through fear of being taken back. He walked to the next station, and this time got aboard of a freight train, and, after many trials and troubles, succeeded in reaching New-York, but could not get any trace of his parents, and went from New-York to Boston. His success there was no greater, and during the past two weeks he had walked all the way from Boston to Troy, stopping at intermediate towns for the purpose of making inquiries. He has slept at the station-houses and subsisted on charity. In the morning he left for Saratoga, his intention being to search until he finds his parents.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, Col. Allewelt commanding, will hold an out-door drill and dress-parade to-morrow.

The regimental court-martial for the trial of offenses, &c., in the Twelfth Regiment, has been postponed from the 17th to the 18th inst.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Joseph Burger commanding, will encamp in the suburbs of Brooklyn for a week during the month of July.

Battery B, Second Division, Major John Timmes commanding, will practice target-firing with 6-pounders at Oyster Bay during next month.

Company H, First Battalion Infantry, Capt. Richard M. Brum commanding, will encamp at Whitestone, Long Island, in August. The company will parade about sixty men, furnishing their own outfits.

A regimental court-martial for the trial of offenses, delinquencies, &c., in the Sixty-ninth Regiment has been ordered by Brig. Gen. Ward, to convene at the armory of that command on Monday, May 18, at 8 P. M. Detail for the court, Capt. John Kerr, of Company K.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Thirty-second Regiment, held on Tuesday evening at the residence of the commander, Col. Henry Roehr, in Brooklyn, arrangements were made for a joint moonlight parade with the Fifth Regiment of this City, to take place on Monday, June 15, in Brooklyn, E. D.

The First Brigade N. G. S. N. J., comprising the First, Second, and Fifth Regiments, of Newark; the Fourth, of Jersey City; the Ninth, of Hoboken, and the Second Battalion and Battery A, of Hackensack, paraded at Newark on Tuesday, Brig. Gen. Rand commanding. The brigade was reviewed by the members of the Third Army Corps Union, who held their annual reunion at Newark on that day.

The new bill for the promotion of rifle practice in the National Guard, omits the appointment of an "instructor of musketry on regimental staffs." The officers of the several regiments are much annoyed at the omission of so important a provision, as it is claimed on their part that the company officers have already a sufficient number of duties to perform, and the Inspector-General will probably be petitioned to remedy this defect in a general order.

Prizes amounting in the aggregate to $625 will be awarded to the four companies of the Twenty-third Regiment who sold the largest number of tickets to the recent series of band concerts. Company G carries off the first prize, which is $250. The final concert of the season will take place on Saturday evening, May 16. Capt. Charles J. Sands, of Company I, and Second Lieut. F. W. Stone, of Company K, have tendered their resignations at division head-quarters.

Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment, Williamsburg, celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of its organization, on Tuesday evening, by a dinner, at the Wall House. Among the guests were Gen. Meserole, Col. David E. Austen, and Lieut. Col. Rogers. Company E, of the same command, held a reunion on Tuesday evening, at the armory. In accordance with a previous resolution, no wine was provided during the dinner, and the toasts were drank in ice-water.

Adjt. Gen. John F. Rathbone has issued an order directing the adoption by the National Guard, S. N. Y., of the new system of "Revised Infantry and Cavalry Tactics," prepared by Gen. Upton, United States Army, for the instruction of the army and militia. The new system of artillery tactics will, as soon as issued, be used by the artillery organizations of the National Guard, and the use of any other system is prohibited by order of the Adjutant General.

Col. David E. Austen, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, has forwarded his resignation to the head-quarters of the Adjutant General. Col. Austen served sixteen years in the National Guard, in all grades, from private to Colonel. He is the author of the system of street-firing in volume, which bears his name, and is credited with the origin of the in-door system of reviews, recently adopted and published by Inspector Gen. Morris. Col. Austen's reason for resigning his command is that he has become tired of military service. The officers generally throughout the Second Division express their regret at the loss of so valuable an officer.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. McLeer commanding, has made application for the use of the State Arsenal. The regiment is at present located upon the second floor of the City Armory, which is considered too small for its use, and Gen. Woodward, commanding the Second Division, is in favor of granting the application. The State Arsenal is now used for drill purposes by the Separate Troop Cavalry, the Howitzer Battery, and Battery A, and occasionally by the Thirteenth Regiment, for battalion drills. These organizations will probably be assigned to other quarters, and the right to use arsenal for drilling purposes still be retained.

Gen. Woodward, commanding the Second Division, is anxious to have the various organizations under his command parade on Decoration Day, and take a prominent part in the central celebration at Fort Greene. He has written to Gov. Dix requesting him to postpone the annual review of the Second Division, from the 27th to the 30th instant. The Governor responded that it would be impossible for him to visit Brooklyn on the 30th, and that the parade must take place on the 27th. Gen. Woodward, however, will visit Gov. Dix at an early day, for the purpose of further persuading him to postpone the review from the 27th to the 30th inst.

The Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment have authorized the field officers to take a lease of the land allotted to the new armory, as provided by the bill recently passed by the Legislature. The new uniforms for the regimental band will probably be ready in time for the Spring parade. The delay in their completion is owing to the fact that the lace trimmings had to be imported the second time, the first lot having been lost with the Europe. The matter of the erection of a cottage for the use of the members at Creedmoor is still in abeyance, owing to the change of plans adopted by the rifle association. It will, however, be settled at the next board meeting.

Company K, of the Seventy-first Regiment, held a meeting at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of reorganizing the affairs of the company. Lieut. Taylor will retain command for the present. When it is decided to elect a Captain it is probable that a selection will be made from some other company. Col. Vose, who was present at the meeting, stated, in a brief address, that he would not undertake to influence their action, but encouraged them to work hard to enable their company to regain its former status. The regiment still occupies the armory, corner Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, and will remain quiet until the vexed question is settled.

A meeting of the line officers of the Second Brigade was held at the Gregory House on Tuesday evening, to take measures in reference to the vacant commandership of the brigade. Col. Conkling, of the Eighty-fourth; Major Hallen, of the Fifth, and Col. Vose, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, were spoken of as candidates, but the latter appeared to be the favorite. A committee was therefore appointed to wait on Col. Vose and request him to accept a nomination for the vacancy, which was done on Thursday. Col. Vose stated that, while it gave him much pleasure to know that his services were so highly valued by the officers of another brigade, he would have to consult the officers of his command before giving a decisive answer.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, assembled at its old armory in Twenty-fourth street on Thursday last, and marched to the new armory recently assigned to this command, at the corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth street. On arriving at the armory a large number of the friends of the members greeted them with congratulations, and after an inspection was made of the new quarters, the party partook of a collation prepared for the occasion. Among the military guests present were Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. McMahon, Major Cole, Capt. Henbner, of Battery K., and his entire command, and Col. Carl Jussen, of Gen. Shaler's staff. The new equipments are nearly ready, and will be furnished to the troop during the coming week.

The following promotions and appointments are announced on the staff of Major Gen. Rufus L. Howard, commanding the Eighth Division, which comprises the Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Erie, Genesee, Orleans, and Niagara:

Col. Gibson F. Howard, to be Chief of Artillery, to fill vacancy.

Lieut. Col. Ralph H. Plumb, to be Ordnance Officer, vice Howard, promoted.

Lieut. Col. John R. Dobbins, to be Quartermaster, vice Plumb, appointed Ordnance Officer.

Lieut. Col. James P. White, Jr., to be Commissary of Subsistence, vice Dobbins, appointed Quartermaster.

Major Edward C. Cochrane, to be Aid de Camp.

Capt. Charles Cary, to be Aid de Camp, vice Cochrane, promoted.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, is directed to assemble at Tompkins square to-morrow for drill and instruction in the school of the battalion. Line will be formed at the regimental armory at 2 P. M. Field and staff officers are directed to report to the Colonel, non-commissioned officers and field music to the Adjutant, at the same time and place. The resignations of the following officers have been accepted: Capt. F. W. L. Geissler, of Company K; Second Lieut. Simon J. Ulrich and Second Lieut. Frederick Gruner, Company I, expiration of terms of service; First Lieut. Franz Koewing, Company K, removal from the State. The commission of Second Lieut. William Meyer, of Company A, has been vacated for disobedience of orders. The following-named officers have been commissioned: Second Lieut. Fritz Bergener, Company K; Capt. Julius Willing, Company E; and First Lieut. Ottmar Wenz, of Company E.

At a meeting of the Twenty-second Regiment Music Committee, held on Tuesday evening, it was decided to give a series of three promenade concerts during the present month, the dates to be hereafter determined. A regular meeting of the Veteran Association attached to this command will be held on Thursday, May 28, at 8 P. M. Adjt. Pierre L. Boucher, having served his term of military service, has forwarded his resignation to the head-quarters of the Adjutant General. This action on the part of Mr. Boucher is much regretted by the entire regiment, as he has proved himself to be an efficient officer and has faithfully performed the onerous duties of his office. An election will shortly be held to fill the vacancy. Capt. Andrew Ritchie, of Company G, has tendered his resignation. His term of service long since expired, he having joined the regiment in 1863.

The thirteenth anniversary of the "Carroll Guard," Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, was celebrated by the members, on Tuesday evening, by a ball at Gallatin Hall. Among the military guests present were Gen. Heath, of the Governor's staff; Lieut. Col. Wood and Capt. J. M. Decker, of the Second Division staff, and a number of officers from the regular army. The "Carroll Guard" was organized May 2, 1861, in the South Congregational Church, Court street, Brooklyn, and for several months after its formation drilled in the Sunday-school room attached to that edifice. Its first commissioned officers were Capt. Henry Heath, at present on the Governor's staff; First Lieut. John Winslow, late District Attorney, and Second Lieut. Jas. H. Stebbins, now residing in Paris. The organization joined the Thirteenth Regiment in December, 1861. Only three of the original members of the company are at present connected with it—its commandant, Capt. J. F. Beadle, and privates C. E. Strong and S. P. Noyes. The company during the war was in active service three months at Suffolk, Va., in 1862; one month in the Gettysburg campaign, in 1863; two days' duty in apprehension of riot at the time of the murder of D. S. Voorhees, Esq., in 1870, who was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment; and on July 12, 1871, in this City, on the occasion of the "Orange riot." Its present commandant succeeded Capt. Heath on his retirement in March, 1868, and its present First Lieutenant, S. B. Parker, held a commission in the volunteer army during the war, and was formerly a member of the "Peabody Guards," of Springfield, Mass.

The twenty-sixth regular meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at the office of Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve, No. 99 Nassau street, on Tuesday last, Col. Church in the chair. The Treasurer, Gen. McMahon, presented a report showing the total receipts to have been $1,846 69, since Feb. 1, and expenses $1,549 82, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $296 87. There is due the association from the City the amount appropriated by the Board of Supervisors, $5,000, and from the State $7,500—just appropriated in the Supply bill. This, with amounts due for membership, makes a total of about $13,000, against which there are liabilities amounting to about $5,000. The Range Committee submitted a report, which was adopted, proposing regulations governing the erection of buildings at Creedmoor by organizations in the National Guard and clubs acting in concert with the association. The regulations provide that the Range Committee shall approve the designs for such buildings, and determine their location. Any plan for the embellishment of the grounds shall be submitted to the committee for its approval; no private entrance to the grounds shall be permitted; provisions for sinks are to be made by the owners of lots, all other cares of the grounds and buildings to rest on the association, the pro rata cost to be charged to the several organizations, and no other tax to be made on them. No wines or spirits will be permitted in the buildings or on the grounds, and the premises are not to be used for any purpose but the accommodation of the organization for rifle practice on the range.

The following is the programme for the opening match of the National Rifle Association, to take place at Creedmoor on June 6:

Match 1.—Directors' match, 10 A. M.; targets 1 and 2; 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any military rifle; five shots, two sighting shots. Open to directors and honorary directors of the N. R. A. Prize, gold badge, presented by the Board of Directors, to be shot for annually and held by the winner during the year.

Match 2.—*Turf, Field, and Farm* badge, 10 A. M.; targets 3 to 19; open to members of the N. R. A.; weapon, any breech-loader within the rules; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, five, with two sighting shots. Entrance fee, $1. Prizes: 1. *Turf, Field, and Farm* badge, to be held subject to competition, and $15 in money, presented by the association; 2. Life-membership in N. R. A., which may be transferred by the winner, if desired; 3. Cash, $15; 4. $10; 5. $5.

Match 3.—Military match, 11 A. M.; targets, 1-19; open to members of N. R. A. only; distance, 200 yards; weapon, any military rifle; rounds, five, and two sighting shots. Entrance fee, $1. Prizes: 1. Gold badge, presented by N. R. A., value $30; 2. Life-membership in N. R. A., which may be transferred by the winner if desired; 3. Cash, $15; 4. $10; 5. $5.

Match 4.—1:30 P. M.; targets, 1-19; open to members of N. R. A. only; distance, 500 yards; weapon, any military rifle; rounds, 7 and 2 sighting shots. Entrance fee, $1. Prizes: 1. Gold badge, presented by N. R. A., value $30; 2. Life-membership, N. R. A., transferable by winner; 3. Cash, $15; 4. $10; 5. $5.

Match 5.—Remington diamond badge match, 3 P. M.; targets, 1 to 20; open to members of N. R. A. only; any rifle; distance, 500, 800, and 1,000 yards, the twenty making the highest score at 500 yards to compete at 800, and the eight highest at 800 to compete at 1,000. Prizes: 1. Remington diamond badge, to be held subject to competition, and $10; 2. Life membership, N. R. A., transferable; 3. Cash, $10; 4 and 5. $5 each.

Persons can join the N. R. A. on the ground, or at the office of the association, No. 93 Nassau street. Entries may be made at the office any time before the day of match. Persons entering on the ground will be charged fifty per cent. extra, and must take their chances of target accommodation.

ELOPEMENT IN ALBANY COUNTY.

A FARMER'S LAD RUNS AWAY WITH HIS YOUTHFUL DAUGHTER.

Albany County was the scene of an elopement last week, which caused much excitement among the friends of the youthful parties. The latter were a young daughter of Mr. Isaac G. Gale, a well-to-do farmer in the town of Westerlo, and a youth whom he had temporarily employed upon his farm. The daughter, it appears, is but fourteen years of age, but she is described by the Albany *Journal* as a bright and beautiful girl. Her name is Nellie. The *Journal* says that a few weeks since Mr. Gale had the misfortune to break his leg by a fall, and was confined to the house. In order that the work on the farm might go on without delay, a young man, six feet high and built in proportion, twenty-one years of age, and whose name is Alfred Smith, was engaged. He faithfully attended to his duties until a few days ago, when Nellie's mother observed that Alfred sought her daughter's society rather more frequently than was desirable. It was also noticed that Nellie frequently visited that portion of the farm where Alfred was at work. On Monday Alfred was working in a wood-lot near the farm-house, and Nellie, who was engaged about the house assisting her mother, was suddenly seized with the idea that she must visit a neighbor's some distance away. She obtained her mother's consent, and departed. The mother, on glancing out of the door, however, observed that Nellie, instead of going in the direction of the neighbor's, was striking a bee-line for the wood-lot where Alfred was at work, and that he was advancing to meet her. Mrs. Gale called to her daughter to return, but she paid no heed to the call and kept on. By this time Alfred had met her and taking her by the hand the pair turned and fled through the woods in the direction of Clarksville, ten miles distant. Supposing Nellie would soon return, the mother's suspicions were not aroused until night approached, and there was no sign of her. Inquiries were made among the neighbors, but no trace of the fugitives was found. The night was passed in anxious suspense by Nellie's parents, and on Tuesday morning two of the neighbors started to Clarksville in search of the pair, taking a roundabout road different from that taken by them. The route of the fugitives ran across lots through woods, and in their way ran two wide streams at least four feet deep, which they were obliged to ford. The neighbors on arriving at Clarksville learned that the pair had arrived on the previous night at the house of a relative of Smith's in an exhausted condition. This relative in the morning had hitched up his team and brought them to Albany, and the pursuers came on here. On arriving they reported the facts to Chief Maloy, who, learning from them that Smith had relatives both in Esperance, Schoharie County, and in Niskayuna, Schenectady County, advised the men to separate, one to visit Esperance and the other Niskayuna. This calculation turned out to be the correct one, for the neighbor who visited the latter place drove up just in time to prevent the performance of the wedding ceremony, and on his representing the true state of affairs the girl was speedily transferred to his custody. He returned to Chesterville with her in charge. Much excitement prevailed at the village over the affair, and it is threatened that if Smith returns he will be summarily treated to a coat of tar and feathers.

UNEXPECTED GOOD FORTUNE.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* expresses the opinion that few people rise so suddenly from abject poverty to affluence as a certain widow now living at New-Bedford. She has been in such straitened circumstances, the past Winter, with a sick boy on her hands who required all her attention, that she has lived only by the help of the neighbors; but not long ago, an estate left by a man whom she afterward found to be her grandfather was advertised in the New-York papers. She came on and learned that the property amounted to about $7,000,000, and that her share would be at least $100,000. One element of romance in the story is the fact that she was poor because she had married a poor man against the wishes of her relatives, who all deserted her, and, even when she became widowed and destitute, left her to her fate. It is noticeable that the bearing of many of her relatives toward her has changed very materially in the light of recent events, and some of them have been so accommodating as to offer her money in advance of the settlement of the estate.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1700 Western Union.. 71⅞	1200 Union Pacific... 30½
500 do........ 72	300 do........ 30⅜
700 do.......b3. 72	100 do.......s3. 30⅜
600 do........ 71⅞	100 do.......c. 30⅜
1100 do........ 71¾	100 do........ 30½
100 do.......c. 71¾	100 do.......c. 30½
4100 do........ 71⅝	200 do.......s3. 30½
100 do........ 71⅝	700 do........ 30⅝
2000 Pacific Mail.... 44⅝	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.. 31
300 do........ 44⅝	900 Rock Island..... 97⅛
700 do.......s3. 44½	100 do.......s3. 97
1100 do........ 44½	500 do.......c. 97⅛
600 do........ 44⅝	900 do........ 97
100 do.......s3. 44¼	600 do........ 97
200 do........ 44⅜	400 do........ 96⅞
500 N. Y. C. & H.... 98	400 St. Paul........ 34
200 Erie Railway... 36⅜	100 do........ 33⅞
400 North-western.... 43¼	200 do........ 33¾
200 do.......s3. 43	100 do........ 33⅞
300 do........ 42⅞	100 do........ 34
100 do........ 42⅞	1500 do........ 33⅞
400 Lake Shore...... 75⅝	1600 do........ 33¾
2400 do........ 75½	200 do.......s3. 33⅞
300 do........ 75⅝	200 do.......s3. 33⅞
300 do........ 75¼	300 Tol. & Wab......s3. 40
400 do........ 75½	100 do........ 40
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 26⅝	100 do........ 39⅞
300 do........ 27	100 do........ 39⅞
300 C., C. & I. C...... 19⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '81........121¾	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........120⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........120½	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....12.120¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Missouri 6s.... 95	200 Erie........b. c. 36⅝
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 83	800 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 43⅜
5,000 do........ 83⅛	100 do........ 43½
5,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st.103½	100 do.......b3. 43⅝
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 98	100 do........ 43½
500 Ches. & Ohio 1st coup........ 50½	100 do........ 43¼
	200 L. S. & M. S.......s3. 75⅞
3,000 C.&R.I & P. 7s.105¼	100 do........ 75⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st.101¼	300 do........ 75¾
3,000 D. L. & W. 2d.104	900 do........ 76
1,000 Erie 4th........ 94¾	100 do.......c. 76
2,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 80	700 do.......b3. 76⅛
1,000 C.,P.&A.new.c. 96	600 do........ 76
15,000 Mich. Cent. 7s. 95½	300 do.......s3. 76
1,000 N. Y. & N.H.6s. 99	1000 do........ 76⅛
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 92	200 do.......s3. 76⅛
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76.101	1300 do........ 76¼
10,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.103½	1900 do........ 76⅜
1,000 Union Pac.1st. 86	100 do........ 76⅜
2,000 do........ 86⅛	300 do........ 76¼
4,000 do........ 86	600 do........ 76⅛
1,000 do........ 85¾	300 do........ 76⅛
5,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.. 85	100 do.......s3. 76¼
1,000 Cen. P. G. Bs.c. 94¾	2500 do........ 76¼
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st.100	100 Chi. & R. I......b. c. 96¾
1,000 L. B. & M.1st. 76	100 do.......s4. 96⅞
10,000 T., P. & W. 1st. W. D........ 74	100 do........ 97⅛
	100 do........ 97
16 Am. Ex. Bank....111½	400 do........ 97¼
100 Consolidat'n Coal. 42¼	1900 do........ 97⅛
54 A. & P. Tel.....b. c. 16	100 do........ 97⅜
25 American Ex.b. c. 62	100 do........ 97¼
100 Adams Ex.....b. c.100	100 do........ 97⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H.....b. c. 98	100 do.......s3. 97⅜
200 do........ 98⅛	200 Bos., H. & E....b. c. 1⅜
520 do........ 98¼	300 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 33¾
200 West. Union..b. c. 71⅝	100 do........ 33⅞
500 do........ 71¾	50 do........ 34½
400 do........ 71⅞	100 do........ 34
500 do.......b3. 72	100 do........ 34⅛
600 do........ 71⅞	200 do........ 34⅜
1400 do........ 72	100 do........ 34½
600 do.......s3. 72	600 do........ 34⅝
4700 do........ 72⅛	100 do.......s3. 34⅝
1000 do........ 72⅛	200 do........ 34½
300 do.......s3. 72⅛	100 do........ 34⅜
600 do........ 72¼	100 do........ 34¼
3100 do........ 72⅜	100 do.......b3. 34⅝
3400 do........ 72⅜	100 do........ 34⅝
300 do.......b3. 72⅜	100 do........ 34¾
300 do.......b3. 72⅛	400 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 55
200 do........ 72⅜	
100 do.......s3. 42¼	20 do........ 56½
100 do........ 72⅛	20 do........ 56
100 do........ 72¼	300 Tol. & Wab......b. c. 40½
3000 do........ 72⅜	100 do........ 40⅜
100 do.......c. 72⅜	8 D., L. & W.......b. c.107⅛
700 do........ 72⅜	20 do........ 107½
200 do.......b3. 72½	22 Morris & Essex.... 96
600 do........ 72⅜	200 S. L., K. C. & N. Pf. 21
300 Harlem......b. c.129	200 St. L. & Iron Mt.. 32
50 Mich. Cent....b. c. 77	50 N. Y., N.H.&H.b. c.131½
900 Pacific Mail.....b. c. 44½	5 P., F.W.& C. G.b. c. 94
100 do........ 44⅝	10 Albany & Sus...... 94½
900 do........ 44¾	200 P. R. of Mo.....b. c. 35
100 do.......c. 44¾	100 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 28
500 do........ 44⅞	100 do........ 27
900 do.......b3. 45	100 do........ 27¼
300 do.......s3. 45	50 do........ 27½
1200 do........ 45	100 do........ 27
400 do........ 44⅞	100 do........ 27
800 do........ 45	100 do.......b3. 27
300 do........ 45⅛	100 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c. 30½
100 do.......b3. 45¼	100 do........ 30⅞
200 do........ 45¼	400 do........ 31
400 do........ 45¼	100 Ohio & Miss.b.c.c. 24
100 Union Pac.b.c b3. 30⅞	200 do........ 24¼
1000 do........ 30¾	200 do........ 24⅜
2500 do........ 30⅞	100 do.......b3. 24½
500 do.......b3 30⅞	400 do........ 24½
200 do.......c. 30¾	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 19½
100 do........ 30¾	900 do........ 19¾
500 do.......b3. 30⅞	25 Panama.....b. c.b3.107

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 Western Union.. 72¼	1000 Union Pacific.... 30⅝
200 do.......s3. 72⅛	100 do.......s3. 30⅝
400 do........ 72⅛	200 do........ 30½
100 do.......c. 72¼	800 do........ 30⅜
100 do.......b3. 72¼	500 do........ 30½
1000 do........ 72⅛	100 do........ 30⅜
1200 do........ 72	500 do.......b3. 30⅝
1100 do.......s3. 72	300 do........ 30½
300 do........ 72⅛	100 Rock Island...b3. 97⅝
600 Pacific Mail...... 45	10 do........ 98
300 do........ 44⅞	200 do........ 97½
300 do........ 44¾	200 do........ 97⅜
100 do........ 44⅞	200 do........ 97¼
300 do........ 45	200 do........ 97
600 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98	200 do.......s3. 97
200 Erie Railway...... 36⅝	500 do........ 97¼
1000 Lake Shore...... 76⅛	200 do........ 97⅜
100 do.......s3. 76⅛	1800 St. Paul........ 34⅞
500 do........ 76	100 do........ 34¾
300 do.......s3. 76	200 do........ 34⅝
600 do.......b3. 76⅛	400 do........ 34½
1000 do........ 76	200 Tol. & Wab...... 40¼
200 do.......b3. 76	200 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 27¼
100 do.......c. 76	100 do........ 27⅛
200 do.......b3. 76⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...... 24⅝
200 do........ 76⅛	100 do........ 24½
100 do.......c. 76⅛	200 C., C. & I. C...... 19¾
200 do.......b3. 76¼	200 do........ 19⅞
100 North-western.b3 43½	10 do........ 20¼
100 do........ 43⅜	500 do.......s3. 20
100 North-west. Pf.... 61½	800 do........ 20
100 do........ 62	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 O. & M. 2d.b.c. 71	100 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 76¼
10,000 do........ 70⅛	1000 do........ 76¼
7,000 W.U.Tel.B.b.c. 98	300 do........ 76⅞
17 American Ex.... 62½	300 do.......s3. 76
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 36¼	100 do.......b3. 76⅛
100 W.Un. Tel.b.c.b3. 72¼	1100 do........ 76
700 do........ 72¼	100 do.......b3. 76
100 do.......s3. 72¼	1000 do........ 75⅞
700 do........ 72⅛	100 do.......s60. 75½
1300 do........ 72	100 do........ 75⅞
1200 do........ 71⅞	200 do.......s60. 75¼
1000 do........ 72	100 do.......s3. 75¾
100 do.......b3. 71⅞	500 do........ 75⅞
300 do........ 71⅞	25 Un. Pac.......b.c. 30¾
300 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 45⅛	100 do........ 30½
100 do........ 45	100 do........ 30⅜
500 do........ 44⅞	200 do........ 30¼
100 do........ 44⅞	100 do........ 30⅜
500 do........ 44⅞	200 do.......s3. 30¼
60 Cle. & P. G'd...... 89	100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 40½
500 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 43¼	200 Del., L. & W...b.c.107½
100 Chi.,M.&St.P.b.c. 34½	5 P., Ft.W.&C.G'd.. 93½
200 do........ 34¼	25 do........ 94
300 do........ 34⅜	600 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 20⅛
300 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 55	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 Harlem. 1st C.103¼	400 Lake Shore...... 75⅞
4,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10. 92	1900 do........ 76
500 Am. D. T........ 48	200 do.......s60. 75½
15 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98¼	100 do.......b4. 76
15 do........ 98⅜	200 do........ 76
200 do.......b3. 98¼	200 do........ 75⅞
2700 Western Union.. 71⅞	700 do........ 76
600 do........ 72	100 do.......b3. 76⅛
600 do........ 72⅛	100 do........ 76⅛
600 do........ 72¼	1000 do........ 76¼
400 do.......b3. 72¼	700 do.......b3. 76¼
600 do.......s3. 72⅛	100 Panama........108
1200 do........ 72⅛	300 Union Pacific...... 30⅜
1100 do........ 72	700 do........ 30½
10 American Ex.... 63	100 do........ 30⅜
100 Pacific Mail...... 44¾	200 Rock Island...... 97½
900 do........ 44⅞	200 North-western..... 43⅜
300 do.......b3. 44⅞	400 do........ 43¾
500 do.......s3. 44⅞	200 do........ 43½
100 do.......s3. 44¾	200 do........ 43⅜
100 do........ 44¾	400 do.......b3. 43½
200 Erie Railway.... 36¼	500 Tol. & Wab...... 40
400 St. Paul........ 34¼	100 do........ 40¼
100 do........ 34½	300 St. Paul Pf....... 55
300 do........ 34¾	100 Del., L. & W.....107½
500 do........ 34⅜	100 Ohio & Miss...... 24⅜
400 do........ 34⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo...... 27⅛
100 do........ 34⅝	200 C., C. & I. C...... 20⅛
100 do........ 34½	200 Atlantic & Pac. P. 14

Saturday, May 9—P. M.

The Gold Notes Average at Bank is increased on the Weekly return this afternoon $2,665,900. The Greenbacks are almost the same as last week—$35,000 less. The general line of Deposits is $1,835,200 higher than on the previous Average. The Loans are $70,700 less. The Circulation increases $32,600. The General Statement excites no remark on the Street, and the ease in Money rates is continued at very low figures on call loans, 3 to 5 ₩ cent., and on prime paper 5½ to 7 ₩ cent. per annum.

The shipments of Gold Coin by the steamers to-day came up to the reported total of $1,250,000 in our last paper, exclusive of Silver. But this Gold once shipped and settling so much Exchange abroad, the effect in the Gold Room was to bring down the sales from 112⅝ to 112⅜ ₩ cent., and to dampen the speculation for the rise. Exchange left off steady at the Gold shipping points, $4 88½ 60 days' London, and $4 91½ sight.

The Share speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day was, as a rule, firmer than yesterday, and on Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, and Western Telegraph the prices were higher. The general market left off steady, although the *Bearish* disposition, in particular quarters, continues to show itself, not only in offers at the Board to sell cash and short time contracts, but in a great variety of rumors on the Street about protested Bills coming back from England and the diversion of the funds of the Rock Island Road, not one of which is seriously believed, and all of which, we regret to say, are of a purely Stock-jobbing and malicious character.

At the close of business the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—May 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	115	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅛	120⅜
American Gold	112⅝	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88½*	$4 88½*
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¾	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	97¼	97½
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅞
St. Paul Common	33½	34¾
St. Paul Preferred	52½	54½
Western Union	71⅞	72
Union Pacific	30⅞	30⅜
Lake Shore	75½	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	40½	40¼
Harlem	128	128½
North-west	43¼	43½
North-west Preferred	61	61½
C., C. and Indiana Central	19½	20⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	107	107½
Central of New-Jersey	105½	105½
Panama	108	107½
Erie	36½	36¼
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼	24½

*Sight $4 91½ to £ Sterling.

The Subtreasury paid out to-day $542,000 Gold Interest, and redeemed in Gold $122,000 Principal of the Public Debt. The Customs for the day are $388,000, and for the week $2,183,000.

The following are the Exchange Board bids for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., reg., '81....119¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....119⅝
6 ₩ cent., coup., '81 121⅝	5-20 coup., '67........119⅝
5-20 reg., '62........115⅛	5-20 coup., '67........120⅝
5-20 coup., '62........115⅛	5-20 coup., '68........119⅝
5-20 reg., '64........116½	10-40 reg........114⅞
5-20 coup., '64........117	10-40 coup........115
5-20 reg., '65........116½	5s reg., '81........115¼
5-20 coup., '65........118¼	5s coup., '81........115½
5-20 reg., n. i., 65....119¼	5s Currency, '95-9....106½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102½
City 6s, new	105	105⅛
Camden and Amboy	124	124½
Pennsylvania Central	101¼	101½
Reading	113⅜	114
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred	41	41½
Philadelphia and Erie	18	19
Northern Central	31	....
Lehigh Navigation	90	90¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	97⅛	94⅜

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver street, have been as follows:

By the steamer City of Brussels, for Liverpool—6 pks. Hides, 837 bales Cotton, 1,241 bxs. Bacon, 154 pks. Handles, 20 pks. Hardware, 24 pks. Drugs, 166 pks. Pork, 25 bales Furs, 20 cases Flavine, 4,412 bxs. Cheese, 42 cases Sewing-machines, 5 tcs. Bellies, 5 tcs. Bladders, 35 tcs. Lard, 50 tcs. Feet, 80 cases Can Goods, 580 pks. Agricultural Implements, 3,891 bushels Wheat, 4,362 bushels Corn.

By the steamer The Queen, for Liverpool—14 cases Leather, 257 pks. Drugs, 25 bales Hogs' Hair, 150 bxs. Extract, 275 bxs. Cheese, 8.7 bales Cotton, 41,839 bushels Wheat, 37,608 bushels Corn, 310 bxs. Bacon, 9 hhds. Tobacco, 1 tierce Tobacco, 300 tcs. Beef, 40 bbls. Pork, 4,800 Staves.

By the bark Rosa Eugenio, for Queenstown—27,354 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Celtic, for Liverpool—2,400 Staves, 10 casks Dye-stuffs, 240 hhds. Tallow, 2,341 bxs. Bacon, 1,074 bales Cotton, 51,546 bushels Wheat, 20 bbls. Casings, 1,137 bxs. Cheese, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 57 bales Leather, 472 pieces Lignumvitæ.

By the ship British Nation, for London—46 pks. Bellies, 230 bales Leather, 105 tcs. Lard, 63 bbls. Resin, 3,701 bbls. Flour, 35 hhds. Tobacco, 44,083 bushels Wheat, 76 casks Sperm-oil.

By the ship White Adder, for London—3,600 Staves, 16,377 bushels Wheat, 3,108 bbls. Flour, 250 bxs. Clothes-pins, 16,001 bushels Corn.

By the bark Gemsbok, for Zanzibar—2,000 cases Petroleum, 269 bbls. Resin, 100 tons Coal, 1,000 bales Domestics, 100 Oars, 1,000 cases Spirits Turpentine, 215 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Erna, for Ancona—1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,178 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark C. R. Bishop, for London—348 bbls. Resin, 8,373 bags Oil-cake, 2,500 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the ship Helvetia, for Antwerp—8,287 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the Isabella Wilson, for Queenstown—10,885 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Medina, for Vigo—2,238 bbls. Residuum.

By the bark Æolus, for Stettin—2,928 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Idelque, for Cette—500 bbls. Naphtha, 2,067 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer Neckar, for Bremen—7 cases Machinery, 750 bxs. Starch, 5 kegs Potash Salt, 261 pks. Agricultural Implements, 15 cases Essential Oil, 37 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bxs. Bacon, 14 bales Skins, 25 cases Cigars, 47 cases Tobacco, 300 tcs. Lard, 3,161 bags Corn, 3,681 bags Rye, 1,385 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 27 bales Tobacco, 50 bbls. Beef.

By the bark Andreas, for Cronstadt—2,390 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Lochie, for Birkenhead—2,664 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer Algeria, for Liverpool—59 bales Leather, 139 bxs. Tobacco, 30 tcs. Tobacco, 194 bales Cotton, 48,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Balder, for Sodertelje—2,309 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Juno, for Elsinore—2,648 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner J. P. Auger, for Para—800 bbls. Flour, 150 kegs Lard, 10 bxs. Sarsaparilla, 30 cases Biscuits, 300 cases Oil, 150 bbls. Resin, 1,000 reams Paper, 10 cases Blue, 30,232 feet Lumber, 1,000 Files.

By the bark Dei, for Cork—22,538 bushels Wheat.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 9—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107; 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 104½; New 5s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 32¾@33; do. Preferred, 53½.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 52½c.

Liverpool, May 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer: Middling Uplands 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d.@8¾d. Sales, 18,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive firmer: sales on the basis of Middling Uplands nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April, at 8½d.; do., do., deliverable May, at 8⅜d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April, at 8⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 48s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July at 8½d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 8 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 8 9-16d.

London, May 9—3 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 38s. 9d.@39s., ₩ cwt. Provisions—Sugar, 24s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

Evening.—Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.@£11 ₩ ton.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Rice vs. Suthey; Lee vs. Anner; Same vs. Same; motions denied, with $10 costs.

Heather vs. Neil; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Demuth; White vs. Hermann; Fairchild vs. Demorest; Brown vs. Dale; Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged, &c., Females vs. Belling et al.; Hass vs. Buck; in the matter, &c., Vandewater; Coe vs. Holby; Sellen vs. Tripple et al.; Estever vs. Purdy; Crane vs. Neidig, (two motions;) granted.

Crane vs. Neidig, (two motions;) Riley vs. Corwin; memorandums.

Coe vs. Holby; denied.

Todd vs. Shelbourne; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

McLean vs. McDonald; memorandum for counsel.

Rickard vs. Rickard; divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Tupper vs. National Steamship Company; bond approved.

Christy vs. Denel; reference ordered.

Sheridan vs. Guilfoyle; order granted.

Dinkelspiel vs. Franklin et al.; Christy vs. Denel; in the matter of the last will &c. of William Phelps; granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Clinch vs. South-side Railroad Company; receiver appointed as before. (Opinion.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Blunt vs. Listman; see decision.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Before Judge McAdam and a Jury.

A VERDICT OF $7,000 DAMAGES FOR SLANDER—SMOLDERING EMBERS OF "RING" ASSOCIATIONS.

Eugene A. Heath vs. John E. Hubbel.—This was a suit for slander, and under the act passed about a year since to that effect had been transferred from the Supreme to this court. The suit is one of several already noticed in The Times, growing out of the partnership formed between the Ingersolls and plaintiff for the manufacture of house-furnishing hardware in the State of Connecticut. At a trial which took place in the Supreme Court in relation to the dissolution of this copartnership, as appeared in the testimony in the present case, defendant Hubbel was a witness for Ingersoll, and subsequently thereto stated on various occasions that Heath, this plaintiff, was a perjurer, in having sworn falsely on that trial. Defendant, it was further claimed, had stated that this plaintiff had shared in the plunder of the "Ring." To recover damages for these alleged slanders the present suit was brought. Present in court were many of those who watched with interest the "Ring" trials, including the elder Ingersoll, who was a bondsman for one of the accused. Defendant admitted that he had said something to the effect charged by plaintiff, but offered little evidence in justification. Leaving the jury to decide upon the facts, Judge McAdam charged them very explicitly on the rules of law governing in cases of slander, and after brief deliberation the jury found in favor of plaintiff, assessing the damages at $7,000. The court granted to plaintiff an extra allowance of two and a half per cent. on the amount of his recovery.

J. T. Williams and R. S. Crane for plaintiff. Thomas Harland for defendant.

CUBA.

GRANT'S VETO—THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—NEW DECREES.

Havana, Saturday, May 2, 1874.

The veto of President Grant to the bill increasing the volume of the paper currency in the United States has, so far as can be judged, met the approbation of the people here, who have for several years seen the evils and suffered from the effects of an inflated and consequently depreciated currency, and are now about to test measures which have been decreed by the Government, and others which will probably follow, for their relief. The decrees published in the official gazette of the 28th April, which the public have been anxiously waiting for, have received the approval of the home Government, and now have all the force that can be given them by the highest national representation. They provide for an income tax of ten per cent. and the sinking or funding of the local debt of the island, and, further, for the partial payment of all taxes and duties in gold. The decrees are preceded by the customary preambles. Mention is made therein of the increase in expenses produced by "events which, since October, 1868, have disturbed the tranquillity of this island;" of the decrease in the public revenues; of recourse to an issue of bank notes on account of the Treasury, and of the imposition of a war tax. They acknowledge the heavy burden of the debt which the island now carries, the great evil caused by the floating mass of fiduciary paper, and the necessity of taking some means to reduce it—all of these bitter truths, sweetened by allusions to the patriotism of the loyal Spaniards in Cuba. The decrees are textually as follows:

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Article 1. There is hereby established an extraordinary annual tax of ten per cent. on all income and net profits of property, industry, and trade or commerce, that exceed one thousand dollars yearly. All salaries and emoluments, whether received from the State, corporations, companies, or private individuals, and which exceed the said one thousand dollars per annum, are subject to this tax, excepting the pay of the individuals of the army and navy who are operating in the campaign.

Art. 2. This tax will be collected every six months on the income and profits obtained since the 1st of January of the present year, and be payable in bills of the Spanish Bank at their nominal par value. For salaries and emoluments it will be collected in the said bills from the 1st of May next, according to instructions which will be issued to that effect.

Art. 3. The net product of the extraordinary tax established by article 1 of this decree will be applied to the amortization or funding of the Treasury debt represented by the extraordinary issue of bills of the Spanish Bank, until its complete extinction, or until the value of said bills being re-established, their circulation no longer injures general interests.

Art. 4. For the collection of this extraordinary tax there will be formed an Executive Commission of three members of the Board of Debt and three others of that of Ways and Means, elected by said boards, and assisted by revenue officers. It will have a Vice-President appointed by the Governor General, and its President will be the Director General of Finances.

Art. 5. The Board of the Debt will ordain the public burning of the bank bills received from this tax, and will publish the results of the amortization in the official gazette.

Art. 6. The Governor General will dictate the necessary dispositions for the execution of the present decree, and the Board of the Debt and the Executive Commission will submit for his approval those which they consider advisable for the execution of the part appertaining to them. CONCHA.

Havana, 28th April, 1874.

Article 1.—The payment of all taxes and dues to the State will be made, from the 1st of May one quarter in gold, and from the 1st of July one-half in gold, and with opportune anticipation the General Government of the island shall determine the future augmentation which the percentage to be paid in gold shall have. The balance of dues will be received in notes of the Spanish Bank at their par value.

Art. 2. In the provisions of the preceding article are excepted: The lottery revenue, which will continue to be received and paid in notes of the Spanish Bank at par; the extraordinary tax of ten per cent. established this date for the amortization of the bank notes; and stamps of all sorts which will be sold for said bank notes at par until special dispositions are issued for their sale.

Art. 3. In the provisions of article 1 are not included the taxes corresponding to the first quarter of the present year and the Custom-house dues on entry and clearance of vessels and on goods imported previous to the 1st of May next.

Art. 4. For the present, and as long as the Government shall deem it convenient, bank notes will be admitted, at the rate which shall be officially published, in payment of the part which is decreed payable in gold, as per the above-mentioned article 1.

Art. 5. The Government retains the right, with respect to the localities where the practices are contrary to the circulation of the bank note, to alter the dispositions of article 1 of this decree relative to the part which must be paid in gold for taxes and dues of the State.

Art. 6. The municipalities will be guided for the collection of the revenues by the prescriptions of articles 1, 3, and 4.

Art. 7. The Director General of the Treasury, and that of Administration, shall propose to me, in the part concerning them, the dispositions necessary for the fulfillment of this decree. CONCHA.

Havana, April 28, 1874.

It remains to be seen what will be the practical effect of these decrees. It will be noticed that the article requiring payment of taxes and duties from 1st May, one-quarter part in gold, and from July 1, one-half, which might cause a rise in the premium of that article, has its corrective applied by article 4, which is to the effect that the Government will admit bank bills in payment of such dues, at a rate to be officially fixed.

The *Diario* praises the decrees referred to, and says they are not the only ones to be issued in relation to the financial question of the island, but will be followed by others, and it is hoped that all together they will satisfy the wishes of persons interested in the prosperity of Cuba. During the short time gone by since he assumed command of the island, not yet a month, Captain General Concha has given proofs of zeal and activity in the discharge of the onerous duties of his position.

PROTRACTED LITIGATION.

The Troy *Times* of Thursday gives the following in relation to the celebrated suit brought in the name of T. W. Park against the Troy and Boston Railroad Company: "About the year 1857 the Trustees of the Western Vermont Railroad leased their road to the Troy and Boston Company for ten years, the agreement being that the road was to be returned in as good condition as when leased. At the expiration of the lease the road was turned over to the original Trustees represented by Messrs. Knapp & Briggs. They alleged then that the stock had depreciated in value under the management of the Troy and Boston Company, and an action was commenced in their behalf by T. W. Park for damages. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont, and was then transferred to the United States District Court. It was tried two years ago, when a verdict of no cause of action was rendered. This was a victory for the Troy and Boston Company, and the case was considered ended. It was appealed, however, by the plaintiffs to the United States Supreme Court, and we learn by telegraph that on Tuesday the court decided to reverse the judgment of the district court, and send the case back for a new trial. This revives the case again, and years may pass before it is finally settled. On the first trial A. P. Gordon, of Bennington, Vt., and Davenport, of Brattleboro, Vt., appeared for the railroad company, and E. G. Phelps, of Burlington, for the plaintiffs. This case is the one that caused so much trouble between the Troy and Boston company and T. W. Park in 1857, when the former were not allowed to cross the Vermont line, and when Park seized a quantity of their rolling stock. At that time an extra session of the Vermont State Legislature was called to settle the difficulty, and some special legislation was had for the benefit of the Park faction. The case is looked upon with a great deal of interest by railroad men and residents of Vermont generally. Great excitement was occasioned in Bennington and near the State line by the seizures in 1867."

INSANE CRIMINALS.

Miss Dorothy L. Dix has written a letter protesting against a bill now before the Pennsylvania Legislature relating to the custody of insane convicts. She says: "My opinion upon the treatment of insane convicts having been thought of sufficient worth to be quoted before legislative committees, that being on one essential point misapprehended, I wish to express briefly and distinctly that I believe all insane persons should have the benefits of protecting and remedial care. Holding myself in full accord with the earnest members of the Board of State Charities in their zealous labors for securing the improvement or whole reform of such institutions as are defectively organized and imperfectly administered, I yet dissent from their conclusions on one point—the method they propose for relieving insane convicts. I absolutely object to sending them to the State hospitals, built and designed for the insane of other classes, both rich and indigent. I do think and urge that humane and fully adequate provision should, with the least possible delay, be provided for the convict insane in an establishment apart from all other hospitals, and, if possible, quite removed from prisons. The condition of these insane calls for prompt action on their behalf."

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

SURVIVORS' SALE.

70,000 DOLLARS' WORTH

OF SEASONABLE

MEN'S AND BOYS' FINE CLOTHING

TO BE SOLD AT 20 TO 30 PER CENT. BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.

In consequence of the death of our Mr. Lacy we find it necessary to REALIZE UPON ALL OUR ASSETS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

SURVIVORS

LACY & CO.,

NO. 826 BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER 12TH ST.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. S. P. Griffin, May 9, at 12 noon.

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. ——, May 16, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Capt. ——, May 23, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA.........May 2

GRANADA.........May 16

COLORADO.........May 30

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12	From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,

Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6	Parthia, Saturday, May 23
Algeria, Saturday, May 9	*Russia, Wednesday, May 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13	China, Saturday, May 30
Java, Saturday, May 16	Calabria, Wed'day, June 3
Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20	Batavia, Saturday, June 6

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.........SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.

ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.

BALTIC.........SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.

OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.

Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.

Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Utopia, Saturday....May 9	Elysia, Tuesday....May 19
Victoria, Tuesday..May 12	Olympia, Thursday.May 21
Caledonia, Thurs...May 14	India, Saturday....May 23
Macedonia, Sat'day.May 16	Bolivia, Tuesday...May 26

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $25.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.........Saturday...May 16

VILLE DE PARIS.........Saturday...May 30

LAFAYETTE.........Saturday..June 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, May 9, 12 M.

CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.

CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, May 23, 12 M.

CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH.........May 15

CLARIBEL.........June 5

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS.........May 15

ETNA.........June 2

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.

Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........SATURDAY, May 16

STATE OF VIRGINIA.........SATURDAY, May 30

STATE OF GEORGIA.........SATURDAY, June 13

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,

No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Guard.........May 12, 2 P. M.

(No Boat May 19.)

NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.........May 26, 2 P. M.

IDAHO, Capt. Moore.........June 2, 3 P. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.........June 9, 1 P. M.

MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe.........June 16, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $25, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

RED STAR LINE—NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.—Steamer SWITZERLAND sails May 16. First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward at lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, May 9.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Wednesday, May 13.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,

No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,

General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,

No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, May 12.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, May 19.

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, May 26.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)...May 14

CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).........May 16

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).........May 21

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........May 28

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE SHOULD procure "Appleton's European Guide" before starting on the steamer.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 4, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

11:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

This hotel is entirely new, constructed of brick and stone in the most substantial manner, is newly and elegantly furnished in every part, and contains all modern improvements.

TO SUMMER VISITORS, COOPERSTOWN presents extraordinary attractions. Being 1,200 feet above tide water, the air is cool and pure. A romantic lake, nine miles long, is available for yachting, rowing, and fishing.

THE THREE-MILE POINT,

with its rustic dancing hall, is free for the use of all picnic parties. There are pleasant walks and drives in all directions.

The Hotel Fenimore will be open for the reception of the public on the 1st of June next. Terms moderate.

Good and ample accommodations for horses and carriages in the stables belonging to the hotel.

Parties leaving New-York City take New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad from 42d st., or People's Line of steamers, foot of Canal st., to Albany, thence Susquehanna Railroad to Cooperstown.

From Philadelphia, to Scranton, Binghamton, thence to Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y.

Families desiring to arrange for rooms at the Hotel Fenimore will please address D. P. PETERS, Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or Windsor Hotel, 5th av.

D. P. PETERS, Manager.

Tappan-Zee House,

(ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,)

NYACK—On-the-Hudson, New-York.

This *elegant* and *delightful* SUMMER RESORT will be opened for guests JUNE 20, having SPACIOUS EDIFICE, VILLA and COTTAGE, public and private tables, boating and bathing. No chills. No mosquitoes. For DIAGRAMS of rooms and terms, address L. D. MANSFIELD.

Cooper House and Cottages,

COOPERSTOWN, (foot of Otsego Lake,) N. Y.

COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

Will open June 24. Plans of the house may be seen and rooms engaged at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway, during May, upon application to

W. B. COLEMAN.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will be opened on June 4. Very reasonable terms offered to families. For particulars, address

EDWARD COZZENS.

MORTON HOUSE,

INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.

Situated on Long Island Sound. Location unsurpassed. Fine harbor, good sailing, fishing, and bathing. One hour and fifteen minutes from Grand Central Depot, on line of New-Haven Railway. Elegantly furnished throughout. Accommodates 200 boarders. Gas and running water in every room. Apply to ASHMAN & MORTON, Sinclair House, Broadway, corner 8th st.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot. This location is unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living. Excellent stabling. Rooms can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; scenery wild and picturesque; remarkably healthy; no mosquitoes; fine lawns and pleasure-grounds; all appointments first class.

P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paradise of America."—*Jenny Lind*, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Now open for the reception of guests; twenty minutes from New-York by boat or rail; special rates made for early families. Address

R. McMICHAEL, Proprietor.

A GENTLEMAN OPENS HIS COTTAGE AT Lake George immediately, and would arrange with two persons to share his home. Address MONTCALM, Box No. 4,944 Post Office.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon, and is prepared to arrange with parties desiring board.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—1,100 FEET ABOVE THE sea.—First-class board in elegant private house; beautiful grounds, boating, fishing, bathing, and pleasant drives. No mosquitoes. Two hours by Morris and Essex Railroad. Favorable terms to early boarders. Photograph at A. G. Darwin's, 229 Broadway, Room 16.

A FAMILY CAN SECURE A PLEASANT home in a proverbially healthy place, thirty miles in Westchester County; large house, well shaded, fine scenery, first-class table, stabling, &c. Apply at No. 266 4th av.

BY CALLING AT NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST., arrangements can be made for board for season or part of season at Archer Place, Dobb's Ferry, on Hudson; references exchanged; accommodations for horses and coachmen.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—PLEASANT rooms with board; Erie Railroad, twenty-two minutes from New-York; five minutes from depot; croquet ground; $7 and $8 per week. Address

Mrs. FAIRCHILD.

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a large pleasant room with board; healthy location; in a private family. For references and particulars apply at No. 13 West 26th st.

AT ROCKLAND LAKE.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for the season; house and grounds large and well-shaded by fruit and ornamental trees; mountain air; croquet ground, boating, fishing, stabling, &c. Address Mrs. L. NOBLE, Nyack, N. Y.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—PARTIES desiring board can obtain pleasant rooms in a house located near boat landing. Inquire of W. T. VREDENBURGH.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, ROOM and board in a private family, between Washington square and 14th st.; references required. Address, stating terms, A. B., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.

J. & E. MYERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FIRST MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed the Receiver of all the property, moneys, and effects of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association of New-York, and that:

1. All persons indebted to such association are required by the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the undersigned, as Receiver of said association, at No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Receiver and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said association are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the day above appointed.

3. All creditors of said association are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the sixth (6th) day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such association are required to present the same to said Receiver on the sixth (6th) day of June next, at his office, No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, in writing and in detail.

5. And a general meeting of the creditors of such association will be held on the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Receiver's office, No. 31 Spruce street, New-York City, where all demands for and against such association, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1874.

GEORGE S. STUDWELL,

Receiver of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association.

SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Attorney for George S. Studwell, Receiver, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash.

E. BARTLETT,

Harness Manufacturer and Importer,

Nos. 62 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

HARNESS FOR SALE LOW; FINE NEW light double and single harness, made in the best manner by a first-class maker; will be sold cheap if bought together. Call at No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—ABOUT thirty wagons, rockaways, &c., my own make, for sale at great bargains. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner 127th st. and 3d av.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 34 WEST 44TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., five stalls, plenty carriage room; rent, $1,000. JOHN KAVANAGH,

North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

STABLE TO RENT—NO. 128 WEST 18TH ST., between 6th and 7th avs., or to sell cheap; 21 by 92. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 398 5th av., at 9 A. M. or 7 P. M.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 1½ WEST 36TH ST. Apply to L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, LIVING IN the pleasantest and most fashionable neighborhood in New-York, will let with board, to the right persons, the whole of their second floor, consisting of bath-room, two bedrooms, and sitting-room, fully and handsomely furnished; any persons desiring a liberal table, and all the comforts of a home, able to give the best of references, and pay a price adequate in consideration of the accommodations offered, can address, with real name, HOME, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—OWNING A HOUSE IN Brooklyn, near to ferries, in excellent neighborhood, have two rooms well furnished to let with board; house has all modern conveniences; is roomy and pleasant; family small. Address HOME COMFORTS, West-side *Times* Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.,

BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.,

elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with or without private table; house and accommodation, unexceptionable; references exchanged.

COTTAGE PLACE.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large, nicely-furnished front room on second floor, to two gentlemen; also, two pleasant rooms on third floor; breakfast and tea if desired; house has gas, and is heated throughout by steam; references exchanged. Address L., Box No. 3,391 Post Office.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., A FEW DOORS west of Broadway.—Large square rooms, en suite or separate, newly furnished; hot and cold water; first-class conveniences to gentlemen; breakfast if desired; reference.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor to rent in private family, 31st st., near 5th av., to two or more gentlemen, with first-class board; terms very moderate for the Summer; references exchanged. Address D., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, GRAMERCY Park.—Extra large, cool, furnished room, third floor; closets; hot and cold water; special inducements for season or year; with or without board; location, house, and table first class.

ROOM TO LET—IN A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD in the Ninth Ward, to a middle-aged single gentleman, without board, a furnished back parlor. Address M. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.

First door from 5th av., fine suite of rooms, elegantly furnished; can be had at once, with or without board; also single rooms; references.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, NICELY furnished, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 17 West 37th st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Two desirable suites of large, airy rooms, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the pleasantly-situated double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 13 WEST 26TH ST., OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Furnished single room for gentlemen, without board; location most desirable; best references required and given.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENtlemen, can have desirable rooms, board, &c., at moderate terms, for the Summer, at No. 124 East 22d st. Call for a few days.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

A party leaving New-York will vacate a handsome suite of rooms, where the comforts of a refined home and liberal table may be enjoyed.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY-FURnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board; references exchanged. No. 22 Jones st., near Bleecker.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor to rent to a gentleman, with or without breakfast; location desirable. Address C. E., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A LARGE AND ELEgant private residence, near Madison square, back parlor and fourth-story front parlor and small room. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,398 New-York Post Office.

NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST.—MRS. PITKIN OFfers desirable rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board. Favorable arrangements for the Summer months. References required.

A PLEASANT SECOND FLOOR—FOUR CONnecting rooms; desirable for Summer; also, large pleasant rooms on third floor; table unexceptionable; references. No. 147 West 45th st.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR A few gentlemen in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of Fulton, Catharine, and Bridge Street Ferries. Apply at No. 98 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—NO. 248 LEXington av., between 34th and 35th sts., fine rooms for Summer, with or without board; house first class; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three rooms, bath, closets, &c.; private table or for gentlemen without board; also, single room without board.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS, WITH OR WITHout private table, can be secured in a private house for season or year; rooms for gentlemen, without board. No. 266 4th av., corner 21st st.

NO. 3 EAST 30TH ST.

To let, a handsomely-furnished second floor, to a party of two or three gentlemen.

HARLEM.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET, with board, in a private family; first-class accommodations and reasonable terms. No. 174 East 116th st.

LARGE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL board; fine house, 34th st., near park. For particulars apply to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 29 West 21st st.; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 434.

A suite of elegantly-furnished apartments, with private table and attendance.

LARGE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHed, to let to gentlemen only; references. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—TO LET WITH superior board, two rooms on second floor; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, No. 146 East 17th st., near Union square. References.

NO. 120 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms; also, hall rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 255 4TH AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—Furnished rooms to let with board or breakfast; references.

SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS TO LET—Separately or together, with board; also single rooms; references exchanged. No. 109 East 12th st.

TO LET—PARLOR AND BASEMENT, IN A GENteel family; house newly painted; location central. No. 47 East 18th st., near 4th av.

NO. 299 HENRY ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN boarders wanted; $5 50 per week.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—ELEGANT COOL ROOMS TO let, with board, to families or single gentlemen.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

FR. BECK & CO.

HAVE OPENED A

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

IN THEIR FACTORY,

No. 206 West 29th st.,

first door west of 7th av.

Customers have the benefit of their full line of Sample Books, which embraces Stamped, Gold and Velvet Papers, Embossed Bronzes, Oriental Satins, Brocade Gilts, Chintzes, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Washable Tints; in short, almost every variety of Hangings for the drawing-room, library, dining-room, and chamber.

Colors of Carpets and Draperies Matched.

Goods Sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

REMOVALS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED THEIR law offices from No. 6 Hanover st. to No. 57 Broadway, entrance, Room No. 21, third story, front.

C. VAN SANTVOORD.

ABM. VAN SANTVOORD.

ALEX. MILLS,

ORGAN BUILDER,

Has removed from No. 539 Broome st. to Nos. 243 and 245 Thompson st., corner of 4th st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. THIS SUNDAY.

Thirteenth colossal operatic concert.

THIS (Sunday) EVENING, May 10.

☞ Sale of seats begins at 12 TO-DAY, and continues until 4. Commences again evening at 7:30, when the doors are opened. Admission tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

MLLE. ILMA DI MURSKA

Gives two magnificent solos, and sings in duet with JACOB GRAF, the great German tenor. The other artists are A. SOHST, baritone; CH. FRITSCH, tenor; Downing's grand NINTH REGIMENT BAND, and CARL RICHTER'S full string orchestra.

PROGRAMME:

Part I.

1. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yvetot".........Adam
DOWNING'S ENTIRE NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
2. Introduction to "Guillaume Tell".........Rossini
DOWNING'S ENTIRE NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
3. Aria, "Star of Love".........Wallace
Mr. CH. FRITSCH.
4. Polacca, "Son Vergin Vezzosa," from "I Puritani," Bellini
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
5. Duet, from "Martha".........Flotow
Messrs. SOHST and FRITSCH.
6. A Bouquet of Operatic Melodies.....C. M. Von Weber
INTRODUCTION—Overture, (Der Freyschutz;) Ballet, (Preciosa;) Aria, "Le loutau ben mio tu let," (Preciosa;) "Victoire! Salut a la Gloire," (Der Freyschutz;) Romance, "Suis je ici roi de la cible," (Oberon;) Drinking Song, "Si le vin n'existait pas," (Der Freyschutz;) Barcarole, Mermaid's Song, "Quiel plaiser de floter," (Oberon;) Chorus, "Poi toi l'apprete," (Oberon;) Romance, "E se le nutiaroc il nasconde," (Der Freyschutz;) "Huntsman's Chorus," (Der Freyschutz;) FINALE, Presto, (Der Freyschutz.)
DOWNING'S ENTIRE NINTH REGIMENT BAND.

Part II.

1. Overture, "Egmont".........Beethoven
DOWNING'S ENTIRE NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
2. Song, "Thou are so near and yet so far".........Reichart
Mr. JACOB GRAF.
3. Aria, "Robert toi qui j'aime," from "Robert le Diable".........Meyerbeer
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
4. Waltz, "Adèle".........Dan Godfrey
DOWNING'S ENTIRE NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
5. Aria, "Heart bowed down," from "Bohemian Girl".........Balfe
Mr. A. SOHST.
6. Duet, "Sulla Tomba," from "Lucia di Lammermoor".........Donizetti
Mlle. DI MURSKA and JACOB GRAF.
7. Polonaise, from "Mignon".........Ambroise Thomas
DOWNING'S ENTIRE NINTH REGIMENT BAND.

THE BEST SEATS FOR THE SUNDAY CONcert at TYSON'S, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, and EVERY EVENING except THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT FANTASTIC.

APPEARANCE IN A NOVEL BUDGET OF WONDERFUL SURPRISES AND STARTLING DIABLERIE, of the

WORLD-FAMOUS PRESTIDIGITATEUR,

Prof. HERRMANN.

LIMITED SEASON OF SOIREES MAGIQUES.

The programme will include many new and extraordinary feats invented by Prof. HERRMANN, AND NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Part I.

LE MONCHOIR SATANIQUE.

MERLIN'S MAGIC POCKET.

SENEGAL'S LAY.

SECOND SIGHT.

THE TROUBLED WATCHES.

THE PHILANTHROPIC BANKER.

THE CLEVER COOK.

HUNTING MADE EASY.

HERRMANN'S MARVELOUS ESCAPE FROM THE MAGIC CROSS.

Part II.

LE FOULARD JAPONAISE.

THE ELECTRIC GLOVE.

THE WORLD IN A BOTTLE.

THE AMATEUR SHOWMAN.

THE DEVIL'S KNOT.

SUN AND MOON.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

AN ASTOUNDING DECEPTION.

DIABLERIE IN 1874.

The management have concluded to reinstate the popular prices:

General admission.........$1

Reserved seats.........$1 50

Proscenium boxes.........$20 and $10

Circle boxes.........$8 and $10

According to location.

Family circle.........50 cents.

Seats and boxes now on sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the principal hotels, and at the box office, Academy.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEO. THOMAS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, at 8,

GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THEO. THOMAS'

SEVENTH SEASON OF HIS

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

PROGRAMME.

1. OVERTURE, Juliette.........Weber
2. WALTZ, Publicisten.........Strauss
3. FINALE, Ballet Music, Prometheus.........Beethoven
4. {INTRODUCTION, MARCH, CHORUS,} III. Act "Lohengrin"..Wagner
5. OVERTURE, Fier-à-Bras.........Schubert
6. MEDITATION, solo, violins, and orchestra, (new,) Gounod
7. ALLEGRETTO, Symphony, E Flat.........Mozart
8. RHAPSODIE, Hongroise, No. 2.........Liszt
9. SELECTIONS, "Huguenots".........Meyerbeer
10. WALTZ, "Carnivals Bilder," (new).........Strauss
11. NOCTURNE, "Midsummer Night's Dream." Mendelssohn
12. OVERTURE, "Masaniello".........Auber

ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

Packages, containing twelve tickets, $5, can now be obtained at the principal music stores, also No. 285 Broadway and Central Park Garden.

PRIVATE BOXES, ONE AND TWO DOLLARS, according to location.

STEINWAY HALL. THURSDAY AT 3.

THE LAST GRAND MATINEE CONCERT OF THE SEASON,

Complimentary to Mr. C. E. HORSLEY and Mr. JOHN DARCIE

THURSDAY, May 14, at 3.

On which occasion the following brilliant array of vocal and instrumental talent will appear:

Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano.

Herr PFLUEGER, Tenor.

Herr LEHMAN, Baritone.

Mme. ZIEGLER, Soprano.

Herr WIENLICH, Baritone.

The above eminent artists of the German Opera Company by permission of Mr. T. Rullman.

Mrs. EDWARD KNOX, née Florence Rice, Contralto, her positively only public appearance.

M. WIENIAWSKI, the renowned Violinist.

Signor FERRANTI, the popular Baritone Buffo.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent Pianist.

Herr BRANDT, Violin, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.

Directors and Conductors,

Mr. C. E. HORSLEY and Mr. C. FRADEL.

Admission tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, at all the principal ticket offices and the hall.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION will hold its

21ST ANNUAL SOCIAL REUNION

at the

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, cor. 34th st. and Broadway,

on

THURSDAY, MAY 14, AT 7:30 P. M.

Among the speakers will be Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Rev. S. M. Studley, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. W. R. Nicholson, D. D. Music of the choicest kind will be interspersed. The "Integer Vitæ," "Inflammatus," "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and other choice pieces will be sung.

TICKETS, 50 cents each, may be had at the rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 69 Bible House; at the office of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; at the office of the *Union*, Brooklyn, and at the door.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

will be held at Irving Hall, corner of Irving place and 15th st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 14 and 15; at 2 and 8 P. M. on Thursday, and at 10 A. M. and 2 and 8 P. M. on Friday.

Admission to all sessions free.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. Olympia Brown, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Lillie Devereux Blake, and other distinguished speakers. By order of

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, President.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,

Chairman of Executive Committee.

LYMAN!!! LYMAN!!! LYMAN!!!

DRAMATIC, PATHETIC, AND HUMEROUS RECITALS.

WALTER C. LYMAN,

ELOCUTIONIST,

At ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d st. and 4th av.,

MONDAY EVENING, May 18.

His best programme for the occasion.

Admission, $1, including reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Gurley's book store, corner 23d st. and 4th av. Programmes at Gurley's.

ROBINSON HALL.

Grand Concert for the benefit of the Alumnæ Trust Fund of Rutgers Female College, TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, at 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION, No. 834 Broadway.—The annual election for officers will take place at their rooms as above, MONDAY, May 11, inst. Report read at 1 o'clock P. M. Polls open at 2, and close at 4 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

MR. SAMUEL A. STRANG, OF THE LATE firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., becomes a member of our firm from this day.

The business will hereafter be conducted, at No. 59 Liberty st., under the name of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.

No. 15 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of STARR & RIKER, for the transaction of a general brokerage and commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, and miscellaneous securities.

D. R. STARR.

T. W. RIKER.

CHANGE IN FIRM.—WALTER CARTER REtires this day from the firm of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS to establish a retail business at No. 1,269 Broadway. ROBERT CARTER, Jr., will take his place in the firm, and they will continue the publishing business as usual at the old stand, No. 530 Broadway.

May 1, 1874. ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

THE INTEREST OF MR. JOHN L. PINKERTON in our house ceases from this date by limitation.

JOSEPH P. QUIN & CO., No. 8 West 4th st.

No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

ALBERT A. MILLER HAS THIS DAY BEEN admitted a member of this firm.

GEO. W. KING & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EVENT OF 1874.

BARNUM

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME, occupying entire block bounded by Madison and 4th avs. and 26th & 27th sts., New-York.

Third week of the marvelous Exhibition. Two hundred thousand people already in attendance. Crowds denied admission.

Nothing approaching this magnificent spectacle has been beheld on earth since the historic days of the immortal Cæsars!

Third week of the brilliant pageant the Congress of Nations, introducing 1,500 men, women, horses, and trained animals.

Third week of the thrilling arenic contests, rivaling in spirit and splendor the famous games of ancient Greece and Rome.

Third week of the daring Chariot Races, where fearless young ladies contend for supremacy amid tumultous applause.

Third week of the intensely-exciting Hurdle and Flat Races, where daring French and English equestriennes ride to win!

Third week of the brilliant Steeple Chases, where Foreign Jockeys, on English Thoroughbreds, "Fight their battles o'er!"

Third week of the Elephant, Camel, Ostrich, and Pony Races, and the interesting and comical Contest of the Monkeys!

Third week of Mon. Joignerey, the French Hercule, whose Feats of Strength have astonished the Courts of Europe!

Grand Menagerie opens at 1:30 and 7 P. M. The brilliant Pageant of the Congress of Nations at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

Box Office open daily from 8 to 4. Seats secured three days in advance. Also at Millet & Co.'s, No. 437 Broadway.

Grand orchestra, $1 50; orchestra, $1; balcony, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cts.; gallery, 25cts.; private boxes, seating 4, $6.

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The management takes great pleasure in announcing the appearance for a limited number of nights of the CELEBRATED PRESTIDIGITATEUR,

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Seats now on sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the principal hotels and at the office at the Academy.

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FREE EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING.

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MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

May 11, 12 and 13.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

GRAND CONCERT. BROOKLYN.

Under the auspices of the Plymouth Association,

AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, May 14.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Soprano.

Miss EMMA WILKINSON, Contralto.

Mr. JOSEPH MAAS, Tenor.

Mr. WM. CARLTON, Baritone.

Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist.

Mr. GEO. W. COLBY, Accompanist.

RESERVED SEATS, $1.

ORATORIO IN BROOKLYN.

The Handel and Haydn Society of Brooklyn will give their second concert on TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, at Hanson Place Baptist Church.

Thirteen choice selections from Handel's Messiah will be performed together with Glees, Madrigals, &c. Chorus of 150 voices. Solos by Miss Annie Borie, Miss E. C. Forster, Mr. John Clark, and other eminent artists. Conductor—Prof. Alberto Laurence. Tickets, including reserved seats, 50 cents, now on sale at Slade's, Chandler's and Bolles' music stores.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"On the Shores of that Beautiful River," Blake, 40 cents; "Once Again," Pease, 40 cents; "So the Children Say," Tours, 40 cents; "By the Brook," Thomas, 50 cents; "Love Bird's Kiss," Jacobi, 30 cents; "Mignon," transcription, R. Hoffman, $1; "Danbury *News* Man," musical sketch, by Fiske, 75 cents; "Maria Alexandrowna Waltz," Godfrey, 75 cents. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, New-York; Branch at No. 39 Union square.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF THE New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1874, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; tickets at the door.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 6 East 20th st., between 5th av. and Broadway. For particulars, &c., apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone *ever* made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best *ever* placed *in* any Organ. *It is produced by an* extra set *of* reeds, *peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,

in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* best *made, and* combine PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume *of* tone. *Suitable for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. *These* Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* six years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash *and* balance *in* monthly payments. *Second-hand instruments* taken *in* exchange. *Pianos and Organs to* let *at* low prices. AGENTS WANTED *in* every County *in the* U. S. *and* Canada. *A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

CYCLOID, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

WAREROOMS,

NO. 14 EAST 14TH ST.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A GREATER VARIETY OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and organs for rent or sale at lower prices than elsewhere; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, Weber, and others. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD, FULL 7-OCTAVE piano-forte and stool, in good order and fully warranted. Apply at GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND MELODEON, cheap; small or medium size. Address, with description and price, Dr. J. G. WAIT, Dentist, No. 45 East 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Over at 11. Saturday matinée at 1:30 P. M.

Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK,

158TH TO 160TH

Performances of Feuillet and Boucicault's most charming play,

LED ASTRAY,

now in the SIXTH MONTH of its UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.

** Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 11, 12, and 13, positively last performances this season of Led Astray.

THURSDAY, May 14, first night of the MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL of Dumas' great play,

CAMILLE,

(By kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,)

Which will be produced with new and appropriate music, scenery, furniture, and appointments, and cast to the full strength of the company, with Misses CLARA MORRIS, EMILY MESTAYER, KATE CLAXTON, MAUDE GRANGER, KATE HOLLAND, Messrs. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., JOHN PARSELLE, STUART ROBSON, McKEE RANKIN, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, and others.

Seats may now be secured for the performances of CAMILLE.

SATURDAY, May 16, first matinée of CAMILLE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28TH ST. AND 5TH AV.

Begins at 8. Over at 10:30.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.........Proprietor and Manager

MONDAY, May 11,

LAST NIGHT

of

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

TUESDAY, MAY 12,

FIRST TIME

IN THIS THEATRE

of

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S

GREAT

DRAMA

of

the

TIMES.

DIVORCE!! DIVORCE!! DIVORCE!!

Miss ADA DYAS as FANNY TEN EYCK for the first time; Miss DAVENPORT in her great original comedy character.

Mr. LEWIS.........as.........Jitt

Mr. W. DAVIDGE.........as.........De Witt

Mr. JAMES.........as.........Lynde

Miss MORANT.........as.........Mrs. Ten Eyck

Mrs. GILBERT.........as.........Mrs. Kemp

Mr. WHITING.........as.........Judge Kemp

Mr. FISHER.........as.........Burritt

Their great original characters; and Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Miss MINNIE CONWAY, Miss VARIAN, Miss NORWOOD, Mr. HART CONWAY in the cast.

DIVORCE

will be given in its entirety as played by this company originally for 202 consecutive times, and upon its revival last year for forty-three times. ** BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

GRATIFYING SUCCESS

of T. W. Robertson's charming comedy of

SCHOOL!

Mr. Wallack has much pride and pleasure in announcing that one of the PUREST AND MOST GRACEFUL OF MODERN PLAYS has, in its production at this theatre, proved the GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON!

and will be repeated

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

with its

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS,

an

UNEQUALED CAST,

including

Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as.........JACK POYNTZ

and other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, EDWARD ARNOTT, J. PECK, J. F. JOSEPHS, J. ATKINS, T. MORGAN, H. SMITH, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Misses E. ROWE, C. BATE, J. ROSS, J. CLARK, K. MORGAN, J. ELTON, E. FORTESCUE, and GEORGIE COMSTOCK.

SCHOOL MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

Box-book open two weeks in advance.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,

In his grand rôle of SPARTACUS,

In Dr. Bird's classical play of THE GLADIATOR,

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18,

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....as.........RICHELIEU

Seats may be secured six days in advance at the box office of theatre, or Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

MURSKA.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11,

MARTHA.

Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA in her great rôle of Lady Henrietta, in the fourth act of the opera, THE CARNEVAL OF VENICE.

Bravour variations, composed for Mlle. Di Murska by Benedict, as sung by Mlle. Ilma Di Murska.

Next Grand Opera night, WEDNESDAY, May 13.

POPULAR PRICES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MARIETTA RAVEL.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY—AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

AFTERNOON AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
LAST WEEK OF THE Renowned Tragedienne, SOPHIE MILES, in her specialty drama, DEBORAH, THE JEWESS.	LAST WEEK OF THE Celebrated Artiste, MARIETTA RAVEL, who will appear in the new sensational drama, WILD CAT.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Miss Ravel in the FRENCH SPY

Monday, May 18, first time, Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH.

GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

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The most wonderful pantomimist in the world,

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The most wonderful achievement of illusive science.

THE GREAT STORM OVER LONDON.

LAGRENIA, the PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

Prof. TOBINS will introduce the amusing "CABINET MYSTERY;" or, THE DAVENPORTS OUTDONE, into his lectorium seances.

Open daily from 1 to 5, and from 7 to 10. Admission $1; no extras.

STEINWAY HALL. TUESDAY, MAY 12.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK WILL PERFORM, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12,

Handel's celebrated

ORATORIO, SAMSON,

with grand chorus, full orchestra, and a number of eminent soloists.

Conductor, Dr. Leop. Damrosch.

Tickets, including reserved seats, $1 each, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and all the principal music stores, and on the evening of the concert at Steinway Hall.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY, MAY 11, AND EVERY NIGHT,

NICK WHIFFLES,

PROF. FOX,

WILSON BROTHERS,

IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, ANNUAL BENEFIT OF Mrs. W. G. JONES.

ON JUNE 2, GRAND FESTIVAL BENEFIT OF WM. B. FRELIGH.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

WESTON'S GREAT ATTEMPT

TO WALK

500 MILES IN SIX DAYS

will begin at 12:05 o'clock TO-NIGHT in AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, 3d av. and 63d st. He will endeavor to make

115 MILES IN THE FIRST 24 HOURS.

In the afternoon and evening a full military band will give GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Admission, 50 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st.

May 11, and thereafter, the Museum will OPEN DAILY, (Sunday excepted,) from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Mondays free.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 8 West 16th st., on TUESDAY, the 19th of May, 1874.

Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERsal Peace Union, Plimpton Hall, junction of 9th st and Stuyvesant place, New-York, May 12, 1874, at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE UNIversal Peace Union will meet in Rose Hill Methodist Church, 27th st., between 2d and 3d avs., MONDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7:30 o'clock.

LECTURES.

DR. MARY J. STUDLEY WILL COMMENCE a course of nine practical lessons in Physiology, for mothers and daughters, at the Mott Memorial Rooms, Madison av. and 27th st., on MONDAY, May 11, at 4 P. M. Subject—THE SELECTION, PREPARATION, AND DIGESTION OF FOODS.

Course tickets, $3. Single lesson, 50 cents.

MISS MINNIE SWAYZE, THE LECTURER and reader, will appear at Association Hall TUESDAY EVENING, May 12. Subject—"Reform and Reformers." Miss S. E. Newman will preside at the organ. Reserved seats, $1, at Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

JEROME PARK.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING MEETING—TRIAL RACES ON THE TRACK YESTERDAY—INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE HORSES.

Spring has set its mark upon Jerome Park and the surrounding country. The meadows, embankments, and slopes are carpeted with a thick growth of young grass of the richest green, and every tree is budding. Still the high winds, which prevailed during the past few days, covered foliage and herbage with fine particles of dust just sufficiently visible to heighten by contrast the seasonable verdure. The roads were dry yesterday, and along Pelham and Central avenues clouds of dust were whirled by the stormy westerly wind, rendering travel on these thoroughfares decidedly unpleasant for pedestrians and equestrians. Yet while this was the state of things outside of the fences inclosing Jerome Park, inside the balmy atmosphere was untainted by the sandy nuisance. The wind had no power over the heavy clay bottom of the race tracks, the surfaces of which were raked as level as possible for the coming contests to begin on the 6th of June.

The Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, to take place on the above date, has called out all the energies of the Superintendent, Mr. Wheatly and his corps of workmen at the park. For some weeks all hands have been actively engaged in making preparations for the event by repairing fences, portions of the grand and judges' stands, the quarter-mile posts, and in altering and adding to the equipments wherever improvement might be attained by so doing. In the first place the club-house on the knoll, overlooking the tracks, has been in the hands of cleaners, painters, and carpenters for some time back, and it now rapidly approaches a state of satisfactory completion, so that in a few days, were it necessary, this important portion of the great race course would be ready for the reception and accommodation of guests. The seats and resting-places on the various plateaux, designed and constructed by Mr. L. W. Jerome, are in the best order. The grand stand, too, is fresh and bright-looking; its seats and gangways have been cleaned, and yesterday the workmen were on the roof repairing and refitting the particolored bannerettes which decorate its eaves and gables. The joiners were engaged in the judges' house and stand, putting in new stairways and flagging around it. Workmen were carting sods with which farm hands were making borders and filling up hollows in the meadows and grass-plats on the southern side of the park, and other laborers were mending breaks in outer and inner railings. The track itself has already been attended to. It has been covered with an upper crust of rich clay which raises it about three or four inches above the previous level. The whole has been carefully raked and objectionable stones and particles removed from it. The surface was dry and springy yesterday, and according to the trainers was as light as could be desired. There is also a new track which was constructed this Spring. It was cut clean through the south meadow from the quarter-stretch, with which it connects, and, running in a straight line southward for a quarter of a mile, forms a half a mile course for the "two-year olds." It can likewise be used to make up the one and one-half and two and one-half mile courses in races over that distance. The other tracks are in good condition. The steeple-chase course has been attended to; the descent near the last fence has been sodded, and each one of the jumps is in good order. The repairs and arrangements are nearly all completed, and, for racing purposes, Jerome Park will be ready in a week.

The stables are fitted up, and await the arrival of several horses next week. At present there are about twenty-three animals in the stalls, under the careful surveillance of the trainers Wyndam and James Walden. The former has charge of Mildew, Long Branch, Utica, Liverpool, the Leamington colt and filly, Shylock, Bulletin, Minnie Mc, Kentucky, and others from the studs of Hunt Reynolds, Messrs. Lawrence and Lorillard. His brother is looking after Whisper, Marmion, Christine, Frou-Frou, Valdine, and Aniella. The first, second, fifth, and sixth of these have been entered by their owner, Mr. Reynolds, for Long Branch, Monmouth Park, Saratoga, and Jerome Park races this year. Yesterday the trainer told a TIMES reporter that the horses were in excellent condition, and doing good work every day. During the afternoon the latter part of this assertion was fully corroborated by the work done by Shylock, Bulletin, and the Leamington colt and filly. There was what the trainers called a trial pace between the animals. Shylock and Bulletin were matched first, the other two last. The cloths were taken off the first two beasts and their jockeys mounted and galloped over the mile track, when they entered upon the second mile their riders gave them the rein and away nose and nose they shot at full speed. There was scarcely a neck's difference between them for the first half a mile, but when the three-quarter pole was reached Shylock gallantly drew ahead about half a length and both jockeys urged their animals to the top of their speed. Bulletin would not be left behind despite Shylock's magnificent strides. And the latter won by half a length only. The horses were in such good condition and anxious to run that they could not be checked until they had run half way round the course again. This trial did not seem to satisfy Walden, so, after the racers had been winded a spell and galloped quietly over the track again, another mile-dash was made by them. This time Shylock showed his mettle as a repeater and shot away from Bulletin on the home-stretch at lightning speed, winning the contest by nearly two lengths. Both animals were blanketed then and walked around to cool before returning to their stables. The event of the afternoon, however, was the "quarter-mile spurt" between the Leamington colt—a two-year old—and the filly—a three-year old. The animals were warmed to their work by a good hand-gallop three-quarters of a mile long, and got together splendidly at the opening of the home-stretch. The pace was terrific, and to the astonishment of everybody the filly won, notwithstanding that she carried the heavier rider. She passed the stand more than a neck ahead of her brother. Mr. Lawrence, and other gentlemen who stood by, did not seem to relish this quite well, because a good deal has been said of the colt, while the filly was generally regarded as unworthy to run in the same race. After a little they tried it over again, and this time the colt won by a nose, clearly demonstrating the fact that while he might be very good he was not much better than his sister. The time of the last run, as near as it could be judged, was less than twenty-five seconds. Next week many more well-known horses are expected, and the daily work on the track will be well worth seeing.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The programme of sport offered by the Fleetwood Park Association yesterday to the patrons of the turf was decidedly poor in quality, and the consequence was that there was a very meagre attendance. The event of the day was a trot for a purse and stake of $500 for double teams, mile heats, best three in five. The following entered: John Murphy's b. m. Lady Tremhill and s. g. Sorrell Jake, Peter Manee's b. m. Bessy B. and dun g. Yellow Stone, and Mr. McNamara's s. g. Sorrell Dan and s. g. Shiner. In the few pools sold before the race, Manee's team were favorites at odds of nearly two to one against the field. To the dismay of the knowing ones the first heat was won by Lady Tremhill and Sorrell Jake, apparently with great ease. Time—2:49. After the heat an effort was made to resume pool-selling, but it resulted in failure. The second heat for the first half mile was a very pretty and exciting trial of speed between the rival teams of Murphy and Manee. At the half-mile pole, however, Mr. Murphy's team broke, and consequently Mr. Manee's racers had things all their own way for the remainder of the distance, winning the heat in 2:53. The third and fourth heats also were won by the same team in 2:51 and 2:50.

A GAMBLING-HOUSE BROKEN UP.

Yesterday afternoon, Charles Abrams, a German glazier, residing at No. 19 Essex street, called on Commissioner Gardner, at the Central Police Department, and informed him of the existence of a gaming establishment on the second floor of No. 104 Chatham street. Mr. Gardner referred the matter to Capt. Irving, and directed that officer to make a raid on the place at once. Capt. Irving took an affidavit from the complainant, and detailed Detectives Macdougal, Heidelberg, and Tilley to proceed to the place and arrest all the persons found there. In accordance with these instructions the officers proceeded to the house indicated, and ascending to the second floor entered a room where they found eleven men engaged in playing "faro." The appearance of the police-officers caused a sensation among the players, but they accepted the situation and offered no resistance to the Police. Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, who was engaged in breaking up a policy shop near by, placed a number of his men at the disposal of the detectives, and the prisoners were marched off to Police Headquarters, where they gave their names as follows:

Samuel Ackerman, proprietor, No. 104 Chatham street; Austin Moss, janitor, No. 104 Chatham street; Charles Foster, No. 19 East Nineteenth street; Henry Hilton, proof-reader, No. 32 Norfolk street; Fred. Meyer, butcher in Union Market, No. 9 Avenue B; Sandy Hines, No. 17 Mott street; James Rice, Williamsburg; James Smith, New-England Hotel, Bayard and Division streets; A. Baser, Williamsburg; Abraham Schwartz, Chicago; Charles Moore, clerk, No. 116 East Thirty-fourth street.

The complainant identified Ackerman and Moore as the proprietors of the establishment, and stated that he had been in the habit of visiting the place for the past three weeks almost every day, and during that time had lost various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $80. All the prisoners were locked up at the Central Office, and the complainant was also detained to insure his appearance at the Tombs Police Court, where the prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Wandell to-day.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

THE BUSINESS OF THE PAST WEEK—A DULL MARKET YESTERDAY.

The stock market for the last week was, on the whole, *bearish*, and with few exceptions the closing prices yesterday were from one to four per cent. under the final figures of the previous Saturday. Union Pacific shows a loss of 4 per cent., St. Paul 1⅝, Ohios 1¼, Rock Island 1, North-western 2¼, and Western Union 1½. Western Union, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific were the chief points of attack during the week, the latter evincing considerable weakness from the constant hammering which it had to bear. Lake Shore, while at times seeming to succumb to the pressure brought to bear against it, held up firmly, and at the close of the week stands only one-quarter under the price quoted on the afternoon of the 2d instant. The Western roads, Chicago and North-western and Milwaukee and St. Paul, were weak in consequence of the proclamation of the Governor of Wisconsin threatening an enforcement of the recent act of the Legislature fixing the tariff for passengers and freight. A better feeling, however, now exists, and as no trouble is anticipated the stocks have somewhat recovered. Erie has been firm, and advanced slightly from last week's prices in consequence the reported lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad on conditions which are supposed to be favorable to Erie. The lease, however, has not yet been finally completed, but all the arrangements have been perfected, and it only remains for some minor details to be completed before the lease is formally signed. The terms have been already stated in THE TIMES. It is understood that the Atlantic and Great Western has agreed to the propositions submitted by Erie, and that Mr. James B. Hodgskin, Vice President of the former line and Treasurer of the Erie Road has resigned, having been offered the position of President of the United States Rolling Stock Company, under a new Board of Trustees, consisting of H. B. Baltzer, W. H. Guon, H. H. Vandyke, and Lawrence Wells. The stock market yesterday presented no feature of unusual interest. Prices opened firm, but business was rather dull during the entire day. The prices, however, remained strong, and closed in most cases higher than the opening figures. Bulls and bears are preparing for a vigorous movement during the coming week, and a more lively time is expected. The gold market was also dull, and, notwithstanding the shipment of $1,250,000 yesterday, the price fell from 112⅝ to 112⅜, at which it closed. The exports of specie for the week amounted to $2,528,062, and since the 1st of January to $19,257,877. The Subtreasury paid out yesterday $562,000 gold interest, and redeemed in gold $122,000 principal of the public debt. The Customs receipts yesterday were $388,000, and for the week $2,183,000.

MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Police held a long session yesterday, and transacted some important business. President Gardner was in the chair, and Commissioners Charlick, Duryee, and Disbecker present. On motion of Commissioner Charlick, Commissioner Disbecker was placed on the Committee on Street Cleaning and Discipline, and Commissioner Duryee on the Committee on Station-houses. Daniel E. Hyatt, Superintendent of Boats in the Street-cleaning Department, was removed, and James Lee was appointed in his place. John O'Brien was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Street-cleaning, and the subject of his salary was referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning to report to the board. Commissioner Duryee offered a resolution abolishing the office of District Inspectors in the Street-cleaning Bureau, which was adopted. A proposition from William L. Wiley and Gershon Cohen, in relation to cleaning the streets in the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, was received and referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning. On motion of Commissioner Charlick, the subject of dispensing with the services of one of the examining surgeons at the Police Central Office, and also the subject of the Police Surgeons generally, was referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning, to report at the next meeting of the board. Should one of the surgeons be dismissed, it is proposed to appoint a Police Surgeon for the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Precincts, in the newly-acquired territory. Sergt. William Mooney and Patrolmen Patrick Doolan and James Riley, of the Thirty-third Precinct, were dismissed the force for incompetency, and Patrolman Edward Schaefer, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was dismissed for feigning sickness. Sergt. Washington Mullen was transferred from the Broadway Squad to the Harbor Police. On motion of Commissioner Gardner it was resolved to purchase two lots of ground in Fifty-seventh street, near Third avenue, as a site for a new station-house for the Nineteenth Precinct Police, subject to the approval of the Mayor and Controller. A communication was received from A. T. Stewart & Co., requesting the detail of an additional patrolman at their store. The request was granted, the firm to pay the salary of the patrolman detailed. A letter was received from District Attorney Briggs, of Westchester County, complimenting Detectives Elder, King, Lyons and Fields for the arrest of the masked burglars, who had all been convicted. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Within the past week Mount Vernon and New-Rochelle have been the scenes of two of the most diabolical outrages upon respectable females. On Sunday night last Mrs. Kraft, of New-Rochelle, while walking with her husband through the principal business thoroughfare of Mt. Vernon, was dragged away by a number of villains, and subjected to the most horrible outrages, as previously mentioned. On Thursday last, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, in broad daylight, Miss Kitzenger, a young lady of prepossessing appearance, aged twenty years, while returning from the village of New-Rochelle to her home in that section of the township known as Jerusalem, a little over a mile distant, noticed two strange men following her, whose movements so alarmed her that she sought temporary refuge at the residence of Mr. J. P. Holler. After remaining there some time, and not discovering any further signs of the men, she ventured to resume her homeward walk. On arriving at a secluded spot the ruffians approached her quite suddenly, and one of them made an infamous proposal to her, which she indignantly rejected and screamed for assistance, but her cries for aid were not heard, and she was instantly dragged within an inclosure, an old foundation of a building, where the man threatened to take her life unless she yielded to his diabolical designs. The brave girl, however, still struggled with the villain, preferring death to such a fate, until the latter, finding himself exhausted and thwarted, abandoned his victim, who, with great difficulty, succeeded in reaching home in a feeble condition and nearly all her clothing torn from her person. Her father and brother, after hearing a recital of what had occurred to her, started for the village, secured the services of some constables, and then started in search of the offenders. The pursuit happily resulted in the capture of two young men, answering the description given by Miss Kitzinger, and, on being taken into her presence, she at once identified them as the parties whom she had encountered. Police Justice Porter proceeded to the residence of the young lady, who was unable to appear at his court-room, and took her deposition. One of the men gave his name as George W. Hawkins, said he was a native of Newburg, aged twenty-four years; that he was attached to Milligan's Circus, which gave an exhibition at New-Rochelle on the day the outrage was committed. He was committed by Justice Porter to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The other offender gave his name as W. Keese, of Mt. Vernon, but having only accompanied Hawkins in his pursuit of Miss Kitzinger was released from custody. Miss Kitzinger is confined to her room. During the examination of Hawkins and Keese a large number of residents of New-Rochelle assembled, and threatened to try a little Lynch law, and came prepared with rope to hang the offenders to the nearest tree or lamp-post, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Justice Porter and the policemen of the place could restrain the people from carrying their threats into execution.

THE KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

The following is the record of business transacted during the week in the Kings County Surrogate's Court: Wills proved—Rachel Woodruff, Emily S. Parker, Mary L. Powers, James Stothart, George Stochlin, Charles Sirey, and Ellen Brady, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Bernard Kreman, Thomas Byrnes, Byron M. De Munn, Dorothea Kenshel, John Hunt, Mary Whiand, James Doran, Sarah McGovern, Ada L. Yarrington, John Hoet, George Williams, and Constantia Frazier, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of William J. Alpers, Augustus L. Alpers and Matilda C. Alpers were granted to Catharine L. Alpers, their mother; of Jennie M. Landridsen to Albert J. Alsing; of Isabel M. Chapman to Edwin N. Chapman, her father; of Louisa Williams, Amelia B. Williams, Emma K. Williams, George M. Williams, and John A. Williams to Barbara Lorett, all of the City of Brooklyn.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following are the names, crimes, and the penalties imposed upon the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week: James Purvis, murder in the second degree, life term; George Wiley, petit larceny, one year and six months; John McCabe, grand larceny, five years; George Ellis, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Thompson, grand larceny, two years and six months; George Baker, grand larceny, two years and six months; Henry Burk, grand larceny, two years and six months; Patrick Ryan, grand larceny, two years; John Wilson, grand larceny, two years; Charles Wilks, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Fisher, burglary, two years; Thomas Murray, grand larceny, two years and six months; Frank Mairs, burglary, two years and six months; John Murvey, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Leonard, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles Riley, burglary, two years; Jeremiah Davlor, burglary, two years and six months; John Sullivan, burglary, two years and six months; Thomas Jones, burglary, two years; William Cowan, grand larceny, five years; Joseph Lazerus, grand larceny, two years and six months; George Gibson, grand larceny, three years; William Graham, grand larceny, one year and six months; James Kelly, grand larceny, five years; Charles Wood, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Williams, grand larceny, two years and six months; Francis Hamill, grand larceny, four years; Benoni Rosehall, burglary, five years.

THE SING SING ESCAPES.

MOTION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF JOHN STEURER—THE ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE IN EFFECTING THE PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, a motion was made by counsel for John Steurer, charged with manufacturing instruments used by one Wm. Miller in effecting his escape from Sing Sing Prison, to have the prisoner discharged from custody. Steurer is held under a commitment charging him with being an accessory before the fact in securing the escape of Miller, and the Magistrate had fixed his bail at $5,000. It was urged by the prisoner's counsel that, if any crime was charged against his client, it was committed in the County of Westchester; that the affidavits on which he was held were insufficient on which to base a commitment, they merely making the bald assertion that he made the tools specified, for the purpose of effecting the escape of Miller, without alleging facts sufficient to warrant such a conclusion; that even if the facts alleged did warrant a commitment for the crime charged, the Magistrate had fixed the prisoner's bail at $5,000, and they were then prepared to submit to the court responsible bail for that amount. Counsel further added that, on tendering this amount of bail in the District Attorney's office, he was informed that not less than $100,000 bail would be accepted, and if that amount was not tendered, $200,000 would be demanded. In conclusion counsel asked that the prisoner be discharged on the ground that no facts were alleged sufficient to warrant his detention; and, on the other hand, if the court should hold the facts to be sufficient, then the prisoner should be discharged on tendering the amount of bail fixed by the committing Magistrate.

Assistant District Attorney Allen contended in opposition that the facts were sufficient to hold the prisoner; that in a few days an indictment would be found by the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions; that a speedy trial would be afforded, and the crime was one which, if the prisoner was guilty of it, should not be permitted to go unpunished; that the case was now practically pending in the Court of General Sessions, and to that court should be remitted the question of determining the amount of bail and responsibility of the sureties tendered.

Judge Lawrence said he would permit the matter to stand over until Monday (to-morrow) without deciding the questions raised, and to that day the further hearing was adjourned.

MINIATURE YACHTING AT PROSPECT PARK.

The warm pleasant weather yesterday offered an agreeable contrast to the cold season which has so long prevailed, and those persons whose business would admit of a few hours' relaxation sought for out-door recreation. In Brooklyn the open cars were placed on the several routes, and the various lines leading to Coney Island, Far Rockaway, and Prospect Park were crowded with pleasure-seekers of all ages and sexes. Prospect Park was the favorite destination for the majority, as offering the greatest amount of pleasure for the least amount of money. The great attraction yesterday was at the western or lower end of the lake, the head-quarters of the "Prospect Park Miniature Yacht Club," which is a recognized institution of the park. The President of the club is Mr. Joseph Peto, a gentleman well known in yachting circles; Secretary, Mr. George Good; Commodore, Mr. D. T. Conkling. The members of the club individually own about 100 yachts, the value of each varying from $75 to $300. In some instances they are marvels of beauty in construction and artistic design. The length of the yachts to be used in competitive matches has heretofore been restricted by the regulations of the club to six feet, with a proportionate breadth, but during the past Winter this restriction was removed, and this Summer several new boats will be introduced, some of which will be over seven feet in length. The secretary is now building a yacht which it is expected will eclipse anything yet produced, and will be seven feet over all, and costing some $300. The opening match of the season was sailed yesterday afternoon, but being merely a trial match, no prizes were offered. Owing to the strong gale which was blowing from the northwest only three yachts were entered, viz., the J. G. Bennett, Capt. Fitch; Hurricane, Capt. Grant, and the Peerless, Capt. Sherman. The start was made from a small island at the east of Club Island, all three boats getting off at the same moment. A sudden gust of wind, however, was too much for the Hurricane, and, unmindful of her rudder, she turned about and came back to the starting point, having sailed about half the distance. The other two boats continued steadily onward, the J. G. Bennett winning the race by about three lengths. The club is very much in need of a boat-house, as the only structure they possess at present is a frame-work, which in Summer is covered with an awning. Commodore Conkling has held several interviews with the Park Commissioners, with a view to effecting that object, but thus far nothing practical has been obtained. As the members of the club own a large number of boats, valued, in the aggregate, at several thousand dollars, they think that a house built over the strait, which separates Club Island from an island to the eastward, where the boats could be placed on exhibition, would be an ornament to the park as well as an accommodation to themselves.

BASE BALL.

About 1,500 persons witnessed the first championship game between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on the Union Grounds, yesterday. Play was called at 3:35, with the Mutuals at the bat, and, by two errors of Anson's at third base, they scored three runs, the Athletics retiring without scoring. In the second inning the Mutuals made one, the Athletics again being blanked. Both sides were whitewashed in their third and fourth innings; but in the fifth the Mutuals, through good batting, scored two. The Athletics then went in and, by good batting, made three runs, the first they scored during the game. The Mutuals failed to score in the sixth and seventh innings, the Athletics making one in their seventh, leaving the score six to four, the Mutuals leading. In the eighth the home club added two more to their score, while the visitors were again blanked. In their ninth the Mutes retired without scoring, while the Athletics were only able to make one, losing the game by a score of eight to five. In playing, Remsen, Allison, and Start did the best for the "Mutes," as did Sutton, Fisler, and Gedney for the Athletics. Following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Higham, r. f.	1	1	0	0	McGeary, r. f.	1	2	2	2
Nelson, s. s.	1	0	0	3	McBride, p.	0	2	0	2
Start, 1st b.	3	3	6	0	Anson, 3d b.	0	1	5	1
Carey, 2d b.	2	2	6	2	Fisler, 1st b.	0	3	10	0
Hatfield, l. f.	0	0	5	0	Sutton, s. s.	0	0	1	4
Burdock, 3d b.	0	1	1	1	Batten, 2d b.	0	0	0	2
Allison, c.	0	2	5	2	Clapp, c.	2	1	3	1
Remsen, c. f.	1	1	3	0	Gedney, l. f.	0	0	6	0
Matthews, p.	0	1	1	0	McMullin, c. f.	2	2	0	0
Total	8	11	27	8	Total	5	11	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0—8
Athletic	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1—5

Umpire—Mr. Dehlman, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Three hours.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 4; Athletic, 1.

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—In a game of base ball here to-day, between the Boston and Baltimore clubs, the former were victorious by a score of 28 to 7.

A GERMAN PEDDLER'S SUICIDE.

Herman Johnson, a German peddler living on Washington street, between First and Second streets, Hoboken, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head. He had, by assiduous application, early and late, to his trade, managed to save about $1,000, and this he foolishly risked in speculation. The venture was unsuccessful, and besides losing all the money he had accumulated he found himself considerably in debt. His loss weighed so heavily upon his spirits that his friends have lately doubted his sanity. Yesterday morning he bade his family good-by, and then repaired to one of the vacant rooms of his apartments. Having closed the door, he shot himself, the ball passing beneath the right eye and lodging, it is thought, near the base of the brain. Upon hearing the shot his wife rushed into the room, and only by superhuman exertions prevented him from jumping from the third-story window of the building. Dr. Nast was called in and probed for the ball, but could not find it, and later in the day the unfortunate man was removed to St. Mary's Hospital. There is but slight hope of his recovery.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

During the past week the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have been very active, and the following cases have been brought before the Court of Special Sessions: Patrick Casey, for clubbing his horse with a pickax-handle, received one month in the Penitentiary; Herman Feizler was fined $25 for abandoning a poor old horse with a broken shoulder to die in the street; Philip Nicolls, fined $15 for kicking a horse; John Bayliss, $25 for working a team with sores under the harness and lame; John Russell, a similar penalty for driving an old horse, lame, sprained, and sore; Michael McGill, $5 for working a lame horse after being warned. Fred. Falconer, for driving a horse with a dislocated ankle joint, was fined $10. George W. Peabo was arrested and committed for working an old wornout horse, lame and suffering from ulcerated sores. Patrick Martin was locked up for keeping a horse in a dying condition, with his shoulder blade broken, and the bone protruding through the skin. Peter Hill, starter of the Fourth avenue cars at the Thirty-second street depot, was arrested by Mr. Bergh yesterday for kicking a horse.

THE LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

GRADUATING EXERCISES LAST EVENING—ADDRESS BY PROF. DWIGHT.

A large audience assembled at the Academy of Music, last evening, on the occasion of the fifteenth annual commencement of the Law School of Columbia College. Prof. A. Barnard presided. Among those present on the platform were Judge Blatchford, Judge Curtis, Judge Fancher, Judge Bosworth, Ex-Judge Porter, Chas. P. Kirkland, A. S. Sullivan, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Judge Lawrence, S. J. Tilden, Prof. Morales, F. F. Vandeveer, Dr. Willard Parker, Samuel B. Ruggles, Rev. Dr. Duffey, Prof. Maime, &c.

After musical and religious exercises Prof. Dwight delivered the address of the evening. He treated of the ordinary routine connected with the primary legal study, observing that jurisprudence in its present phase was but the result of the tears, the sorrows, and the struggles of those who have passed. Law administered to our daily necessities was the common inheritance of mankind. The mere scholastic knowledge acquired in college did not fit men for the every day pursuits of life, and it was simply the ground work upon which could be reared the reputation of a life of study add exertion. In the struggle with life they would encounter difficulties of a formidable character, but they were not of such a nature as would not yield to a proper application of the instructions which they had received in their college training. He reminded them that competition was extremely sharp, and great lawyers were both studious and practical. In all professional relations their object should be the elevation of the Bar, and their chief efforts should be directed to its sustenance and perpetuation. In the great financial struggle through which the country had just pased there was much to be condemned in the theory that financial difficulties were a justification for the non-payment of debts; and in this connection he observed that the veto of Gen. Grant added another laurel to his well-deserved honors. [Applause.] The quick pulse of the nation beat in sympathy with his action, and his conduct in this respect scarcely received more commendation than the signal victories which decided the triumph of the Union Army. The speaker referred to the question of honesty in law, parenthetically adverting to its abuse as exemplified in the case of Tweed, Genet, and others whose liberty or expatriation paid the penalties of their crimes. He concluded by giving some well-timed suggestions as to the proper practice of the legal profession.

The Alumni oration was delivered by Mr. Thomas Allen Jobs, and was principally a plea for the admission of women into the legal arena. The following prizes were then awarded by Prof. Bernard: In the Department of Municipal Law to the following members of the graduating class, all members of Yale College: The first prize, of $250, to Howard Mansfield; the second, of $150, to John W. Andrews, Jr., and the third, of $100, to Henry B. Mason. The Committee of Award were Messrs. Charles D. Adams, Cornelius Van Santvoord, and Everett P. Wheeler, of the New-York Bar. The following is a list of the graduates:

Jacob Abarbanell, George Birch Abbott, Wm. Clark Albro, John Wallingford Andrews, Alfred J. Baker, John Joseph Balleray, Sheppard Banks, Joseph Bartlett Barry, Clifford Allan Herrischoff Bartlett, Charles Frederick Bauerdorf, John Rogers Beam, Edward Bement, Geo. Alden Benton, Tunis G. Bergen, Jr., Franklin Bien, Ernest William Bischoff, Herrmann Bolte, Frank Howard Bosworth, John Bennett Bottom, Charles Theodore Arminius Briegler, Max Brill, Edwin Henry Brown, John Brice, Jr., James Brisbane, Edward Warner Cady, John Craig Cameron, Clarence Campbell, Nelson Garrison Carman, Jr., Alexander Thompson Carpenter, George Washington Carr, Isaac Carrillo, LL. D., John Lucien Coxe Curuana, Edward Benedict Cobb, Louis Cohen, Fred. Harmon Comstock, Harry Wilton Cragin, George Ticknor Curtis, Jr., Francis B. Daniels, Edwin Burr Curtiss, James Edward De Laney, Edward Collins Devyr, Henry Clinton De Witt, Pomeroy Dickinson, James Doherty, James Henry Donaldson, John Hampden Dougherty, Benjamin Douglas, Jr., George Washington Drew, Charles Tappan Dunwell, Clarence Cushing Edgerton, Wheeler De Forest Edwards, Nathaniel Ellis, Jr., Ephraim Elias Ephraims, William Henry Eustis, William Everett, Jr., Haliburton Fales, Thomas Powell Fowler, Benjamin Franklin, John Van Emburgh Fredericks, Henry French, Alexander Jones Gibson, Samuel Augustine Gleavy, John Sebastian Graber, Joseph William Greenwood, Henry Clay Griffin, William C. Gulliver, Charles Hafey, William Henry Haldane, Frank Lorenzo Hall, Robert Ray Hamilton, John Smith Hansen, Edward Frederick Hassey, John Handy Henshaw, John Franklin Herrlich, Caleb M. Hillman, Loranus Eaton Hitchcock, Irving Hoagland, Leicester Pratt Holme, George Edward Penniman Howard, Samuel Allen Hull, Peter Hulme, Charles Oliver Iselin, Charles Donohue Jacot, Edward Johnson, James Dana Jones, Abner Kalisch, William Edgar Keyes, Charles Francis Kingsley, Herbert Evelyn Kinney, George Henry Kracht, William James Lacey, Timothy Edwin Leary, John Hodge Leupp, John Daniel Lewis, Nathan Lewis, Clarence Lexow, John Lindley, Frederick Morton Littlefield, Leopold Lithauer, Jr., Benno Loewy, Addison J. Lyon, John J. McArdle, Henry Goelet McVickar, Abram Bell Malcomson, Jr., Henry Ferdinand Mander, Reuben M. Manley, Howard Mansfield, Reuben Mapelsden, Jr., Henry B. Mason, Douglas Merritt, John A. Miller, Jr., John Ernest Miller, Francis Lewis Minton, James Moncrief More, Theodore Miles Morgan, William Patrick Mulry, Arthur Murphy, Jr., Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., Edward Nicoll, Thomas Newbold, Joseph Emanuel Newburger, Rodolph Crocheron Oakley, Francis Ludlow Ogden, Ludlow Ogden, James Lawrence Onderdonk, Charles Wright Page, Herbert Claiborne Pell, Thomas Alexander Phelan, Waldorf Henry Phillips, Hugh Reilly, Albert Reynaud, John T. Richards, Henry Augustus Riley, Jr., Abram Heaton Robertson, Henry Scott Rokenbaugh, John Ellis Roosevelt, William Raphel Rose, Griffith Thomas Rowe, Charles Howland Russell, Henry Sacchi, Edward Stanley Sackett, and William Henry Sage, Edward Smith Johnson.

The valedictory address was delivered by Francis Barrett Daniels, and the proceedings concluded with prayer.

THE LOST COUPONS FOUND.

A curious case was finished in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Upward of a year ago Mrs. Garry, a wealthy lady living in Fordham, when about moving, cut the coupons from $25,000 of the bonds of the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad and placed them in a small envelope, intending to send them to her bankers for collection. She laid them on her table, and was suddenly called to another part of the house. She could not find the coupons again, and thought that they were lost or stolen. Payment was stopped, but nothing was heard of them until Friday last, when they were presented for payment. The person who presented them was detained, and Detective Stillwell was summoned. He took the man in custody, and learned that he obtained the coupons from another person, who received them from a porter in the employ of Arnold & Constable. All the parties were taken before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, on Friday afternoon. There it was shown that the porter's son had found the coupons in Lexington avenue more than a year ago. The porter had shown his prize to several persons in the store, and had endeavored to find the owner. After so long a time he had given up all hope of doing so, and had entrusted them to a friend for collection. The Judge found that the porter bore a first-rate reputation. He believed the story, and discharged all the persons connected with the case. Mrs. Garry's lawyer said that on Saturday she would come to the court and prove her property. Yesterday she appeared and showed Judge Wandell the bonds from which the coupons were cut, and detailed the circumstances of their loss. Judge Wandell ordered Detective Stillwell to give up the coupons.

A SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.

Yesterday morning Officers Ash and McGinnis, of the Newark Police force, found a man evidently suffering from cramps. The officers took him in charge, and he stated that he had not tasted food for several days. He stated that he had traveled with his wife and child to Belleville in search of employment, but had been unable to procure any, and returned to Newark. He had asked that morning at a few houses for victuals, but had been refused at each of them. His wife and children were equally destitute. Some food was procured and given to the unfortunate fellow, but he had only eaten a few mouthsful when he fell back and died. His wife and children were provided for.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Emigration is increasing. There arrived at Castle Garden during the week ended yesterday, 7,723 steerage passengers, viz.: From Liverpool, per steam-ship Celtic, 568; steam-ship Algeria, 445; steam-ship Wyoming, 342; The Queen, 370; City of Brussels, 1,076; Cuba, 254, and Java, 281; from Glasgow per, steam-ship Italia, 46; steam-ship Victoria, 319; State of Pennsylvania, 249; Caledonia, 139; from Bremen, per steam-ship Necker, 815; steam-ship Bismarck, 256; steam-ship America, 160, and Mosel, 263; from Bristol, per steam-ship Cornwall, 160; from Bergen, per Hakon Adelsteen, 365; from Hamburg, per steam-ship Westphalia, 749; from Havre, per steam-ship Periere, 17; from Antwerp, per steam-ship Switzerland, 271, and from London, per steam-ship Denmark, 478.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants, one, amounting to $2,765; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants, 131, amounting to $48,080 72; total number of warrants, 132, amounting to $50,845 72. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $8,398 10; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $5,881 48; collection of assessments and interest, $4,076 22; market rents, $1,294 30; water rents, $4,618 80; licenses, Mayor's Office, $146 50; fees and fines, District Courts, $86 50; total, $24,441 90.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, MAY 10,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

ARKANSAS.

THE ARKANSAS REPRESENTATIVES IN CONSULTATION ALL DAY—A PLAN OF AGREEMENT SUBMITTED—WHAT WILL BE DONE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The representatives and the attorneys of the contesting parties in Arkansas, consisting of Senators Clayton and Dorsey, and Representatives Hynes, Hodge, and Snyder, and Ex-Senator Rice, on the part of Brooks, and Representatice Wilshire, Judge Low, and Secretary of State Johnson, on the part of Baxter, have been in consultation nearly all day, and up to midnight to-night in their effort to compromise the difficulties in that State, and to prevent the further effusion of blood. Much difficulty was experienced in reaching a conclusion on the base of a compromise, and the situation, with all its attending circumstances, was freely discussed during the day and evening. The first consultation took place in the office of the Attorney General, and the gentlemen present submitted their views to Judge Williams very fully, and were anxious to receive expressions of opinion from him on several points that entered into the discussion. At a late hour this afternoon, and before any plan of adjustment had been agreed upon, the session was adjourned, and the representatives of the contestants made an arrangement to perfect their plan and meet the Attorney General at his private residence at 11 o'clock to-night with the result of their negotiations. The meeting took place in accordance therewith, and after a discussion of many points, which lasted for one hour, the following plan of settling the political difficulties in Arkansas was agreed upon, and telegraphed at 1 o'clock this morning to Messrs. Brooks and Baxter for their acceptance:

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PLAN.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It is agreed this May 9, 4874, at Washington, D. C., between the respective attorneys and agents of Joseph Brooks and Elisha Baxter, claimants for the office of Governor of the State of Arkansas, that on account of the conflicting claims of the parties and the division of sentiment among the people of said State, the Legislature of the State shall be called by the said Brooks and Baxter to meet in extra session on the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the usual place of meeting in the State-house, each to put a separate call forthwith for that purpose, and the Legislature so called shall be permitted to meet without molestation or hindrance by either of said parties or their adherents; that they shall receive and entertain a communication from Mr. Brooks, setting forth specifically the ground for his claim to the office of Governor, as well as his reasons for contesting Baxter's rights thereto; that they shall investigate the facts and allegations so set forth by Brooks, and such investigation shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, giving to both parties a full and fair hearing upon such competent and relevant testimony as either party may offer; that the Legislature shall determine in the manner provided by law which of the contestants received at the November election, 1872, a majority of the legal votes, and declare the result, and the parties shall abide that action. Brooks and Baxter shall each relieve from duty and send home all his troops, retaining only as many as each may think necessary as a body-guard at Little Rock, not exceeding one company. All warlike demonstrations are to forthwith cease, and both parties are to keep absolute peace and refrain from any interference with each other or their adherents until the contest is finally decided by the Legislature, or the National Government has taken action thereon; that until the determination by the General Assembly as to who was legally elected Governor in a contest to be made before that body by Joseph Brooks The question as to which of the contestants has the legal right to exercise the functions of the office of Governor may, at his discretion, be determined by the President on the applications heretofore made to him by the respective contestants. That the Legislature shall receive from each claimant to the office such communications as either may send to it until the contest for the office is finally decided by the General Assembly.

I submit the foregoing plan of adjusting the difficulties in Arkansas to the respective claimants to the office of Governor. It having been agreed to by all their friends and attorneys here, subject to approval, and I have to say that the President earnestly desires its adoption by both parties.

(Signed,) GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

During the progress of the consultation the President was advised by the Attorney General that the representatives of the two factions were holding a meeting, with the hope of effecting a compromise and responded in a note in which he expressed a sincere hope that the result of the meeting would be the adoption of a plan to harmonize their difference which could be indorsed by the Attorney General, and thus end the contest. It seems to be very well understood that, if the agreement as sent to Little Rock is entered into in good faith, and that afterward any of its provisions are violated, the Attorney General will ask the President to take the matter in hand, and dispose of it. Among the suggestions made at the conference with the Attorney General to-night was one that an officer of national reputation, who would reflect the views of the Administration, should be sent to Little Rock, to exercise general supervision and moral influence there.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Cheap Transportation Society will meet on Tuesday next, at 3:30 P. M., and important reports are expected to be presented by the various committees.

Andrew Messandro, an Italian pea-nut seller, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of carrying a large dirk-knife.

Daniel Mahoney, a laborer, was severely injured, yesterday, by a drilling-machine falling on him, at Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth street. He was taken home.

James Harrison, charged with having burglariously entered the rooms of Louis Bachman, at No. 168 Eighth avenue, was examined by Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held in $2,000 bail.

Wednesday, the 13th inst., has been fixed for the opening day of the St. George's Cricket Club, when a club game will be played. A match game with the Merions, of Philadelphia, will be played on the 20th and 21st of the present month.

Samuel Watson, who was arrested on Wednesday by Officer McKinley, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, was yesterday taken before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of burglary, and committed in default of $2,000.

The anniversary exhibition of the New-York Asylum for the Blind will be held at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening, May 21, at 8 o'clock. Vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., make up the programme.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House holds its ninth anniversary at Steinway Hall on Monday evening, May 11. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. James B. Dunn, Rev. Henry M. Scudder, and others are expected to speak.

Thomas Moran's large painting of "The Chasm of the Colorado" will be privately exhibited at Leavitt's Gallery, No. 817 Broadway, on Monday evening. It will be publicly exhibited (without charge) at Goupil's during the following fortnight.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Colon cleared for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, yesterday afternoon, with 175 cabin passengers, 220 in the steerage, and 1,360 tons of freight. The net profit of the ship this voyage will be nearly $59,000. Over 800 people witnessed her departure.

The Trustees of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad state that the adjournment of the meeting of bondholders which was called for Friday last took place at the request of parties representing a majority of the bondholders, and that due notice of such adjournment was given.

The Erie officials give no credence to the report that the brakemen on the Eastern and Delaware Divisions were to strike to-morrow. They had received no intimation of a probable strike, and they allege that most of the wages due has already been paid the men, and that the remainder will be soon disbursed.

It was rumored in the City Hall yesterday that the counsel to whom the Consolidation bill was referred by the Aldermen are of opinion that it is unconstitutional.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Eleventh District held a reception in honor of Hon. Knox McAfee, at No. 346 Eighth avenue, last evening. Music, and addresses indorsing the course of Mr. McAfee, as member of Assembly at Albany during the past Winter, were the chief features of the evening.

The examination of the students of the New-York University Law School has been fixed for Thursday, the 14th inst., and will take place in the University buildings, Washington square, continuing Friday and Saturday. The Commencement exercises will be held at Association Hall on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

A regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction was held yesterday, Mr. Laimbeer presiding. A resolution was adopted defining the duties of supervising surgeon of the Park and Ninety-ninth Street Reception Hospitals to be a daily visit to the Park Hospital and three visits daily to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, and also, during the absence of Dr. Early, to perform all operations.

Rev. Wm. A. Newbold, Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, and Rev. H Chauncey Riley, missionary of the society to Mexico, announce in a letter addressed to the Sunday-schools of this City and the Eastern States generally their intention to hold a series of missionary meetings at different points, during the coming month, to aid the spread of the Gospel in Mexico. A meeting will be held at Steinway Hall, New-York, on Saturday afternoon, the 16th inst.

Katie Cronin, five years of age, was run over, in Guttenburg, N. J., Winter before last, and her ankle was badly injured. On Tuesday she was brought to this City, to have an operation performed. After the operation the child suffered great pain, and five drops of Magendie's solution of morphine was ordered to be administered nightly. On Friday night her mother gave her an overdose of the solution, by mistake. She soon afterward became unconscious, and at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, she died. Coroner Woltman is to hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Assessors yesterday granted the application of the Trustees of the Reformed Church on the Heights for exemption from the tax of 1873 on the parsonage attached to the church.

John Winters was committed for examination yesterday by Justice Eames on a charge of stealing a horse worth $400 from his employer, G. R. Phelps, of Pulaski and Lewis avenues.

The Penitentiary Committee of the Board of Supervisors have resolved to report in favor of supplying each convict, whose conduct shall have deserved it, with a suit of clothes and a small sum of money when discharged from the prison.

The Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors signed the contract for the mason work on the Thirteenth Regiment Armory yesterday. Mr. John O'Rourke contracts to do the work for $45,000, and the contract calls for its completion by March next.

A slight fire occurred yesterday in the building at the corner of Clinton and Montague streets, occupied by the Federal Courts. A pail of water was sufficient to extinguish the fire, which was caused by the accidental ignition of a bundle of rags.

County Treasurer Gardiner was yesterday morning served with an order to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued requiring him to pay Alderman George Brown, of the Twenty-first Ward, his salary as Supervisor at the rate of $1,000 per year. The order is made returnable at Special Term before Judge Pratt, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 11th May.

Mrs. Mary Ryder commenced suit yesterday for libel against Mrs. Catharine Willoughby, and, through her counsel, asked Judge Pratt for an order of arrest against Chas. L. Willoughby, under the common law, which holds a man responsible for the conduct of his wife upon the theory that she is in his custody. Judge Pratt will decide to-morrow whether he will issue the order asked for.

The different camps of the Grand Army of the Republic having in charge the celebration in this city of Decoration Day, have changed the programme first settled upon. It is now announced that there will be no celebration on Fort Greene. The soldiers' graves in all the cemeteries, with the exception of Woodlawn, will be decorated by the Brooklyn camps. The New-York camps will decorate the graves at Woodlawn.

The contract for the building of the Greenpoint sewer, awarded to Seth L. Keeney for $34,840, is, it appears, illegal. The charter requires that before the contract can be made by the Board of City Works the Common Council must pronounce the work necessary. As that condition has not been complied with, the work will have to be again advertised, unless the Aldermen grant to the Board of City Works the right to give it to Mr. Keeney, who has made extensive preparations for filling the contract.

NEW-JERSEY.

Samuel Archer was on Friday nominated chief of the Fire Department of Hoboken.

The Passaic County National Bank Directors have decided to change the name of the bank to the Second National Bank of Paterson.

President S. B. Dod, of the Hoboken Savings Bank, states that important papers were found upon Klenen, the captured defaulter, which may lead to the recovery from New-York men of $60,000 of the stolen funds.

The members of the Newark Bar have organized a Bar and Law Library Association, similar to that of New-York and other cities. The officers are: Hon. Courtlandt Parker, President; John W. Taylor, First Vice President; Henry Young, Secretary; and Geo. W. Hubbel, Treasurer.

A young girl named Ward, while crossing the North Avenue Bridge in Westfield, on Friday evening, missed her footing, and fell into the stream. After a hard struggle she succeeded in reaching the bank, where she lay in a half-conscious condition for several hours. She was finally removed to her home, and will recover.

A Grand street, Jersey City, saloon keeper was yesterday held in $1,500 bail by Justice Keese to answer a charge of robbery. Edward Bergen charges that on Saturday night last he went into Dunn's saloon, and that after he had drank freely Dunn pushed him into a back room, robbed him of $50 in money, and then thrust him out into the street.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. Commander Frederick Pearson, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Assemblyman H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieuts. H. G. O. Colby and H. W. Lyon, United States Navy, are at the Westminster Hotel.

The Marquis De Clermont-Tonnerre, Secretary of the French Legation at Washington; Capt. Martyn, of the steam-ship Java, and J. Livesey, of London, are at the Brevoort House.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police arrests during the past week numbered 1,887.... There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week, 488 deaths, 433 births, and 192 marriages, showing a decrease of 62 deaths, and an increase of 15 births and 1 marriage, as compared with the figures of the preceding week.

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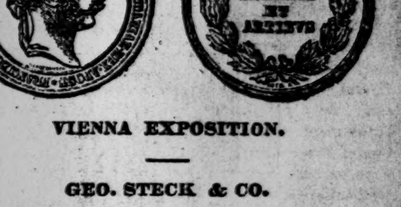

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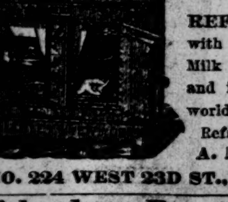

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